"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are generally fair, cooler, westerly winds.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,271 NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

### THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and weak.

Wheat, 84½c.; corn, 23½c.; cotton, 7 13-16c.

FOREIGN.—A disastrous railway accident occurred to a Russian military train near Rookenhof; 16 cars were smashed and 2 officers and about 100 soldiers were killed. The obsequies of the Duchesse d'Alençon, one of the victims of the Charité Bazaar fire, Paris, took place in the Church of St. Philippe du Roule, Cardinal Richard presiding. The body of the Duc d'Aumale arrived in Paris from Sicily, and has been placed in the Church of the Madeleine. Tom Mann, the English labor agitator, has received twenty-four hours' notice from the police to leave France.—Page 7.

**Page 1.**

Bicycle Policeman Borse was thrown and badly hurt while trying to stop a runaway horse.

St. Louis's street railways are considering a plan of consolidation. Their length is 87 miles, and capital $27,500,000.

Smugglers repulsed a Canadian revenue cutter's crew, which tried to arrest them, in Fortune Bay, N. F., and reinforcements have been sent out.

Justice Chester, at Albany, has appointed a referee at the request of the Attorney General to determine whether the latter is justified in bringing action against certain persons for violating the anti-trust laws in regulating the price of coal.

A Cabinet meeting was held to discuss the advisability of asking Congress to devise means to send relief to suffering Americans in Cuba. All action was, however, postponed pending the reports of Consul General Lee and other United States agents in the island.

A report to The London Daily Telegraph says the Sultan, acting upon Emperor William's advice, will not grant an armistice until the basis of peace has been decided upon and approved by him. The Greeks in Epirus were repulsed when the fighting was resumed to-day.

**Page 2.**

The speed trial of the new gunboat Nashville took place on Long Island Sound. She made 16.706 knots, winning for her builders a bonus of $60,000.

Miss Louise W. Wright has sued John McKay, manager of the Oriental Hotel, for $100,000 in two actions of $50,000 each. They had trouble over the Grant Day parade, Miss Wright's windows being boarded up, and in a dispute over the matter she claims he assaulted her and dislocated her arm.

Preliminary arrangements were made by the Committee on Labor and Social Reform of the Citizens' Union for the labor conference to be held in Cooper Institute May 25. Dr. Rainsford is to be the principal speaker. The question of nominating candidates by a convention or a committee has not yet been decided.

**Page 3.**

The Dock Board decided yesterday to erect two more pier pavilions for the free use of the public. They are to be completed by August.

State Senator Bert McMullin of Yell County, Ark., fired a revolver at Col. J. N. Smithee, editor of The Arkansas Gazette, in the latter's office. The Colonel struck up his opponent's arm and escaped harm. Editorial utterances caused the trouble.

**Page 4.**

The militiamen who went to Creedmoor were favored by splendid weather. Brig. Gen. Kirby qualified as a sharpshooter.

The Yale team defeated the Harvard team in the final rounds of the intercollegiate golf contest, at Ardsley, by a score of 24 holes to 4. Roderich Terry, Jr., the Yale Captain, established a new amateur record for the eighteen holes.

**Page 5.**

J. A. Willard of Minnesota was found in the street in a dazed condition. It is believed that he has been kept captive by thieves and robbed.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter became excited when on the witness stand in the Fourth Judicial District Court, and refused to heed the Judge's gavel. He kept on talking until threatened with imprisonment for contempt.

The jury in the case of Lieut. E. S. Farrow, charged in Pittsburg with violation of the Insurance laws of Pennsylvania, returned a verdict of not guilty. Lieut. Farrow is now on trial on another indictment, in which he is charged with conspiring to defraud the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York.

**Page 7.**

Max Maretzek died on Staten Island yesterday, aged seventy-six years.

Fire gutted the Court House at Lexington, Ky., and destroyed Hart's statue, "Woman Triumphant" and many valuable paintings. The loss is $60,000.

The Court of Appeals affirmed the order of conviction for murder, first degree, of John Henry Barker, convicted of murdering his wife in Harrison, Westchester County, in 1895.

Four hundred coal miners severely beat the Superintendent of the Rex mine, near Louisville, Col. The mine had contracted to undersell its neighbors. A wrecking of the works was narrowly avoided.

A series of public lectures, to be given next Winter, on practical household topics has been arranged by the New York State Household Economics Association. Some noted speakers are on the list.

**Page 9.**

The opinion of the Attorney General has been given that the employment of children under fourteen years of age is prohibited in manufacturing and mercantile establishments only.

**Page 10.**

The Uruguay revolution has been checked after a bloody battle at Tres Arbales.

The Court of Appeals sustained the decision of the lower courts dismissing the appeal of Capt. Strauss from an order discharging him from the New York police force.

**Page 11.**

Frank A. Vanderlip of Chicago will be nominated for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to succeed Scott Wike.

Major Gen. James B. Forsyth, commanding the Department of California, was placed on the retired list on his own application.

Senator Gorman favors the introduction of a substitute tariff bill by the Democrats. It is probable that the party will do no more than offer amendments to the present measure.

The record of the court-martial in the case of Capt. Romeyn, charged with assault on a fellow-officer, has reached the War Department. It is thought in Washington that this fact means dismissal from the army.

Positive assurance has been given that Elverton R. Chapman, the New York broker, will give himself up in Washington Monday, and will at once begin to serve his sentence for refusing to answer the Senate Sugar Trust Investigating Committee's questions.

**Page 12.**

Many business men are signing a memorial to Secretary Sherman, asking that the United States interfere in Cuba to end the war.

The consolidation of the University of New York Medical College and Bellevue Hospital Medical College was completed yesterday. A new Faculty was organized. A new building for the institution is to be erected.

Tammany's negotiations with other Democratic organizations in the counties embraced in Greater New York have advanced so far that conference committees will probably be appointed within the next two weeks.

The gold Democrats and Republicans tried to force a bill through the Kentucky Legislature providing for putting one name under two different devices on the State election ballots, but were defeated by the silver men, who secured an adjournment.

Representatives of citizens' associations in New York and Brooklyn appeared before the Aldermen's Committee on Railroads, at the hearing in regard to the change of motive power on the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines. Several of the speakers advocated municipal ownership.

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### THREE MEN ROB A TRAIN.

**Blow Open Wells-Fargo Safes and Take Their Contents.**

SAN ANTONIO, May 14.—The west-bound Southern Pacific passenger train was stopped by masked men and robbed about 250 miles west of here early this morning. As the train left the little town of Lozier three men jumped aboard, and, pointing pistols at the engineer and fireman, compelled the former to stop the train about one and a half miles west of the town.

After forcing the doors of the express car one of the robbers entered the car and blew open the two safes of the Wells-Fargo Express Company with dynamite. Both the through and local safes were opened and the contents secured. The local safe contained about $2,000 or $3,000. The amount secured from the through safe is unknown, but it is believed it will not fall below $7,000 or $8,000.

The express car was badly wrecked by the force of the explosion. The top was blown off and the sides and floor shattered. The mail was not molested, but it was greatly damaged by the explosion. It is claimed that the bandits are part of a gang that came into this section recently from New Mexico.

### CONSULAR AGENCY SACKED.

**United States Office Robbed of Documents and Furniture at Piura, Peru.**

LIMA, Peru, May 14.—Emilio Clark, the United States Consular Agent at Piura, has published a statement in the newspapers to the effect that his office has been sacked and important documents, money, and other valuables stolen.

The Prefect of Police denies this, and says that the only seizure was of the furniture.

### SMUGGLERS RESIST ARREST.

**Revenue Cutter's Crew Repulsed in Fortune Bay, N. F., and Reinforcements Sent.**

ST. JOHN'S, May 14.—A serious encounter has taken place in Fortune Bay between a band of smugglers and the crew of the revenue cruiser Fiona.

The revenue officers endeavored to arrest the smugglers for carrying venison to St. Pierre. The smugglers resisted and succeeded in driving off the officers.

Reinforcements are being sent by the revenue authorities, as it is feared that the disturbance may assume serious proportions.

### BICYCLE POLICEMAN HURT.

**Thrown Violently to the Pavement While Trying to Stop a Runaway.**

While trying to stop a runaway horse on Willis Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, last night, Bicycle Policeman Daniel E. Borse was thrown to the pavement and severely injured. The horse belonged to Otto Krause, a blacksmith, of 3,481 Third Avenue, and was frightened by collision with a grocer's wagon while being driven along St. Ann's Avenue. Krause was thrown from his wagon.

The horse broke from the shafts and dashed into the throng of bicycle riders on Willis Avenue. Borse jumped from his wheel and seized the runaway's bridle, but was thrown aside after being dragged half a block, the horse fighting frantically.

Police Surgeon P. J. Donovan attended the wounded man, and reported that it may be weeks before he will be able to do duty.

### ROASTED TO DEATH.

**Two Men in Boston Who Came in Contact with a Wire Charged with Electricity.**

BOSTON, May 14.—Two men were killed by electricity to-night in Chelsea. William Casey, a motorman, in the employ of the Lynn and Boston Railway Company, was on his way to his home, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Patrick Gavin.

Near the corner of Webster Avenue and Dudley Street, Gavin stepped on a wire which was lying on the sidewalk. The wire was dead, but it was thoroughly charged with electricity, by reason of its being crossed with a live wire. The shock threw Gavin to the ground and he fell upon the wire.

After he had fallen Casey saw that he was unable to rise, and attempted to assist him. His hands coming in contact with those of his brother-in-law completed a circuit, and he in turn was thrown to the ground.

The two men began to cry for help, and their cries were heard by Alderman Fred A. Cheney. Alderman Cheney rushed to the spot where the men lay, but he was powerless to aid them, and he was obliged to stand there and see the two men burn to death.

### A PREHISTORIC WOMAN.

**Found in Ohio by Dr. Clarence Loveberry, Archaeologist.**

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, May 14.—Dr. Clarence Loveberry, the curator of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, who has been here for a week exploring the mounds in this locality, made to-day what he considers an important discovery.

In a mound 200 feet long by 40 feet high, the workmen came upon the skeleton of a prehistoric woman. The body was five feet long, and the bones well preserved, considering the fact that they had been buried hundreds of years.

The body had been buried in some coarse fabric, shreds of which still clung to the bones. It also had been wrapped in bark.

### ANOTHER NEGRO AT ANNAPOLIS.

**John Smith, Cadet, from Chicago, Will Be Examined Monday.**

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 14.—John Smith, a negro candidate for admission to the Naval Academy, arrived here to-day. He was an object of much interest at the academy, which he visited in the afternoon. He was accompanied to the academy by Dr. Bishop, a negro physician, at whose house he is staying.

Candidate Smith was intensely interested in what he saw at the academy. He was appointed by Representative George E. White of the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois, which is part of Chicago, of which city Smith is a resident.

Smith will take the examination next Monday. He is about twenty years old, is tall, and of good form, and has a light yellow complexion. He converses well, is alert and observant.

In addition to Candidate Bundy, who is expected from Ohio in September, it is stated that the negro Republican Representative from South Carolina intends to appoint a negro cadet.

The sentiment at the Academy is not one of joy over the arrival of Candidate Smith.

## KAISER'S ADVICE TAKEN

**Sultan Will Not Grant an Armistice Until the Basis of Peace Has Been Decided.**

### GREEKS CHECKED IN EPIRUS WITH A LOSS OF 500 MEN.

**Report that Russia May Not Oppose the Permanent Occupation of Thessaly by the Turks—Bulgarian Outbreak Feared by the Powers.**

LONDON, May 15.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The Sultan, acting upon the advice of Emperor William, has declared to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, that he cannot agree to grant an armistice until the basis of peace has been decided upon and approved by him."

Except for the fighting in Epirus, the Turko-Hellenic situation is virtually unchanged from what it was yesterday. It is tolerably certain that only a few Greek troops remain in Domokos, the bulk of Constantin's army having withdrawn to Lamia, where it will be in closer communication with Gen. Smolenski. This probably explains the reported movements of the Turkish army, as a number of Edhem Pasha's troops have been marching from Trikkala to Volo. Without doubt the respite of the Feast of Bairam is very welcome to the fatigued men.

The fighting in Epirus has been indecisive. It is believed that Nicopolis is not yet captured, but only the heights commanding the town. The Greeks make a pretext of the protection of the peasants, but they evidently have information as to the reasons for the apparent inaction of the Turks in Epirus. This is the seventh time the Greeks have attempted to advance to Janina and have met with repulse which the Turks have never followed up.

Evidently there is something wrong with the Turkish forces at that point. The recent report that a number of officers were taken from Janina to Constantinople in chains may, perhaps, explain it; or possibly Turkey is holding her forces there through fear of a movement from Bulgaria.

### GREEKS LOSE IN EPIRUS.

**Driven Back Yesterday After Fighting All Day Thursday with Considerable Success.**

LONDON, May 15.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Turks who had taken refuge at Griboro were largely reinforced during the night, (Thursday,) and received the attack of the Greeks this morning (Friday) with a terrible fire. The Greeks retired with a loss of 500 men."

ARTA, May 14.—Desperate fighting has been in progress all day near Griboro, on the road to Philippiada. Two brigades of Greeks, with many guns, two companies of sappers, and a squadron of cavalry, attacked the Turks, who were almost without artillery. The Greeks forced the first Turkish line of defense, but met with a stubborn resistance at the second. In several places the bayonets were so close to the cannon that they (the bayonets) could not be used.

The fighting at Griboro ceased at 9 P. M., and the Greeks have occupied various heights in the neighborhood. Twenty-five officers and 400 men are hors de combat.

Since 4 o'clock the gunboat flotilla has been attacking Nicopolis from inside the Gulf of Ambracia, with a simultaneous attack proceeding from the land side. The Turkish batteries replied vigorously and firmly resisted the attack. The coming on of darkness stopped the engagement. All the Greek efforts are now concentrated upon capturing Nicopolis and Prevesa before advancing to Pentepigadia.

### FIGHTING MAY HELP GREECE.

**Ralli Fears Turkey Will Deal a Crushing Blow Before an Armistice Is Declared.**

LONDON, May 15.—The correspondent of The Times at Athens says:

"The resumption of offensive operations in Epirus greatly complicates the situation and tends to hamper the negotiations for peace. The evident intention of the Greek commanders is to capture the Turkish positions there in order to show that they have not been defeated.

"In an interview to-day, M. Ralli, the Premier, repeated his statement that humanitarian motives are responsible for the advance in Epirus, but he did not deny the advantages which might be hoped for from the capture of Prevesa and the occupation of the adjoining Turkish territory.

"'We are still at war,' he said, 'and until an armistice is concluded Greece retains her liberty of action. We cannot allow our activity to be confined to Thessaly, where the Turks are preponderant. The powers have hindered us from acting in Crete, but Greece cannot be barred everywhere, nor compelled to restrict her operations to a limited area.'

"'We have done our best to obtain an armistice; and until it is accorded we must act where and when we can. If we have not already prosecuted the war at various points and among the islands of the Aegean, it is only because we have taken into consideration the sufferings to which the Greek population might be subjected.'

"The Government apparently things that a renewal of the war will hasten instead of retarding the armistice. This calculation may prove to be correct; but it is more likely that Turkey will seize upon it as an excuse for delaying the armistice, and will deal a crushing blow in Thessaly."

### RUSSIA SIDES WITH TURKEY.

**May Not Oppose the Permanent Annexation of Thessaly—Bulgaria Causes Alarm**

A most important semi-official announcement was made to-day. It was, in substance, that in well informed Russian quarters, evidently the Foreign Office, the belief prevails that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to prevent the forces of the Sultan of Turkey from continuing the occupation of Thessaly after peace between Turkey and Greece is concluded. This is a semi-official intimation, though possibly only a ballon d'essai, that Russia may not be opposed to the permanent administration, if not annexation, of Thessaly to the Turkish Empire.

Following upon the intimation that Russia would not be opposed to the administration of Thessaly by Turkey, it became known, semi-officially, this evening, that the diplomats are greatly concerned at the news recently received from Bulgaria. During the past week much agitation against Turkey has been reported both among the people of Bulgaria and in the Bulgarian Army, and fears are expressed that the popular feeling thus aroused may force the hands of the Government of Bulgaria.

### SULTAN TAKES MORE TIME.

**Cannot Discuss Mediation Until the Greeter Bairam Festival Is Over.**

LONDON, May 14.—Advices from Constantinople to-day say that the Turkish Government, in its reply to the note of the Ambassadors of the powers offering mediation between Turkey and Greece, says the Sultan will be in a position to discuss mediation after the Greater Bairam Festival, which began yesterday and ends on Sunday night.

It is believed in Paris that there is no doubt Germany is urging moderation upon the Sultan of Turkey. The powers, it is semi-officially intimated, do not intend to press Greece to surrender her fleet as payment of the war indemnity which Turkey will probably demand. Greece, in this respect, it is added, will be allowed full liberty. The powers are trying to make arrangements to enable Greece to meet the demands of Turkey without injury to the previous creditors of Greece.

The correspondent of The Times at Constantinople says:

"The Sultan is sorely perplexed and embarrassed by the Islamic influences, military and theological, which are united in vehement protests against leniency to Greece as defrauding Turkey of the legitimate fruits of victory."

The correspondent adds that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, addressing the French colony yesterday, spoke hopefully and predicted an early restoration of normal conditions and the conclusion of peace.

### TURKS APPROACH DOMOKOS.

**Edhem Pasha's Movements Seem to Foreshadow an Attack on the Greek Positions.**

LONDON, May 14.—Advices received today from the headquarters of the Greek Army at Domokos announce that the Turkish forces are executing movements which are believed to foreshadow an attack upon the Greek positions.

It is reported that the Turkish left wing has evacuated Halmyros and is moving toward Pharsalos, to the right rear of that place, and it is further stated that Gen. Smolenski, commanding the Greek right wing, has reoccupied Halmyros and has restored telegraphic communication with the Greek headquarters. Unless the rearward movement of the Turks is the result of the action of the powers, it is believed to indicate that the Turkish commander in chief, Edhem Pasha, is again concentrating his troops, preparatory to making a general attack upon the main Greek stronghold.

Turkish official dispatches from Larissa, dated yesterday, say that the Turkish divisions which are marching upon Domokos, the Greek headquarters, have occupied the villages of Hadjlomar, Bekriler, Karalar, Pounar, and Vardali. Vardali is only about five and a half miles north of Domokos, and Bekriler is situated about seven and a half miles north of Domokos and a little to the westward of Vardali. Consequently to-day the Turkish forces should be before Domokos.

**Smolenski Wants No Irregulars.**

LONDON, May 15.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily News says:

"General Smolenski has dismissed all the irregulars from his camp, believing that they are responsible for many of the Greek disasters, and he threatens to punish with death any one who intrudes among his troops."

**Turkey Will Resort to Piracy.**

LONDON, May 15.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Athens says that the Greek Government learns that Turkey has decided to resort to piracy against Greek merchantmen, and M. Skouloudis, the Foreign Minister, will protest to the powers.

**Eleven Greek Vessels Taken.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14.—Eleven Greek sailing vessels, which, with their crews, have been captured by Turkish war vessels, have been brought into the Dardanelles.

**Greeks Evacuate Crete.**

CANEA, ISLAND OF CRETE, May 14.—The Greek troops have begun to embark and their departure from the island is apparently to be unopposed.

### ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN.

**Philadelphia Express Runs Into Ties on the Track—Saved by the Engineer's Quick Work.**

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 14.—A deliberate attempt to wreck a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was made at noon to-day two miles west of this city. The engineer succeeded in slowing down before the obstruction was struck and saved his engine from being thrown from the rails.

The train was the Philadelphia express, due at this point at 12:18, and at New York at 1:13. The train was made up entirely of vestibuled cars, and was traveling at the rate of forty miles an hour at the time the engineer saw the obstruction a short distance ahead of him. He was just rounding a curve when less than a hundred yards ahead he saw three ties placed on the track. They were so fixed that if the engine had struck them there would have been a wreck.

The engineer put on the brakes hard and reduced the speed of his train so that it was traveling about seven miles an hour when the pilot struck the ties, which were pushed aside instead of being hurled ahead as would have been the case had the train been traveling fast.

The sudden stoppage of the train threw many passengers from their seats, but no one was hurt. Tramps are suspected of placing the ties upon the rails.

### BROOKLYN GOING TO BROOKLYN.

**Silver Service to be Presented the Cruiser at the Navy Yard.**

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Orders have been sent to Capt. Cook, commanding the Brooklyn, to take the ship to the navy yard in Brooklyn to receive the silver service which the citizens of Brooklyn will present.

### SUNDAY CARS IN TORONTO.

**Question Whether They Shall Be Run to be Decided To-day.**

TORONTO, May 14.—The citizens of Toronto are to vote to-morrow on the question of Sunday street cars. The present campaign is the third in seven years.

Five years ago the majority against the running of cars on Sunday was 2,500; two years later another vote was taken, and the adverse majority cut down to 900.

The advocates of the running of cars express themselves as sure that to-morrow's vote will be overwhelmingly in favor of the cars running seven days in the week.

### SHUTS OUT THE CYCLERS.

**Orders of Frederick W. Vanderbilt at Hyde Park.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 14.—The example of J. J. Astor in closing Fernciff to cyclers in retaliation for being crowded into a ditch, has been followed by Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who has posted notices at the gates of his country place, in Hyde Park, warning wheelmen not to trespass.

Mr. Vanderbilt was prompted to take this action by the presumption of riders, who were making a picnic ground of his property and interfering with the mechanics at work on his new mansion.

### CIVIL SERVICE IN CHICAGO.

**Mayor Harrison and His Commissioners Fall Out.**

CHICAGO, May 14.—Mayor Harrison and his own Civil Service Commissioners have collided on the matter of the appointment of Police Captains, the Commissioners holding that the Captains come within the classification. As a consequence the Mayor will submit the contention to the Supreme Court for adjustment. Corporation Counsel Thornton said to-day:

"If the position of the Commissioners is correct as to Captains of Police coming within the classified lists of the civil service, then all the Chief can do is to select men who, according to civil service rules, can perform a few sums in simple addition, division, and multiplication."

## TO AID AMERICANS IN CUBA

**Cabinet Meeting to Discuss the Advisability of Asking Congress to Provide Immediate Relief.**

### MEANS OF SENDING HELP

**Encouragement from the Spanish Minister—The Scheme Likely to Meet with Opposition in the Senate—Some Pertinent Difficulties in Administering Succor.**

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The meeting of the Cabinet to-day was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of the Cuban situation. The meeting occurred an hour earlier than usual, owing to the importance of the question to be discussed and the fact that the President and the Cabinet were to leave for Philadelpnia at 12:45. The discussion of the Cuban situation was upon the advisability of asking Congress to provide immediate relief to the Americans who are, according to the reports received from Consul General Lee, penned up in the cities and in actual danger of starvation. It had no bearing upon the policy of the Administration toward Spain or the Cuban insurgents, except incidentally, but dealt with the direct and immediate question of relieving destitute Americans on the island.

Secretary Sherman laid before the Cabinet some of the most important documents in the State Department about the situation, and before the meeting was over Judge Day, the Assistant Secretary of State, personally took to the White House some additional papers for which the Secretary had sent. Every phase of the matter was discussed, the advisability of asking Congress for an appropriation, Spain's attitude, the methods for distributing relief if it should be decided to enter upon it, and the necessity or advisability of having a warship accompany food supplies.

But the final decision of the question was postponed until Consul General Lee and other American agents in Cuba and probably Mr. Calhoun make their reports by cable to the department. They have been requested to telegraph the latest facts as to the existing situation. These reports will be here probably when the President and the Cabinet return to-morrow night, and if it is decided to send a special message to Congress next week, they, with the other facts in the possession of the State Department, will be made the basis for the request to Congress.

**A Cuban Message Likely.**

It seems extremely probable now that such a message will be sent to Congress, but hardly before Tuesday, as there would be no time to prepare a message before that day unless Mr. McKinley devoted Sunday to the task.

The Spanish Minister, Dupuy de Lome, called at the State Department shortly before noon to-day and conferred for some time with Assistant Secretary Day relative to the reported intention of this Government to send relief to American sufferers in Cuba. The Minister gave assurance that the Spanish Government would be in entire sympathy with any benevolent movement, and would lend every assistance to it. It was recalled by the Minister that four months ago he had written to the officers of the Red Cross Society, giving in behalf of his Government full authority for extending aid to the sufferers in Cuba. Since then, however, no steps toward relief have been taken.

The Spanish Minister does not question the existence of misery and suffering in the island, but declares that it is such only as accompanies insurrection and war, heightened in this case by diseases pecullar to low, tropical countries. It is said that these conditions have existed for months, and have been well known. As to the severity of the suffering, it is said that it consists mainly in the lack of adequate food, medicine, and nursing for the sick and destitute. The statements that people are dying in the streets are not admitted at the legation, but are credited, and as to the Americans, it is said there are a number of well-to-do Americans in Cuba who would relieve any extreme distress on the part of their fellow-countrymen.

**How to Send Relief.**

The manner of sending relief to Cuba, if it shall be decided upon by the President and Congress, has been discussed among officials, and in some quarters it is felt that the dispatch of a vessel would be inadvisable. It is said that the quickest and surest way would be to send relief by the ordinary freight routes, which have facilities for reaching the various ports and interior points of Cuba. The centres of suffering are widely separated, so that a relief vessel to any one part would encounter many delays and difficulties in giving speedy relief to the people of it.

The prospects are, however, that considerable opposition may develop in the Senate to a single proposition of relief. Senator Burrows of Michigan to-day pointed out the objections to such a procedure. "Are we going to feed the Spanish Army and assist Weyler in his campaign?" he asked.

"The distribution of relief is almost impossible and the scheme thoroughly impracticable. How is the citizenship of the people asking relief to be determined, and must there be an investigation of the citizenship of every starving woman and child who asks for relief?

"We shall be prevented from taking care of the Americans in the insurgent lines, and cannot relieve distress even in the insurgent hospitals. We shall simply be helping Spain feed her hungry people."

Senator Morgan said to-day that the message of the President, if it should apply only to relief measures in the way of food and clothing, would not cause him to deviate from his purpose of pressing his resolution for the recognition of a state of war, as he had given notice he would do before it was assumed that the President would send in such a message.

### ST. LOUIS ROADS MAY UNITE.

**Proposition to Consolidate Eight Street Railways of 87 Miles.**

CHICAGO, Ill., May 14.—There are indications that when the Directors of the National Railway Company of Chicago hold their regular meeting next Thursday they will be asked to determine whether or not the seven street car lines owned by them in St. Louis, and known as the Hamilton lines, shall enter into consolidation with the Lindell street car system of that city.

The Hamilton lines are operated by the National Railway Company, the stock of which is owned by Mr. Hamilton and other Chicago capitalists. The capital stock is $2,500,000. It operates 31.49 miles of electric road.

The Lindell Railway Company operates 56 miles of electric road. Its capital stock is $25,000,000.

### MAN DROPS INTO A CAVE.

**Large Cavern Once Inhabited Discovered Under Laurel Hill, Penn.**

GREENBURG, Penn., May 14.—While climbing Laurel Hill Dick Costner, one of a large party, fell into the earth and disappeared while walking ten steps ahead of his companions. Investigation showed that he had fallen into a cave, and he was soon dragged out bruised and bleeding. The party sent across the mountain for men with ropes and lanterns. Men were lowered into the cavern, which was found to be apparently boundless, in the rocks. For 1,700 yards the exploring party followed the cavern, and finding no signs of a finish returned to daylight. The cave will be further explored on Sunday. The exploring party found signs that the cave had once been inhabited.

### A NEW PARTY PREDICTED.

**John Wanamaker Says Unscrupulous "Bosses" Make It Necessary.**

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Former Postmaster John Wanamaker, at a banquet of the Business Men's League this evening, made a remarkable speech on National and State politics.

After commenting on the failure of promised prosperity to appear in consequence of President McKinley's election, Mr. Wanamaker said that the low state to which the political religion of the Nation was brought by unscrupulous bosses must eventually result in a new party.

### BOSTON STEAMER MISSING.

**Fears that the Fruiterer Bernard Has Been Lost.**

BOSTON, May 14.—It is feared the steamer Bernard, owned by the Boston Fruit Company of this city, has been lost.

May 3 the Bernard, Capt. B. Michener of Malden, Mass., left Philadelphia for Port Antonio, Jamaica, in ballast, and was due there Sunday, May 9.

She was sighted May 7 near her destination. She has not yet arrived.

### QUEEN TO PRESS THE BUTTON.

**Her Majesty Will Start the Electric Works at Lachine Rapids.**

MONTREAL, May 14.—Arrangements are being perfected by which Her Majesty Queen Victoria will start the electric works of the Hydraulic Land Company at Lachine Rapids on or about Jubilee Day.

This will be done by means of the Atlantic cable, Her Majesty simply touching the button at Windsor Castle.

### BIG BRIDGE IN CHICAGO.

**The Largest Swinging Structure of Its Kind in the World.**

CHICAGO, May 14.—The Sanitary Trustees will build the largest swing bridge in the world across the drainage canal at Thirty-first Street and Campbell Avenue.

Its total length will be 400 feet 5 inches and its width will be 120 feet. The height of the centre columns will be 68 feet, headway under the trusses for trains 21 feet, headway under the bridge 18 feet, and depth of water in the channel 24 feet. The bridge will be of steel, weighing 7,000,000 pounds.

It will be capable of supporting a trainload of 8,000,000 pounds. The total cost is estimated at $700,000, including the machinery.

Three railways will use the structure, crossing on eight tracks. The turn-table will have a diameter of 80 feet, and the bridge will be swung in one minute, probably by electric power.

### TWELVE MARIONS TO SEE HIM.

**Unknown Man in a Chicago Hospital Dying for Love.**

CHICAGO, May 14.—A man whose identity has not yet been discovered shot himself yesterday in the left breast, and has since lain at the Mercy Hospital. All he has said was: "I die for love of Marion."

Twelve Marions have called at Mercy Hospital since he was taken in. All were almost positive the mysterious patient was either a friend or relative when they came, but each one went away unable to identify him. He has been questioned by sisters, doctors, and nurses, but to all he refuses to tell his name.

However, he informed one of the sisters he was twenty-nine years old, his home was not in Chicago, and he did not wish his relatives to know of his present condition. He said he had been in Chicago but a few days. "If I get well," said he, "I shall leave the hospital without giving my name. When I find there is no hope for my recovery I will tell who I am and where my relatives live."

### THE LUCANIA'S FAST TIME.

**She Steams 2,930 Knots at the Rate of 21.80 Knots Per Hour.**

QUEENSTOWN, May 14.—The Cunard Line steamship Lucania, Capt. McKay, which left New York on May 8, clearing Sandy Hook Lightship at 11:55 A. M. that day, arrived here at 7:24 A. M. to-day, after a passage of about 5 days, 14 hours and 54 minutes, during which, over the distance steamed, 2,939 knots, she made 21.80 knots per hour for that distance.

During two days' steaming the Lucania maintained an average speed of 22 1-3 knots per hour. The long distance steamed was due to the fact that the Cunarder ran pretty far south in order to avoid ice.

The Lucania's record is 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes for westerly passage and 5 days 8 hours 38 minutes for easterly passage. Her best average speed throughout a passage was 22.1 knots an hour, and her highest day's run was 562 knots.

The Campania, which stands next to her in the register of greyhounds, has made the western passage in 5 days 9 hours 0 minutes and the eastward passage in 5 days 9 hours 18 minutes. Her best average speed for the passage was 21.88 knots and her best day's run 553 knots.

**Sued for $25,000; Got 6 Cents.**

BUFFALO, May 14.—The suit of Tyndale Palmer against George E. Matthews & Co., proprietors and publishers of The Buffalo Express, for libel, was tried yesterday in the Supreme Court. Palmer brought action for $25,000 damages. The libel consisted of the publication on Oct. 1, 1893, of a dispatch from Philadelphia. The jury returned a verdict of 6 cents to the plaintiff.

### THE WEATHER.

*The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.*

A moderate storm, central in the St. Lawrence Valley, is moving eastward. A second storm centre is forming to the north of Montana.

An area of high pressure covers the Rocky Mountain slope and the central valleys. The barometer has risen throughout the lake regions, the central valleys, and the Gulf States; it has fallen on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau.

The temperature is lower in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Gulf States. It is higher on the northern Rocky Mountain slope and plateau.

Showers have occurred generally in New England and the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, the North Atlantic States, and occasionally throughout the Gulf States. The weather will be clear in the lower lake region, New England, and the North Atlantic States this morning, followed by fair in the afternoon, and generally fair weather is indicated throughout the other districts.

The temperature will be lower in New England and the Atlantic States, warmer in the lake regions, the central valleys, and on the Rocky Mountain slope.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau.— 1896. | 1897. | TIMES. 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 56 | 56 | 60 |
| 6 A. M. | 58 | 55 | 60 |
| 9 A. M. | 60 | 61 | 64 |
| 12 M. | 58 | 65 | 69 |
| 4 P. M. | 62 | 63 | 69 |
| 6 P. M. | 60 | 60 | 63 |
| 9 P. M. | 57 | 54 | 61 |
| 12 P. M. | 58 | 50 | 61 |

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing House Square | 63¾ |
| Weather Bureau | 61 |
| Corresponding date 1896 | 58 |
| Corresponding date for last twenty years | 57 |

### TESTING ANTI-TRUST LAWS

**Justice Chester at Albany Appoints a Referee to Investigate the Coal Traffic.**

### LEGALITY OF ACTION DOUBTED

**No Notice Given that the Order for a Referee Was Asked For—President Sloan and Other Railroad Men Cited to Appear.**

ALBANY, May 14.—Attorney General Hancock has already begun action to test the efficacy of the new anti-trust laws. On Tuesday last Deputy Attorney General Davies appeared before Justice Chester, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, and asked for an order directing certain persons alleged to be engaged in a combination to restrict traffic in coal in this State to appear, and asking for the appointment of a referee before whom a hearing should be had to determine whether the Attorney General would be justified in beginning action against such persons for violation of the law. The order was granted, and Walter E. Ward of this city was appointed as such referee. The matter was kept exceedingly quiet, so that the copies of the orders, which serve as summonses, could be served upon the persons named before any intimation was given to them of the matter.

It is understood that the first person mentioned in the moving papers in the proceeding is President Sloan of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and that there are a score of other railroad Directors for all of whom the Attorney General has issued subpoenas. The Attorney General's department seemed to be quite annoyed that the facts of the matter had leaked out.

Mr. Davies positively declined to give any information at all as to the case. "I will not tell when I made the application or whether I made it at all," he said. "I will not divulge the names of those against whom the application was granted. I am not clear as to where we stand, and I do not intend to give any information at all.

**Justice Chester Explains.**

Justice Chester said: "Early in the week, upon application of Deputy Attorney General Davies, I granted an order against certain defendants for violation of the trust law. I appointed under that order Walter E. Ward of this city as referee in the proceedings under the new law. The referee is appointed to take the testimony of witnesses subpoenaed by the Attorney General, and find whether there is cause for an action against the defendants under the law.

"I asked to have the provision of the law pointed out which allowed me to grant the application and appoint a referee. There were many defendants named in the papers, but I do not recall any of their names."

Referee Ward this afternoon said: "I have not seen the order appointing me, nor do I know the names of the persons mentioned in it as presumptive witnesses. I was asked on Tuesday by the Attorney General to act as referee, not in the investigation of one alleged trust, but as to the existence of any or all such combinations. I consented to act upon such presentation. That is as deeply as I am conversant with the matter."

Mr. Ward said that the hearing would be before him in the State Board of Claims room at the Capitol next Thursday, May 20.

"The matter," he said, "will be pushed rapidly as soon as I have found out what powers I possess under the new law."

The referee's report in the matter, when made, must be handed to the Justice who appointed him, so that he may decide as to whether the Attorney General is justified in beginning action. Unless the Judge, upon the findings of the referee, so decides, the Attorney General cannot act.

**Failed to Give Notice.**

The new law under which the Attorney General's office acted provides that the Justices to whom the application shall be made in his discretion require a notice that such an order is asked for and give sufficient time for answer.

That Judge Chester did not do this, but immediately granted the order, is due to the fact that the Attorney General was afraid that the necessary witnesses would not be found in this State if notice was thus served. As to the action before the referee

summons or subpoena issued by even the Supreme Court.

The agreement of anthracite carrying railroads, or, the "Coal Trust," as it is called, is the result of a conference held by the Presidents of eleven railroads in January, 1896. Competition had been so keen between their roads just prior to that time that the price of coal in the market was very low. E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie, testified before the Lexow Investigating Committee on Feb. 25: "In 1895 the output exceeded the demand, and there was a glut of coal on the market. We wanted to get a fair price for it."

The result of this conference, as appears by the testimony of Mr. Thomas, President Sloan, Edwin R. Holden, Vice President, and F. H. Gibbons, Treasurer, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, was a decision to limit the output for the year to about 40,000,000 tons. This output was to be apportioned among the eleven railroads according to their capacity. In this apportionment the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was allotted 13.35 per cent.; the Erie 4, the Reading 20.50, the Lehigh Valley 15.65, the Jersey Central 11.70, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company 9.60, the Pennsylvania 11.40, the Pennsylvania Coal Company 4, the New York, Ontario and Western 3.10, the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill 3.50, New York, Susquehanna and Western, 3.20.

This agreement was for one year from Feb. 1, 1896, and nominally expired this year. The output for the year according to Mr. Thomas was 143,000,000 tons. Some of the companies did not live up to the agreement. "Some of them could not," said Mr. Sloan.

Richard H. Williams, sales agent for the Erie, gave perhaps the clearest idea of the working of the coal agreement. Mr. Sloan had testified that the agents had charge of the schedule of prices. Mr. Williams said the agents held informal talks monthly about coal. It was customary for them to discuss the probable output for the month, and allotments were based on their estimates. After the conference of 1896 the price of coal was increased.

"You fix the price?" he was asked.

"We try to do it, but we cannot. It is regulated by the price of bituminous coal to a great extent."

"Was not the price increased about $1 a ton between Feb. 1 and Sept. 1, 1896, as a result of the conference?"

"Yes, but prices in 1895 were ruinous."

It is said that the agreement of 1896 is still in force by virtue of a clause which requires sixty days' notice of a withdrawal. Such notice has not been given.

## LOOKING FOR HIS ANCESTORS.

**Gen. E. L. Viele Relates His Experiences on a Genealogical Tour.**

Gen. Egbert L. Viele told his experience abroad, in search of data as to his ancestry, in an address before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society last night.

"Persons who have not devoted much study to genealogy," said Gen. Viele, "are inclined to believe that it is largely egoistic, and that its advocates are actuated mainly in their researches by a desire to ascertain how much glory they may derive from the disclosure of their noble ancestors. I rather like the Chinese idea which is, that when a man does a noble act he thereby glorifies his ancestors.

"As you all know, I have recently made two trips abroad for the purpose of tracing my ancestry. I wasn't looking for Knights and Counts. Neither was I looking for poor relations, but these I found in hosts. I never knew before how prolific the Viele family was."

Gen. Viele gave his version of the origin of the word Knickerbocker as applied to the old families of New York. "When Washington Irving was a young author," he said, "he met my mother's uncle, Herman Knickerbocker, who was very wealthy and so hospitable that in his day he was known as 'Prince' Knickerbocker. The 'Prince' at once saw that Irving was eagerly searching for literary material, and he proceeded to stuff him with all the old yarns about the Dutch that he knew. Out of this emanated Irving's work, "Diedrich Knickerbocker's History of New York." Irving was a dear personal friend of mine, and indeed was the godfather of my plan of Central Park."

Then Gen. Viele told of his meanderings through Europe in search of his ancestry. After an amusing recital of his travels through Holland and France, how at last he came upon the descendants of the original Viele family in a great castle in Switzerland. "The head of the family, I learned, was a Burgomaster and an Advokat, and he bore numerous other titles. 'That's pretty good,' I thought. 'I'll hang on to this man. No poor relatives this time.'" Gen. Viele closed by reading a letter from his Swiss relative, the Burgomaster, relating the history of the Viele family to an ancient date.

A poem by Richard Henry Savage, in honor of the eighty-fourth birthday of Isaac Townsend Smith, a member of the society, closed the meeting.

## PARK POLICE ON PARADE.

**Last Chance as a Separate Organization—A. H. Green and the Commissioners Review Them.**

The Park police paraded for the last time yesterday as park policemen. It was their thirteenth annual parade—delayed one day because of the rain—and although the men presented a fine appearance, there was very little show of enthusiasm.

The Park police will cease to exist as a separate body next January, when the Greater New York charter goes into effect. They will then be merged into the great body of metropolitan police that is to protect life and property in the Greater New York.

The 300 men who took part in yesterday's parade assembled at the Arsenal at 9 A. M., and, after inspection by Capt. C. C. Collins, the various companies formed, and shortly before 10 o'clock they moved up to the Mall. The Seventy-first Regiment Band led the procession.

At the Mall the policemen were applauded heartily by a large crowd. The call of the Adjutant was made at 10 o'clock, and after formation of the battalion the force was reviewed by the Park Commissioners and Andrew H. Green. Mayor Strong had been expected, but was not present, as business called him out of town yesterday.

Mr. Green, who looked very feeble, made a little speech to the men, saying that he had never witnessed a more creditable display. He congratulated President McMillan and his fellow-Commissioners on the appearance of the policemen.

There was a drill then, and after it the battalion marched back to the Arsenal by way of the Terrace Bridge, East Seventy-second Street entrance, and thence south along Fifth Avenue. The battalion commanders were as follows: Major—Capt. C. C. Collins; Adjutant—Sergt. James E. Dillon; Sergeant Major—Roundsman George Hall; Color Bearers—Policemen Thomas Smith and Matthew Horan; Color Guard—Policemen H. Dwyer and Thomas O'Shea.

## WRAPPED CLOSELY IN FOG.

**Traffic Delayed on Land and Water—One Collision Reported.**

A dense fog hung over the city and harbor early yesterday morning. It began to gather about midnight, and increased in density until, between 5 and 6 A. M., one could not see more than 100 feet distant. Elevated trains were consequently run with great caution, and early risers on their way to business found themselves belated. Ferryboats were run cautiously and at half speed.

Despite all precautions, there was one accident, and several narrow escapes from collisions were reported. The ferryboats America and Vermont of the Grand Street Ferry ran together near the Brooklyn slip. The passengers were thrown from their feet, but none was hurt. The Vermont had her bow somewhat damaged, a portion of the forward rail was carried away, and windows were smashed. She was laid up for repairs. The America escaped injury.

Vessels entering port were obliged to anchor till the fog lifted, and the Sound fleet came in four hours late, having anchored off Whitestone.

Fog again enshrouded the harbor and coast last night. The Campania was due, but the marine observers reported no vessels off Fire Island.

**Robinson Jury Locked Up.**

The jury in the case of Joseph Robinson, who is accused of having bought $200,000 worth of diamonds from Julius Stein, who confessed to having stolen them from his cousin and employer, Julius Lyon of 20 Maiden Lane, was locked up last night by Recorder Goff.


**Can't Sleep, Why?**

Because the nerves are weak and easily excited and the body is in a feverish and unhealthy condition. Nerves are fed and nourished by pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives sweet, refreshing sleep because it purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the system.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1, six for $5. Get only Hood's.

**Hood's Pills** cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.


## HOPE OF CITIZENS' UNION

**Prof. Felix Adler Says There Is Good Chance of Success with Proper Leaders.**

**SETH LOW'S NAME CHEERED**

**R. Fulton Cutting and John Frankenheimer Talk—No Compromise or Fusion Must Be Considered—Non-Partisanship One of the Issues.**

Prof. Felix Adler made a characteristic speech last night on the Citizens' Union at the meeting of the Young Men's Union of the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall. There was a large attendance. Emil W. Kohn, former President of the union, presided.

R. Fulton Cutting spoke on the purposes of the Citizens' Union, and urged that the ethical principle be kept foremost in the campaign.

John Frankenheimer, the next speaker, said that "New York should be governed by its own citizens and for its own citizens, and not by non-resident bosses for non-resident bosses."

"Thomas C. Platt," said Mr. Frankenheimer, "throws up his hands in horror to think that 250 respectable and patriotic citizens should dare to place a man in nomination for Mayor of the Greater New York. He says let the people go to the primaries. If a Republican convention met in this city, would it be composed of independent men? Every one would be a Platt man, nothing but a mere ditto mark to Mr. Platt." [Laughter.]

In reference to a candidate for Mayor, he said: "If the Citizens' Union should present the name of Seth Low, would you not be satisfied?" Long applause, that finally broke into cheers, greeted this question.

Prof. Felix Adler spoke in part as follows:

"I heard some one say to-night that the doctrine of 'No compromise, no deal, and no dicker,' had received in the campaign of a few years ago not more than 1,500 votes. There are always those whom such a result may influence; but I am glad that the Citizens' Union stands on that platform. There can be no such thing as fusion. The first anti-slavery campaign brought only 7,000 votes in the whole Union. Above all things, we must adhere to the principle of non-partisan administration, and not combine with those whose very life consists in the pursuit of partisan ends.

"The men who are nominated by this movement must be men in whom the community absolutely trusts. They must be men about whom there can be absolutely no question as to fitness, as to devotion to the city's highest interests. That is the first essential. If you have found the right man, surround him with such influences that he see the duty he owes to the city, and what the city has a right to expect of one who possesses the necessary qualifications.

"Besides the character of the nominees, the men who lead in this movement must be men who are known to be without class feeling. This cannot be a movement of the well-to-do class, or of any class. There must be no priggishness. What first attracted me toward this movement was that there seemed to be absent from it any such down-reaching spirit. Another requisite to success is that the men who lead the movement must believe in it with might and main, as no one ever impressed belief upon another who had not plenty of it himself.

"What is our best attitude? Our whole effort must be directed toward drawing attention away from State and National issues. I am glad that the platform of the Citizens' Union includes municipal application of the economic issues, that both parties are raising. Let us insist upon a municipal application of these issues.

"We shall win eventually. We shall rescue New York from the grasp of the political machines, if we can bring about an alliance of the wage earners with the most intelligent and most patriotic citizens outside of the ranks of the wage earners. As a rule, the body of wage earners to-day serves Tammany. If we are to break the power of that organization in this city we can do so only by such an alliance. If that alliance can be effected the future of New York will be reasonably safe.

"Upon what do we base our hope of success? Partly upon the recollection of the great movement that overwhelmed Maynard, and upon the recollection of the movement that defeated Tammany. These movements and their triumphs show that the moral sense of this community must be reckoned with."

## SANGUINE OF VICTORY.

**Thirteenth District Democrats Hear Criticism of the City Government.**

Sanguine references to the coming municipal election and intensely hostile criticism of the present city administration were the features of a big meeting of the Democrats of the Thirteenth Assembly District at Tecumseh Hall, West Forty-third Street, last night.

Alderman Peter J. Dooling presided. Judge George F. Roesch, ex-City Chamberlain Thomas C. Crane, and Assemblyman Joseph I. Green were the speakers. All dwelt on the increase of $22,000,000 in the funded debt of the city, and of $9,000,000 in the taxes. A Democratic majority of from 50,000 to 100,000 was freely predicted, and the predictions were received with great outbreaks of enthusiasm.

## JOHN I. BLAIR ILL.

**New Jersey Railroad Magnate Slowly Failing at Blairstown.**

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J., May 14.—John I. Blair, the millionaire railroad magnate, financier, and the founder of this place, is critically ill. He has not been in good health for some time, but during the last ten days his condition has become worse. Owing to his advanced age and failing vitality the weather conditions affect him greatly, and that, as much as anything else, ails him.

He is now in better health than two days ago, but is far from being strong. It is generally feared that Mr. Blair cannot live many months longer, although it is believed he will rally with the return of better weather. While there is no immediate danger of death, no one here would be surprised if he died at any time.

## COLLEGE AND SUNDAY SCHOOL.

**President Harper of Chicago University Makes a New Departure.**

CHICAGO, May 14.—President Harper of the University of Chicago has some ideas of how a model Sunday school should be run. The Hyde Park Baptist Church and his own university have agreed to combine, and the time set for the opening day is June 1. The new departure will replace the international Sunday school lessons, as well as other kinds of literature used in the present day schools.

President Harper, in conjunction with Bishop J. H. Vincent of the Methodist Church and Prof. E. D. Burton of the University of Chicago, has already in preparation a set of text books that will be used in the two Sunday schools.

President Harper himself will be the Superintendent, and Prof. Frank W. Shepardson will be his assistant. The school will be divided into three departments—the elementary, the secondary, and the adult. The elementary class will study the stories and sayings in the New Testament, the secondary the Old Testament history, and the adult classes the Old Testament prophecies.

## MISS WRIGHT'S TWO SUITS

**Claims $100,000 Damages from the Manager and Proprietress of the Oriental Hotel.**

**TROUBLE OVER GRANT PARADE**

**Trespass and an Alleged Assault Because She Claimed the Use of Her Windows to See the Display—Policeman Called in Twice.**

Trouble about seats to view the Grant Day parade has resulted in two suits for damages for $50,000. Miss Louise W. Wright is plaintiff in both actions, one of which is brought against John McKay, manager of the Oriental Hotel, at Broadway and Fifty-ninth Street, for an alleged assault, and the other against Mr. McKay and his sister, Agnes T. McKay, jointly, for trespass in being locked out and deprived of her room in the hotel, where she had apartments. Miss McKay is proprietress of the hotel.

The plaintiff is wealthy and of a decided temperament. Her manner indicates intelligence and refinement. She is a student at the Woman's Medical College, in East Fifteenth Street. Her father was the late R. J. Wright, LL. D., of Philadelphia, a scientist and author of some note, as well as a prominent manufacturer. Mr. McKay, the principal defendant, is fifty-three years old, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Loyal Legion, and Sporting Club of London, England, and is also manager of the Abingdon Square Hotel.

Miss Wright has been accustomed for some years to spend her Winters in New York, occupying the same apartments in the hotel formerly the Pomeroy and now the Oriental. Some months ago Charles Rohde, the former proprietor, made an assignment, and Miss McKay secured the property.

Miss Wright says that in arranging for celebrating Grant Day, she invited some friends to come to her room to view the parade, her windows overlooking the route, but that on Friday, April 23, she found that one of her windows was being boarded up, and she learned that the place was being prepared as a sort of grand stand, from which to view the parade on Grant Day. She complained at the office, and Manager McKay invited her to remove to some other hotel. It appeared afterward that Mr. McKay had sold his balconies for Grant Day for $150 each, and it was the timber that the Building Department required should be used to strengthen them for the expected crowd that obstructed Miss Wright's window.

The young women told the hotel man that she knew her rights and intended to stand by them. She said that she would prosecute him and "put him behind the bars" if he persisted. The next morning, while she was absent, her room was entered, most of the furniture removed, her trunk was placed in the lobby, and the door was bolted. Her hat and cloak were left inside, however, and after a scene in the hotel office she called a policeman and obtained entrance to the room. The bed had been removed, but she was permitted to occupy the bare room, though it is admitted the servants had instructions not to serve her with either food or water.

Up to this point, the stories of both sides are in practical agreement. Miss Wright declares that the manager broke open her door at 2 o'clock in the morning and insulted her, so that she was compelled to call for a policeman from the window. Mr. McKay admits the breaking in, but denies the rest.

Monday afternoon Mr. McKay again went to the room to try to get her to withdraw from the room. On seeing him she began to scream for a policeman. He sent for one himself, and demanded that she be arrested for disorderly conduct. The policeman refused. That evening Mr. McKay was served with papers in the first suit, the attorney being Isaac D. Nichols of 115 Nassau Street. The lawyer was accompanied by two other men, and Mr. McKay admits having abused them roundly and having called them "sharks" and "bloodsuckers," and having said to them that Miss Wright was insane.

On Tuesday, the morning of the parade, the manager again went to the room and asked her to vacate. Miss Wright swears that when she refused he took her by the shoulder, knocked her down, kicked her, and then jumped on her. She crawled to the window and shouted for the police, and then, as he was approaching her again, drew a pair of scissors and threatened to gouge his eyes out if he did not go away. He went, but, it is alleged, barricaded the door to prevent her friends getting to her.

Mr. McKay's version of this encounter is that when he asked her to vacate she drew the scissors, which are about nine inches long, and threatened to kill him. He says he had just time to catch her wrist as the blow was descending on his face, and that, with a single movement, he threw her from him and made his escape.

Miss Wright is now living with Mr. and Mrs. Rohde, at 318 West Fifty-sixth Street. Yesterday she had her right arm in a sling, and said that it had been dislocated by Mr. McKay on the morning of April 27. Mr. McKay was arrested last Monday and served with papers in the second suit for $50,000. He says that a judgment against him would be barren of results, as he has no property. He declares that on Monday next he will apply in the Supreme Court for the appointment of two physicians to examine Miss Wright and report upon her injuries, if any, and also for an examination as to her sanity.

## DESTROYER OF DRESSES.

**Women's Attire Ruined by Knife Cuts and Tobacco Juice.**

Miss Florence Mulligan and her mother, both of whom reside at 435 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, were passengers on a crowded ferryboat Saturday night, bound from Twenty-third Street to Williamsburg.

A gentleman connected with the Havemeyer Sugar Refinery directed Miss Mulligan's attention to her dress, which was stained on one side with tobacco juice from her waist to the hem of her skirt. A closer examination discovered five vertical knife cuts in the dress, each six inches in length. The gentleman stated that his wife had undergone a similar experience recently.

## SNAKE AT A FUNERAL.

**Coiled About a Woman's Ankle and Scattered the Procession.**

INDIANAPOLIS, May 14.—During the funeral of Hiram Giest, in Jefferson Cemetery, in Howard County, to-day a blue racer coiled itself around the ankle of one of the women present. She screamed, but drew off the reptile and threw it from her. It landed on the heads of several women, three of whom fainted.

A panic seized the funeral, and the mourners fled. The men finally returned and killed the snake. Several women are prostrated by the incident.

## CHICAGO POLICE BLUNDER.

**Sent the Wife of a Retired Merchant to the Bridewell.**

CHICAGO, May 14.—Because a policeman mistook a case of paralysis for drunkenness, Mrs. Caroline Nellis, aged seventy-two years, the wife of a retired merchant, formerly of Centre Point, N. Y., was committed to the Bridewell, where she was found to-day by accident. On May 5 she went out for a short walk, as usual, but lost her way and became confused. Her infirmity became exaggerated, and a policeman arrested her.

In court she was so alarmed and dazed that she was again mistaken for a drunkard, and committed to the Bridewell for ten days. Her husband traced her.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.

4 A. M.—326 East Thirty-fifth Street; John Goss; damage slight.

5:30 A. M.—52 John Street; T. P. Ford; damage, $2,500.

11:15 A. M.—374 East Seventy-first Street; Herman Cohen; no damage.

5:10 P. M.—2,157 First Avenue; A. Angelo, damage, $5.

8 P. M.—531 West Fifty-fourth Street; Robert Maun; damage, $10.

## THE FASTEST OF HER CLASS

**Gunboat Nashville Makes Remarkable Speed in Her Trial Run on Long Island Sound.**

**WITH FULL STEAM ON IN A FOG**

**She Makes 16.706 Knots and Wins for Her Builders a Bonus of $60,000—Her Stability and Staunchness.**

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 14.—"The fastest vessel of her class in the world," was the verdict recorded by the officers of the trial board at the conclusion of the speed trial of the new gunboat Nashville today on Long Island Sound.

The speed required by the Government was 13.07 knots. The average speed made by the vessel was 16.706 knots, making an excess of speed near three knots. With a bonus of $20,000 for each excess knot this means a total of $60,000 for the builders.

It was shortly after midday when the Nashville weighed anchor and started for the first stakeboat. It took about twenty minutes for the vessel to reach the torpedo boat Porter, which was anchored near Middle Ground Light. After circling around the Porter, the Nashville, with nose pointed straight ahead, started with engines at full speed for the Ericsson, six miles distant. There the splendid qualities of the vessel were made manifest. With the screws performing 307.04 revolutions per minute, not the slightest jar was perceptible. With the increased steam pressure, urged on by a score of brawny firemen, the vessel fairly cut the water.

The speed constantly increased, until the indicator in the pilot house showed 311.03. That was the highest speed attained by the engines during the trial. From the second stakeboat the trip was without incident. An evenness of speed and steam pressure was maintained that was considered remarkable by the Trial Board. With the highest speed of 311.03 and the registration of 307.04 on the first leg, the average shows 308.64 for the entire course. This was regarded by the engineers who participated in the trial as the most satisfactory evidence of the vessel's steadiness and stability. From the third stakeboat the same even speed was maintained. On this leg, while the speed of the vessel was at its height, a heavy fog that threatened to do much damage to the speed of the vessel settled upon the Sound.

With compasses most accurately adjusted, the Nashville plowed on through the heavy blanket of fog. At any other trial this would have been sufficient cause to have had the trial declared off, but not so the Nashville's. Not for a minute did she slacken speed. After a half hour had passed the fog lifted and no thing occurred to mar the successful termination of the trial.

After the last stakeboat had been passed and the vessel turned toward this city the mathematical sharps aboard got in their work. The time for the thirty-mile run out was 1 hour 35 minutes 36 seconds. The elapsed time for the second run was 1 hour 48 minutes 16 seconds. The average speed was 16.07 knots. On the run out the speed was 16.79 knots. The home run was a trifle slower, 16.63 knots being the average. The mean speed for the two runs was 16.706 knots. The steering qualities of the vessel were excellent. The helm was put from "hard on" to "hard on" in twenty seconds, the ship only keeling three degrees during that time.

Immediately after the run the Nashville started for Newport News, Va., where she was built. Upon her arrival there the engines will be taken apart, and a thorough examination made before the official report is made to the Government.

The vessel will be commanded after her acceptance by Commander Washburn Maynard, who is a member of the trial board.

**Vicksburg Has a Trial Run.**

BATH, Me., May 14.—The new gunboat Vicksburg, which is being completed by the Bath Iron Works, had a preliminary run today in a rough sea. With the contrary conditions, the Vicksburg made 12½ knots an hour, which was fully up to the requirements.

## AGED BANKERS FOUND GUILTY.

**Col. Brown, Seventy, and W. P. Bruner, Eighty-two, Convicted of Embezzlement in Illinois.**

MARION, Ill., May 14.—After being out eighteen hours, the jury in the case of Col. William R. Brown and W. P. Bruner, indicted for the embezzlement of money deposited in their bank, at Metropolis, prior to its failure, two years ago, brought in a verdict to-day of guilty, and fixed the penalty at one year in the penitentiary and a fine of $410 each.

Great sympathy is expressed for the defendants on account of their old age, seventy and eighty-two years. A motion for a new trial was made.

## CASHIER CROWFORD PARDONED.

**Sentenced to Five Years at Springfield, Mo., on Conviction of Fraud.**

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—A. B. Crowford, who has been serving a term in the State penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., on the charge of fraud in connection with the American National Bank of Springfield, Mo., of which he was cashier, has been pardoned by President McKinley and released from prison.

He was sentenced to five years, but President Cleveland commuted his sentence to three years, and the time would have expired on May 22.

## PRISON FOR W. P. NICHOLS.

**President of the New Orleans Bank of Commerce Gets Three Years.**

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—President W. P. Nichols of the Bank of Commerce, convicted of embezzlement, has been sentenced to three years at hard labor in the State Penitentiary. He will appeal to the Supreme Court.

## SOFT COAL POOL DISSOLVED.

**Northern Storage Company of West Superior in Liquidation.**

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., May 14.—The Northern Coal Storage Company, formed by seven coal companies three years ago to receive all of the soft coal coming to Lake Superior ports and control prices in the Northwest, has dissolved because of the Sherman anti-pool law.

The company has greatly stimulated soft coal prices by preventing an overflooding of markets. Prices are now in bad shape on account of the liquidation of the pool. The stock of the pool was held by different coal companies. Its officers were E. N. Saunders of St. Paul, President; C. E. Wales of Minneapolis, Vice President; J. E. McWilliams of St. Paul, Secretary and Manager. The main office was at West Superior.

"Job's Birthday

—the date be cursed!" So a tired-out and exasperated woman speaks of Monday—wash-day. And so, probably, would every woman who celebrates it so often in the old-fashioned, wearing way. Though why they do it, when there's a better way that can't be found fault with, is a mystery.

You'd better celebrate the death of the day, by using Pearline. You wouldn't recognize it—with its ease, comfort, cleanliness, short hours, economy in time and in things washed.

Don't let prejudice against modern ideas stand in your way. Don't wear yourself out over the wash-tub just because your ancestors had to. 509

Millions Now Use Pearline


## CITIZENS' LABOR MEETING

**Preliminary Arrangements for the Conference in Cooper Union May 25 to Promote Non-Partisan Government.**

**PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN**

**The Question of Nominating by a Convention or a Committee Is Not Yet Decided—A Circular Issued to Enlist the Efforts of Women.**

The Committee on Labor and Social Reform of the Citizens' Union met last night at the headquarters, 39 East Twenty-third Street, and made preliminary arrangements for the labor conference which will be held in connection with the work of the Union at the Cooper Institute on the evening of May 25. James B. Reynolds, Henry White, Thomas Clegg, Charles T. Wingate, George Tombleson, Edward D. Page, and Samuel B. Donnelly were among those who attended last night's meeting. Mr. Clegg, representing the bricklayers; Mr. Wingate, the sanitary engineers, and Mr. Donnelly, the printers, who are interested in the non-partisan movement, were added to the committee last night.

Mr. Wingate was selected as Chairman of the Cooper Institute conference, Edward Thimme as its Secretary, and Edward Henckler as Sergeant at Arms. It was announced that the Rev. Dr. Rainsford will be the principal speaker at the conference, and that addresses will also be made by Henry White, James B. Reynolds, Henry Weisman, George Tombleson, and others. It is the belief of the managers of the Union that there will be a large representation of workingmen at the conference. About 300 invitations have been sent out.

James B. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the union, said last night that the question as to whether the nominations should be made by the Committee on Organization or by a regularly called convention, is still an open one. Mr. Reynolds also said that in his opinion the union would not make any formal answer to Senator Thomas C. Platt's recent Republican ticket manifesto.

The Chairmen of the election district Campaign Committees of the Union's organization in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District met at the Twenty-third Street headquarters yesterday afternoon. John E. Eustis presided. The reports received showed that the enrollment was progressing rapidly in this Assembly district.

A circular has been sent out from headquarters to women who are interested in the union's work, and who are expected to aid in the enrollment. Accompanying this document is the following appeal, which is signed by 100 women:

"We, the undersigned, approve the principles and objects of the Citizens' Union, as stated in its declaration, and believing that an honest, efficient, and intelligent administration of the City Government can best be assured by the success of the Union in the coming municipal election, we appeal to the women of New York to use their efforts, and to exert their influence in support of those principles and objects."

The list of signers to this appeal includes the following: Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mrs. G. H. Huntington, and Miss Annie Ware Winsor.

**CHAIRMAN LAUTERBACH IS FIRM.**

**Determined to Resign at the Next Meeting—His Successor.**

There was an informal conference of several of the local Republican Assembly district leaders at the rooms of the Republican County Committee, 1 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Chairman Edward Lauterbach was present, and reiterated his statement that, owing to his private affairs, he would tender his resignation as Chairman of the County Committee at the meeting to be held next Thursday night. Several of the leaders have been urging him not to resign, but Mr. Lauterbach declared yesterday that his mind is made up to do so. Mr. Lauterbach's successor will not be chosen at the next meeting.

It is thought that either Cornelius Van Cott, who will take office as Postmaster on May 22; Lemuel E. Quigg, or City Magistrate Clarence W. Meade will be chosen to succeed Mr. Lauterbach, but just at present none of these men are eligible because under the constitution of the County Committee no office holders can be one of its members. Notice, however, was given at the last meeting that a resolution to amend this section of the constitution will be offered at the May meeting.

## TEXAS WOMEN FIGHT.

**One of Them Uses a Knife and Makes Bad Wounds.**

DALLAS, Texas, May 14.—A combat between women took place this afternoon in the Dallas Cotton Factory. Two of the combatants are expected to die.

Mrs. Addie Turner struck a boy named Hulsey. Hulsey's two sisters took his part, and one of them hit Mrs. Turner on the head with a tool.

Mrs. Turner seized a knife and began slashing right and left. Mrs. Eva Bennet was stabbed in the lower part of the abdomen, the wound being four inches long. Miss Etta Hulsey, the other sister, was stabbed five times.

## LOCOMOTIVE BOILER EXPLODES.

**$25,000 Damage to Property of the Inter-Colonial Railroad.**

RICHMOND, N. S., May 14.—The boiler of a locomotive of the Inter-Colonial Railroad, in the roadhouse at this place, exploded this morning and caused a heavy damage to property.

The engine was blown to fragments. The building, which was of brick, was ruined. Several other locomotives which were in the house and in the yard were badly damaged.

The total damage is estimated at $25,000. Nobody was hurt seriously.

## A BOY'S DREADFUL FALL.

**Dropped Eight Stories and Broke Nearly Every Bone in His Body.**

John Mooney, eight years old, son of Mrs. Mary Mooney, who lives on the eighth story of the Berkeley Flats, 111 Montague Street, Brooklyn, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by falling from the eighth to the ground floor of the building.

Mrs. Mooney had sent the boy to ring the elevator bell for John Claherty, the janitor of the building, who is her son-in-law. Claherty heard the bell and ran the elevator up. As he reached the top floor he heard a crash. He descended as fast as possible, and found John Mooney dead on the pavement of the ground floor. Nearly every bone in the little fellow's body was crushed. It is supposed he was leaning over the bannisters, looking down, and lost his balance.

## BARRED OUT FROM HER HOME.

**Mrs. C. H. Fuller of Pawtucket Finds Herself in an Embarrassing Position.**

PROVIDENCE, May 14.—When the young and attractive wife of Charles H. Fuller, a well-known manufacturing jeweler residing in Pawtucket, returned from a European journey yesterday morning and drove to her elegant home, on Broadway, she was astounded to find the doors locked and the servants, who were on duty, refusing her admittance. When she attempted to secure an entrance with the aid of a hammer, she was, it is asserted, forcibly repulsed by the hostler.

Last night she appeared again, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Barrows of Providence, and was again refused entrance by the hostler, who, on guard, had doubly locked and barricaded the house. The Sheriff, however, had a writ of arrest for the hostler on a charge of assaulting Mrs. Fuller in the affair of yesterday morning. He was arrested, but promptly furnishing bail, was not removed from his post of duty.

Mrs. Fuller claims a legal right to enter her home, saying there are no legal proceedings pending against her. She is at the Narragansett Hotel in this city. She says that the whole thing is a shock and a surprise to her.

She had expected her husband to join her in London, but a friend wrote her asking if anything was the matter between herself and Charles. The question was so queer that she became suspicious and returned home to Pawtucket, only to find herself barred out of the house.

Mrs. Fuller was informed this morning that her husband was at home at Pawtucket, having returned from New York to-day. Just what the next move will be in the case is problematical, but there are hints of divorce proceedings to begin at once. Counsel for Mrs. Fuller could not surmise what charges could be brought as yet, but said there was absolutely no truth in the story that Mrs. Fuller went to Denver instead of crossing the ocean. The European visits, Mrs. Fuller says, have been made under the doctor's advice.

## VENDETTA OF CATTLE MEN.

**"Gid" Summers Shot at Ord, Neb., by a Boyd County Rustler.**

ORD, Neb., May 14.—"Gid" Summers, a cattle dealer, was fatally shot to-day by a stranger named McBride, supposed to be a Boyd County cattle rustler. It is alleged that McBride was sent to Ord by the Boyd County gang of rustlers to kill Summers, who had angered the members on a former occasion by informing against them. He cannot survive the night. McBride is being trailed by a Sheriff's posse of fourteen men through the sand hills, to which he escaped.

## A QUARREL OVER THE DEAD.

**Relatives Wrangle While the Corpse Remains Unburied.**

CHICAGO, May 14.—Edward Dix, who died Tuesday, was not buried until to-day, and would still be unburied had not an administrator ordered the quarreling relatives to proceed with the funeral. Dix had left a few hundred dollars, and it was this that caused the contention. Joseph, a brother, fell out with the others and complained to the police. An officer went to the house with Joseph, and several women were wrangling over the bier.

Each claimed relationship with the dead man, but denied the relationship of the others. The policeman could not decide, and took Joseph to the Probate Court, which appointed an administrator to decide who was really entitled to the dead man's pittance.

## AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE — Mrs. Samuel D. Warren, daughter of ex-United States Minister Bayard, and Miss Warren, Boston; E. F. Atkins, Boston.

ASTOR—E. H. Smith, Henley, England; James B. Knox, Toronto; L. and Mrs. Conant, Chicago; D. S. Foote, Chicago; J. W. Cobb, Washington, D. C.; C. C. Emery, New Orleans; Charles W. Page, Danvers, Mass.; A. P. Howers, Utica, N. Y.; Miss Lilian L. Cole, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Collector of the Port of New York Francis Hendricks, Syracuse; Lieut. Gov. W. M. Crane, Massachusetts; Robert and Mrs. Cluet, Troy, N. Y.; Christian Devries, Baltimore; Henry E. Asp, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

GERLACH—R. Baldwin, Jr., and Mrs. Baldwin, Croton Falls, N. Y.; M. J. Conkey, Hamilton, N. J.

GRAND—John T. and Mrs. Lovell, United States Navy; C. H. Heseden, United States Army; H. M. and Mrs. Duncan, Philadelphia; Elias Lyman, Burlington, Vt.; W. P. Richardson, West Point; F. L. Cooper, Boston.

GRAND UNION—F. H. Camp, New Britain, Conn.; J. W. and Mrs. Walcott, Boston; Charles Kilday, Philadelphia; Thomas and Mrs. Robertson, Albany; W. Frith, London, England; R. H. Howard and Mrs. Howard, New Haven; Dr. W. G. Alling, New Haven; Judge Robert E. De Forest, Bridgeport; J. P. and Mrs. Wheeler and Edward L. Clark, Boston; John E. and Mrs. Hesein, Kansas City, Mo.; J. and Mrs. Parker, Bloomfield, N. J.; A. B. Farquhar, York, Pa.

HOFFMAN—Lieut. W. H. Driggs, U. S. N.; Frank G. Peck, Colorado Springs; Alfred A. Glasier, Boston; John S. Morris, Portland, Me.

HOLLAND HOUSE—W. E. Spier, Glens Falls; George O. and Mrs. Russell, Boston; S. Tarkman Shaw, Lenox, Mass.; E. and Mrs. Ferguson, Pittsburg; William J. Oliphant, Chicago; C. B. and Mrs. Porter, Boston; Albert S. Jewell, Boston; H. Crawford, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—K. Okazaki, Tokio, Japan; B. B. Howard, Milbury, Mass.; J. D. Pettingill, Boston; H. J. Hancock, Philadelphia; William McKinley, Duluth; George Webster, St. Paul; J. S. Thurston, Minneapolis; E. E. Patzer, Sheboygan; William and Mrs. Mahew, St. Paul; J. B. and Mrs. Calverlge, Milwaukee; J. J. Fitzgerald, Chicago; W. J. Johnston, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—E. H. Mansfield, Boston; W. J. Buel, Springfield, Mass.; John and Mrs. Mason, Montreal; J. L. Judson and party, Rochester; Henry Sanford, Bridgeport, Conn.; Senator Jonathan Chace, Rhode Island; Judge B. L. and Mrs. Young, Boston; Judge H. G. Bond, Seattle.

MARLBOROUGH—John Dunn, Chicago; (connected with the Wabash Railway.)

METROPOLE—A. H. Dovany, Montreal; George A. Bain, Lexington, Ky.; J. W. Yale, Syracuse; George W. Rosslewin, Rochester; H. C. Scott, Worcester; L. L. Wennile, Kingston, N. Y.; L. J. Wood, Ansonia, Conn.

MURRAY HILL—George P. Gross, Boston; C. M. Gates, Chicago; Judge J. Riley Cady, Hudson, N. Y.; John T. Ellis and son, Toronto; E. W. and Mrs. Watkinson, Albany; Fred J. White, London, England; Seth and Mrs. Wheeler, Albany; Gen. W. B. Franklin, Hartford, Conn.

NETHERLAND—Leon and Mrs. Abbett, Trenton, N. J.

NORMANDIE—A. D. and Mrs. Fiske, Morristown, N. J.; Mrs. and Miss Vanderpoel, Kinderhook, N. Y.; Dr. F. A. and Mrs. Jacobson, Newburg, N. Y.; Miss H. S. Thornton, Providence; John Hurst, Syracuse; John H. Hammond, Milton, N. Y.

PARK AVENUE—Dr. R. G. Wallace, Binghamton, N. Y.; F. H. Kenyon and A. L. Peare, Hartford, Conn.; M. and Miss Washburn, Boston.

PLAZA—J. R. and Mrs. Ravenel, Charleston, S. C.; D. R. Hazard, Syracuse.

SAVOY—Frank W. Woolworth, Paris, France.

ST. CLOUD—Judge B. B. Terry

# GOULD INHERITANCE TAX

## Claims Made in the Arguments in the Legal Contest over the Appraisal.

## THAT LEGACY OF $5,000,000

**One of the Chief Matters of Contention the Special Bequest to George J. Gould—Arguments by ex-Judge Dillon for the Heirs and Mr. Dos Passos for the State.**

In the matter of the contested appraisal for taxation of the estate of Jay Gould, argument was made yesterday afternoon before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justices Williams, Patterson, Rumsey, and Ingraham sitting.

The case came up on two appeals taken from the Surrogate's rulings respectively by the Controller of the State and the Controller of the City of New York, and by the executors and trustees of the estate of Jay Gould. John R. Dos Passos appeared for the State, and with him were B. F. Dos Passos and E. F. Harding. Ex-Judge John F. Dillon spoke for the estate, and was assisted by David Duncan and Henry Hubbard. Ex-Senator David B. Hill is one of the attorneys of record for the Controllers, and was expected to take part in the argument yesterday, but he did not appear.

The estate of Jay Gould was appraised by David McClure, who was appointed for that purpose by Surrogate Fitzgerald in March, 1893. Mr. McClure appraised the estate at $81,000,000 gross and $73,000,000 net value, and fixed the amount of the inheritance tax at $578,000. This tax was paid by the Gould heirs, provisionally, and subject to the determination of an appeal. Certain rulings of the appraiser were unsatisfactory and appeals were taken from the Surrogate's action in approving them.

**Grounds of the Appeals.**

The grounds of the appeals upon which argument was made yesterday are on behalf of the estate:

First—That there was (a) an overvaluation of decedent's estate; (b) of the residue of the estate; (c) of the life estates in the residuum; (d) of the remainders of the life estates.

Second—That the Appraiser applied an erroneous and improper rule in appraising the value of the shares of stocks and the bonds of the decedent's estate.

Third—That the commissions of the executors should have been ascertained at the usual legal rates and deducted from the value of the estate.

For the State it was contended that the legacy of $5,000,000 to George J. Gould is taxable, and that the deduction of the probable expenses of administration should not have been made.

**The Legacy to George J. Gould.**

Mr. Dos Passos opened by a brief statement of the position of his clients, and reserved his argument until Mr. Dillon had spoken.

Mr. Dillon began by declaring that, as the inheritance tax law is one which imposes special taxation, the burden is on the State clearly to establish, not only the liability of the executors to pay the tax, but the amount. In support of the contention that the $5,000,000 left to George J. Gould in a codicil was in payment of a debt, Mr. Dillon cited a memorandum in his own handwriting, delivered by Jay Gould to his counsel, Nov. 18, 1892, in which he said:

"My beloved son, George J. Gould, having developed a remarkable business ability and having for twelve years devoted himself entirely to my business, and during the past five years has taken entire charge of my different interests, I hereby fix the value of such services at $5,000,000."

In delivering this paper to counsel, with a view of having it embodied in his will or a codicil to it, Mr. Gould said Mr. Dillon informed his counsel that he had signed the paper, to the end that if he should die it would be binding upon him. This provision was carried into the second codicil of Mr. Gould's will. George J. Gould was not consulted in its preparation, nor did he procure the execution thereof. A few days after the execution of this codicil, Nov. 21, 1892, and about a week before the death of Jay Gould, who died Dec. 2, 1892, George J. Gould, who had called to see his father, was told by the latter to read the will. After he had done so the father asked him whether the provision made for him in the codicil was satisfactory, and George J. Gould replied that it was.

**Compensation—Not a Gratuity.**

This provision was made, Mr. Dillon asserted, as a compensation for the long-continued, highly confidential, and valuable services to Jay Gould of his son, to determine the value of those services and not as a gratuity. It was made without any reference to the direct inheritance or transfer tax act, which went into effect May 1, 1892, and without any purpose to evade or commit any fraud upon that act, and without any knowledge of its existence.

"It is undisputed that George J. Gould rendered the services spoken of," said the counsel, "and their value is not disputed. The fair market value of the money, stock, and bonds mentioned in the codicil was at the testator's death about $3,500,000. No other provision than this was made in payment of those services. The codicil stands unimpeached, and yet it is contended that it was a bounty and not a debt. The State of New York has no right to come in and demand a revision of Mr. Gould's valuation of his son's services."

"The executors and trustees," said Mr. Dillon, "appeal from the report of the Appraiser, on the ground that he failed to apply correct principles and rules of law in ascertaining the value of the property of the decedent." Mr. Dillon continued, that as respects all stocks and bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the Appraiser and Surrogate held that the statute of 1891 prescribed an inexorable rule, requiring the Appraiser to appraise large blocks of unmarketable stocks and bonds at the retail prices at which a few shares or bonds had been sold, or even nominally quoted, on the Stock Exchange.

**Question of Market Value.**

He continued: "The transfer tax act requires that the property be assessed at its 'market value.' The words used in the act are 'fair market value,' 'clear market value.' 'Market value,' as is well known, means the value which a commodity will bring in the market, and is the value at which purchasers can be found for the quantity offered for sale. * * * The tax is 1 per cent. of the value of the property in money, and the tax must be paid in money. The problem is, What is the whole property worth? What would the whole lot sell for when the tax is due? When the total amount of money for which the property would sell is ascertained, the State steps in, and takes 1 per cent. for the tax.

"The problem is not, What would a small part of the property sell for? The tax is not upon a part, but upon the whole; and the statute provides that the money value of the whole shall be ascertained."

Mr. Dillon here entered into a technical argument regarding the value of the Gould securities, quoted various cases, and contended that the only way to establish the value of property is to find out what it will sell for. And on this basis he said the appraised value was excessive.

**The Executors' Commission.**

He argued next that the executors' commissions at statutory rates should have been deducted by the Appraiser before finding the value of the property subject to the transfer tax, and summed up thus:

"The order of the Surrogate should, therefore, be affirmed, so far as it decrees that the legacy to George J. Gould for his services was not taxable, and so far as it decreed the deduction of administration expenses before ascertaining the value of the property subject to the transfer tax. This order should be modified or reversed, as far as it confirmed the Appraiser's action, and report in adopting as the market value of the large or unsalable blocks of stocks, bonds, and other securities, the nominal price quoted for a small block; and said order should also be modified or reversed, so far as it failed to decree that executors' commissions, at full statutory rates, be deducted before ascertaining the value of the property subject to the transfer tax."

**Argument for the State.**

John R. Dos Passos, for the State, argued First—The legacy of $5,000,000 to George J. Gould was not in payment of any legal debt, but was a gift or gratuity from decedent, and liable as such to taxation.

Second—The appraiser adopted the proper method of valuation.

Third—The expenses of administration should not be deducted from the residuary estate before taxation.

Fourth—The statutory commissions of the executors should not be deducted.

Mr. Dos Passos characterized as absurd the pretension that the legacy of $5,000,000 was in payment of a debt. The record showed, he said, that in 1880 or 1881, at Saratoga, the father and son had a casual conversation, which George J. Gould described as follows: "We were up there together. And he told me he would like to have me—he had some trouble, I think, with a party who had connection with him in business, and my father thought he had cheated him—he wanted me to go in and take charge of his affairs; aid him when I could."

"These facts, submitted by George J. Gould," said Mr. Dos Passos, "fail to make out any legal contract, express or implied, on the part of the decedent, or any promise or agreement to pay for the services rendered by George. There is no evidence that George ever acted toward his father under any contractual relation.

"The fact is, George was introduced to the business of his father to instruct him in the ways of Wall Street. There was no idea of compensation. He lived with his father and received most extravagant sums of money, amounting to millions, before he was of age. George at no time complained that he was underpaid or unfairly treated. The codicil shows no contract or debt or recognition of either. Showing George the codicil, and asking him if that was satisfactory, plainly created no contract, nor can any recognition of an already existing contract be inferred from such an occurrence.

**The Method of Appraisal.**

Mr. Dos Passos then argued that the appraiser adopted the proper method of valuation of the Gould estate. "The statute requires," he said, "that decedent's estate shall be appraised at its fair or clear market value at the time of death. These words 'fair market value,' 'clear market value,' mean the actual market value of his personal estate at the time of decedent's death, and not a speculative value, based upon the opinion of experts.

"The act of 1891 confirms and sustains this construction. The rule adopted by these statutes is also the general rule of law. Where there is a market value, this rule excludes expert testimony.

"But the vital and conclusive objection to the method of appraisement demanded consists in that the statute does not require or permit of a valuation based upon any actual or contemplated sale of the identical property sought to be assessed for taxation. The act of 1892 simply requires the appraiser to find and report a value of that property based upon the fair market value of similar property on the day of death, and the act of 1891 allows him, in order to do this, to take the range of prices running through a reasonable period of time."

The conclusion for the State was that "the order appealed from should be reversed, with costs, or modified, in so far as it excepts or deducts the legacy to George J. Gould of $5,000,000, and the estimated expenses of administration of $150,000, in fixing the amount of the estate subject to the tax, and the Surrogate directed to ascertain the amount of the estate with these sums included, and the amount of the tax on the several interests therein as so increased. In all other respects the order should be affirmed, with costs."

## NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

**Trans-Missouri Freight Rate Committee Considers an Agreement.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 14.—Representatives of railroads, members of the old Trans-Missouri Freight Rate Committee, met here to consider an agreement for the organization of the Traffic Association. An agreement, modeled on the plan of that recently adopted by the executives of Western roads at Chicago, was read and taken up section by section.

Provisions for the maintenance of rates are carefully omitted, and it is strictly a "gentlemen's" compact, without other forfeits than "honor." It was not formally adopted, but it is expected all lines will accept it, with a few minor changes.

**Merriam Bill Killed in Michigan.**

LANSING, Mich., May 14.—The Senate today killed the Merriam bill as amended by the House. The bill, as originally passed by the Senate, increased the taxes upon railroad earnings by about $180,000. The House amended it so as to raise these taxes upward of $700,000, and then passed the bill. To-day, by a vote of 19 to 5, the Senate refused to concur in the House amendments. The author of the bill says that the bill as amended distributes the tax too unevenly to be equitable.

**D. C. McWatters Resigns.**

PITTSBURG, May 14.—D. C. McWatters, District Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, has resigned. Col. Sam Moody, Assistant General Passenger Agent, has taken charge of the office temporarily.

**Railroad Men and Matters.**

The remodeled Union Station at Columbus, Ohio, will be used on June 6.

The Mexican Central will start a new line of steamers between New Orleans and Tampico, Mexico, to-day.

The boat lines on the Erie Canal have started a war on the railroads, and have cut rates between Buffalo and this city.

The Western Passenger Association is making a strong effort to do away with the running of "homeseekers' excursions" during the coming Summer.

The Chicago Great Western is said to have entered into an agreement with the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Roads whereby it secures a direct outlet on the Gulf at Port Arthur.

## DAMAGES AGAINST RAILROADS.

**Verdicts Against the West Jersey and Seashore for the Atlantic City Meadow Collision.**

BRIDGETON, N. J., May 14.—A jury last night awarded William Jones a verdict of $5,500 against the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company for injuries received in the Atlantic City meadow collision last Summer. The suit of the executors of Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith, who were killed in the same disaster, against the company, and also the suit of the heirs of Charles D. Burroughs, who was also killed, were settled today. It is reported that the former got $10,000 and the latter $4,000.

**Flynn Gets $1,250 for Injuries.**

NEWARK, May 14.—The jury in the suit brought by John Flynn against Watson Whittlesey in the latter's capacity as receiver of the Suburban Traction Company brought in a verdict for $1,250 in favor of the plaintiff. The latter sued to recover $20,000 damages for injuries sustained on Oct. 27 last, when he was thrown from his wagon in a collision with a car on Day Street, Orange.

**Damages for Her Husband's Death.**

FONDA, N. Y., May 14.—In the Supreme Court to-day Mrs. Margaret B. Swart was awarded damages to the amount of $1,000 from the Central-Hudson Railroad Company for the death of her husband, who was killed at the West Shore crossing in Amsterdam last September. Mrs. Swart sued for $5,000.

**Noose Fixed to Tie His Hands.**

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., May 14.—The body of Joseph Chamberlain, aged forty years, was found hanging to a tree in the woods near Sprakers late yesterday afternoon. Chamberlain was employed as lock tender on the Erie Canal, and is supposed to have committed suicide. The rope was arranged in such a manner that when his body fell the rope tied his hands together across his neck.

**The Wilmington in Commission.**

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The new gunboat Wilmington was placed in commission to-day for the first time.

**Harvard-Princeton Baseball Game at Princeton.**

Special train will leave New York, via Pennsylvania Railroad, at 1:00 P. M., Saturday, 15th, returning after the game, stopping at Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway and New Brunswick in each direction. Rate, $2 for round trip.—Adv.

# MRS. LANGTRY'S DIVORCE

## Desertion and Non-Support Charged, and a Decree Granted Her in Default.

## A HUSBAND'S INDIFFERENCE

**"The Jersey Lily" Freed by a California Court—Her Matrimonial Experience and a Sketch of Her Career as a Woman of Fashion and an Actress.**

LAKEPORT, Cal., May 14.—Emélie Charlotte Langtry, better known throughout two hemispheres as "the Jersey Lily," has secured a divorce from her English husband. The decree that gives her her much-sought freedom from matrimonial fetters was signed by Judge R. W. Crump yesterday. It was all done very quietly, a default being entered against the foreign defendant, who had failed to file a defense in the time allowed by the California code. While all the legal formalities were complied with, no one except those actually interested in the delicate matter were present. Henry C. McPike, who appeared for the plaintiff, was armed with a number of depositions taken in England and America intended to convince the ccurt that Edward Langtry had deserted his fair wife.

That of the plaintiff was to the effect that she married Mr. Langtry on the Isle of Jersey in 1876, and that the marriage certificate gave evidence that the woman was twenty years of age and Mr. Langtry was twenty-four. The defendant gave as his place of birth Scotland, while Mrs. Langtry said she was born in Jersey, the witnesses of the ceremony being Mr. and Mrs. Le Breton, the woman's parents. Mr. Le Breton, who was a minister of the Church of England, officiated. During their marriage a daughter was born and named Jeanne. At the time of the taking of the deposition in 1896 this child was fifteen years of age, and has always resided with her mother.

Mrs. Langtry testified that her husband had deserted her a number of years ago. From this time to date, she testified, he has not furnished her or her child with any means of support, but to emphasize his desertion, has declared on a number of occasions that he would not return to his wife. Thus thrown on her resources, she had taken to the stage for a livelihood, and had been pursuing that occupation for a number of years.

In 1886 she came to California, and taking a fancy to the climate procured a house in San Francisco for a year, in order that she might have time to select a location for a permanent home. She finally secured a large tract of land near Middletown, in the southeastern part of Lake County, and took up her residence there. She spent a portion of the money she made on the stage for improvements.

From this legal and financial showing the woman returns to her matrimonial experiences, saying in one sentence: "I have always treated Mr. Langtry with affection, never giving him cause to disregard his duty toward me as my husband."

In conclusion, she asked that the custody of the daughter, Jeanne, be awarded to her.

Sir George Lewis, James W. Smyth Pigot, Capt. A. W. Withamson, Emily Davis Le Breton, and Clement Le Breton, the mother and father, testified on the point of desertion by Mr. Langtry and as to her being a resident of California.

Immediately on the conclusion of the hearing of the motion of Attorney McPike all the papers in the case were sealed, in accordance with the law respecting divorce cases. For seven hours Judge Crump studied over the points of the hearing in the retirement of his chambers. Then he signed the decree, finding that Edward Langtry had been duly served with the summons, had failed to answer, and was in default.

Mrs. Langtry has not often been a subject of gossip since her serious illness in 1893, when, for a few days, it was feared she would die. The death of the English sportingman, Squire Abingdon Baird, owner of many crack race horses, and "backer" of prizefighters, occurred that year, and the report was quickly circulated that Mrs. Langtry, whose intimate acquaintance with Baird had been a matter of common talk, would receive a "large slice" of his estate, estimated at $5,000,000. She may have received a small legacy or nothing. The facts in such cases are not generally made public. Mrs. Langtry had been separated from her husband fourteen years, and the divorce now granted to her she had long been seeking, though it is not exactly known what use she intends to make of her liberty.

Edward Langtry is about fifty-two years old, and was the son of a shipping merchant of Belfast, a Quaker, and a man of large wealth. Mr. Langtry first met the woman who became his wife and made his family name illustrious the world over, in the seventies when he was yachting in the Channel, and was entertained at St. Heliers by the Dean of the Island of Jersey, the Rev. Mr. Le Breton. The Dean's elder daughter, Emélie Charlotte, was then something more than eighteen years of age, and reputed in her small circle to be very beautiful, though extant portraits of her at that age represent merely a sweet-faced girl, to whom the prevailing ungainly style of coiffure was not becoming.

Langtry fell in love with her at first sight. They were soon married, and after a honeymoon trip, settled comfortably in a smart cottage on the Thames, where the country girl found the little gayeties of suburban life very charming for two years or so. Langtry then lived on his income, read all the sporting papers, and enjoyed life, too, in his quiet, unambitious way, until, under the guidance of Sir George Chetwynd, it is said, the young wife got a peep or two at fashionable society. Then, after a Spring visit to Grendon Hall, Warwickshire, the Langtrys took a big house near Belgrave Square, and began to "entertain." The simple country girl developed into a woman of fashion. Millais painted her portrait, which was hung on the line in the Royal Academy and catalogued "A Jersey Lily." Then the Prince of Wales sought an introduction, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Langtry were even more brilliantly conspicuous in London society than Col. and Mrs. Rawdon Crawley were after the ladies of Gaunt House had left their cards for Rebecca. The crash came suddenly, as it always does.

Many stories, some of them scandalous, are told of this period in the life of the young Belfast Quaker and his Jersey bride. Most of them are probably untrue. Nobody ever really believed that the whole Marlborough House set suddenly cut Mrs. Langtry because she slipped a bit of ice under the Prince's collar at a late supper. But, certainly, she went out of fashion in "society," as quickly as she had gone in. Langtry had been spending his capital and ruin seemed inevitable.

Then the pluck and commercial sagacity of Mrs. Langtry came to the rescue. She went on the stage. After a tentative first appearance in Twickenham, she appeared at the Haymarket Theatre, and then made the inevitable American tour, which had been well worked up by her friend, Labouchère, and her manager, Henry E. Abbey, and was splendidly advertised, too, by the burning of the theatre, the Park, Broadway and Twenty-second Street, in which she was to have made her New York début, a few hours before the time set for her appearance, Oct. 30, 1882. She came out at Wallack's, instead, Nov. 6, and as an actress she prospered greatly for several years, and accumulated money. She grew in artistic skill, too, and always had personal authority, which counts for so much on the stage; and she has been a much better actress than the ordinary chronicler of things theatrical has cared to admit or known enough to say. But further reference to her stage career is not called for at this time. In her first American engagement, in 1882, Mrs. Langtry was introduced to Frederick Gebhard, and when she went sleighriding with him, one moonlight night after the play, her chaperon, Mrs. Labouchère, went home in anger.

Ice and snow seemed to have a good deal to do with Mrs. Langtry's troubles.

Much of Gebhard's success on the turf was said to be due to Mrs. Langtry's advice. Later, the same thing was said in England of Baird. But there were some unpleasant stories told of Baird's treatment of her.

In 1886 Mrs. Langtry leased the Beach Grant house on West Twenty-third Street, near Ninth Avenue, one of the nest old mansions in Chelsea, and made it her home for some years. She owns or owned a ranch in Southern California, many mortgages on New York City and Brooklyn real estate, and a great deal of jewelry.

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But with all its excellences, it was to some extent a foreign publication. American topics were not always treated fully, if at all; biographies were confined to the famous dead; furthermore, many things have happened of vital interest to mankind since 1889, and it was needful to bring the great work up to date.

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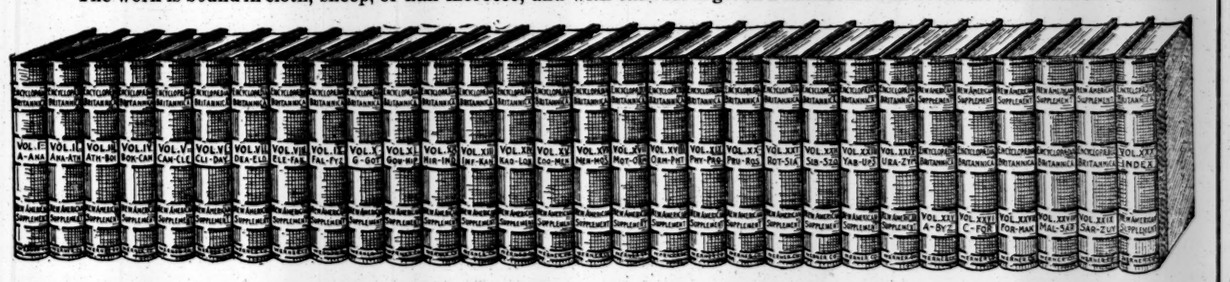

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5-15


# PLANS TO HELP COMMERCE

## Dock Board's Engineers Submit a Supplemental Report on Their River Front Improvement Scheme.

## SHIPPING MEN ARE RESERVED.

**Cautious in Comment on the Proposals—Words of Indorsement Mingled with Mild Criticism—Some Interests Affected Likely to Oppose It—Apprehensions of High Cost.**

The Dock Commissioners at a special meeting yesterday considered somewhat more fully the report of the Board of Consulting Engineers relative to the improvements of the river front streets, and adopted a resolution requesting the engineers "to prepare plans showing the cross sections of the marginal way and method of approach to the piers referred to in their report."

The engineers submitted a supplement to their report as follows:

"The length, measured on the bulkhead line, from the Battery to Gansevoort Street, is 13,439 feet, a little more than two and one-half miles. Of this, 8,089 feet—about one and one-half miles—belong to the city; 3,433 feet belong to various private owners, and 1,917 feet to railroads. The city owns about 60 per cent. of the whole.

"The present use of the 13,439 feet is as follows:

| | Feet. | |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign steamship lines | 1,779 | |
| Coasting steamship lines | 1,861 | |
| | | 3,640 |
| Railroads | | 3,833 |
| Ferries | | 1,116 |
| Miscellaneous, including inland steamboat lines | | 4,800 |
| Total | | 13,439 |

"In other words, of the two and a half miles of water front which are better adapted than any other to the use of the class of commerce on which the prosperity of New York is most dependent, only 13.24 per cent. is now occupied by foreign steamship lines, and only 27.08 per cent. is occupied by all classes of ocean steamships, while 28.89 per cent. is occupied by the railroads."

The proposed scheme of improvement is variously considered by shipping men and others interested in the water front. Few are prepared at the present time to be quoted positively as either approving or opposing the plan of the consulting engineers, though in a general way they discussed the subject pro and con.

Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd Line said: "I have not get given to the proposals the consideration necessary to intelligently and fairly discuss them. The terminal facilities of New York are certainly very inadequate. These plans seem to be based on the right idea of development. The railroads have heretofore taken up a great deal of water front, and if this plan affords relief in that respect it is good. I also favor the idea of placing foot bridges over the marginal streets to the various piers."

Vernon H. Brown of the Cunard Line said: "I have not yet looked into the plan which has been suggested to the Dock Board. I do not know how surface rail roads will work. There was talk of having elevated roads for hauling freight. I do not think that the foot bridges will be popular. Persons who have to climb the stairs will not fancy that part of the scheme. However, as I have said, I have not considered the scheme as a whole, and am not, therefore, in a position to criticise it. There is no doubt that improvements are needed."

The official of another company whose offices are on Bowling Green, and who did not wish to have his name appear, said: "We are greatly behind other ports of any consequence in our facilities for handling freight, and shipping is in consequence put to an expense that has driven business to other places. Newport News and Norfolk have been built up as shipping centres from the business that has been driven from New York. I have opportunity for practical observation of the way in which this is brought about. We have time and again lost cargoes that have been shipped to other ports for no other reason than the tax put upon them if handled at New York. At every turn there is an added cost for handling and storage.

"There is no reason why this should be so. We have the finest harbor in the world and a large extent of water front adaptable to development at comparatively little expense. The configuration of the water front and other conditions are such that wooden piers erected at small cost answer all purposes. We have no great rise and fall of tides to contend with as is the case with London and other English ports, necessitating great stone docks, or locks, that are built and maintained at enormous expense.

"The demands upon our present improved water front, however, are tremendous, and improvements are imperatively demanded. Whether the plans now suggested meet the requirements, I am not prepared to say. On their face, they seem to be of a character that will be very costly. Now the question is, shall shipping, already overburdened, be still further taxed? Will this cost fall back upon us—a greater evil than now exists?

"I confess, however, that I do not know that such will be the case, and the question is not one that can be determined off hand."

Opinions were sought among men on the floor of the Maritime Exchange. Representatives of lighterage interests naturally do not lend indorsement to a plan designed for large part to do away with their business, and it was suggested that the warehouse interests of Brooklyn would not look with favor upon an arrangement that would build up rival storage places on Manhattan Island.

**TWO MORE PIER PAVILIONS.**

**Dock Board Decides to Have Them Erected by August.**

Two more pier pavilions for public recreation are to be constructed by the Dock Department—one on a North River and the other on an East River pier. They are to be completed for use this Summer.

This was decided upon at a special meeting of the Dock Board yesterday, when President O'Brien introduced two resolutions. One rescinded the permit under which the Public Works Department is permitted to use a part of the pier at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, and directed the department's consulting architect, Edward H. Kendall, to prepare plans and specifications for a recreation building on that pier at the earliest possible date. The other resolution was similar in form, providing for such a building on Pier 43 North River, which is immediately south of the Christopher Street Ferry.

The East River pier is an unusually large one, and the structure to be built upon it may be 723 feet long and 52 feet wide. These pavilions or pier gardens will be supplied with benches, music stands, and retiring rooms, with attendants. They are to be completed in August.

The decision of the Dock Commissioners to undertake the work at this time and with a view to having them ready for the public this season, is due to the successful carrying out and rapid progress of the work on the East Third Street pier, and the great interest manifested by the people of that locality as the pavilion nears completion.

**Poisoned by Eating Shad.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 14.—William S. Odell and his wife and six children, who live on ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton's place, near Rhinebeck, were suddenly taken ill after dinner on Wednesday. Dr. Leon Tice found that they had been poisoned by shad which they had eaten. The shad was freshly caught, but the doctor says it was probably not thoroughly cleaned. The patients are now said to be out of danger.

**A Suicide Like Her Husband.**

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., May 14.—Mrs. Mary Fay, a widow, of Amsterdam, committed suicide while visiting at the home of her sister, in Johnstown, by taking carbolic acid. Her husband committed suicide in the same way fourteen months ago. She was twenty-nine years old.

**Unitarian Conference Sept. 20.**

SARATOGA, May 14.—The National Biennial conference of Unitarians will begin here Sept. 20.

# DIVORCE BY MOSAIC LAW

## A Curious Ceremony Which Ended with Jacob Block's Release from Jail.

## NOW HIS WIFE IS FREE

**A Story of Domestic Infelicity, a Suit for Divorce, Alimony for the Wife, and the Husband in Ludlow Street Jail—Then a Rabbi Obtained a "Get."**

There was a divorce in Ludlow Street Jail yesterday, the granting of a separation by a husband, who was locked up, to his wife, as the only alternative for his release.

The couple are Jacob and Ida Block, who were married about seven years ago. They had two children, but had antagonistic tempers. He was inclined to be shiftless, it is asserted, and she scolded, and then he told her that he was tired of her and her scolding tongue.

"If you don't love me any more, she said to him, you can go and find some one else who will take care of you and your children."

Jacob left her, and not long after Ida retained the firm of Greenthal & Greenthal, of Chambers Street, who began a suit for divorce against the husband. Ida obtained an allowance for alimony, and, when Jacob refused to pay it, on the plea that he had no money, she had him placed in Ludlow Street Jail.

Jacob suspected that Ida wanted to marry some other man and told her she could not do so, "even if you get a dozen divorces in the courts. As long as you don't get a divorce from me you won't get any rabbi to marry you. The Mayor or an Alderman will marry you off, but a rabbi never."

Ida is a pious young woman, and she consulted a rabbi, only to find that what her husband had told her was true. Although she might get a divorce in the courts, under the Mosaic law, as interpreted by the orthodox rabbis, she could not remarry unless she obtained a "get" or separation from him.

A consultation with friends was held, and a committee was sent to parley with Jacob. At first he was quite obstinate, and declared that he would stay in jail. Gradually he calmed down, and said that if he were released from jail he would give Ida a "get."

Ida hurried on Thursday to her lawyers, and said she was willing to release Jacob from jail. Then she hurried to Rabbi Naphtali Reiter of 119 Attorney Street, and asked him to come to the jail and draw up the "get," for such a document has to be got up by a rabbi.

Rabbit Reiter is a good-natured gentleman with a large red beard that spreads over his breast. He said yesterday that he explained to her that a rabbinical divorce was merely a separation according to the Mosaic law, entitling her to be remarried by a rabbi only after obtaining a divorce in the State court. Ida explained that she was getting a divorce in the State court, and so Rabbi Reiter accompanied her to Jacob's lawyer's office, in Essex Street. Here the necessary witnesses were secured, and the party went to the jail.

Paper, pen, and ink were presented to the husband, and the rabbi intoned a prayer that was repeated by Jacob. The writing materials were then presented to the rabbi, and the visiting party returned to the lawyer's office, where the rabbi wrote out the decree of separation on the paper that the husband had given him. Then they again went to the jail, and here the rabbi handed the decree of divorce to the husband. The latter held it out to the wife, who took it with both hands, and that moment she was a free woman under rabbinical law, provided she also got a State court divorce. Visitors and prisoner left the jail together, for Ida, through her lawyer, gave him a release. Husband and wife parted on the sidewalk.

Sheriff Tamsen, when asked yesterday about the divorce in the jail, telephoned to the Warden, and asked him what it all meant. The Warden replied that he did not know of any divorce ceremonies there. He had received a legal notice to release Jacob Block, and had done so.

Mr. Greenthal said he had not gone to the jail, but that Mrs. Block had asked that her husband be released. One of the members of the firm said that they had asked Judge Pryor to get up a bill for the Legislature to forbid rabbis from granting divorces.

The popping of a cork from a bottle of Hires is a signal of good health and pleasure. A sound the old folks like to hear—the children can't resist it.

HIRES Rootbeer

is composed of the very ingredients the system requires. Aiding the digestion, soothing the nerves, purifying the blood. A temperance drink for temperance people.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Phila. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

**THE SENATOR SHOT TO KILL.**

**Bert McMullin of Arkansas Fires Point Blank at Editor Smithee.**

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 14.—State Senator Bert McMullin of Yell County to-day made a desperate attempt on the life of Col. J. N. Smithee, editor of The Arkansas Gazette. Senator McMullin entered the private office of Col. Smithee, drawing a revolver, and at the same time demanding an apology for editorial utterances made by the latter in regard to the Senator's action in defeating the Railroad Commission bill. When this was not forthcoming, Senator McMullin fired point blank at the Colonel, who sprang to his feet and struck McMullin's arm, causing the bullet to miss his body by a few inches. McMullin was taken to jail, but later released on bail.

**The Steamer Aries Ashore.**

NEWPORT, May 14.—The steamer Aries, a Philadelphia freighter, bound for Providence, went ashore in the fog this morning, near the lighthouse on the east side of Gould Island, about four miles up the bay. She lies easy on a soft bottom, and it is expected she will get off.

**Marblehead at Puerto Cortez.**

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Marblehead has arrived at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, where she was sent to look after American interests during the revolution.

BRADLEY & CURRIER CO., makers of mantels and all kinds of fireplace fittings, have removed their showrooms and are now located at 119 and 121 West Twenty-third St., New York.

WANAMAKER'S

Artists and connoisseurs are enjoying the Antique Tapestries and Vestments.

Saturday is a good day to enjoy the pictures—bring the children.

Have you secured any Navajo Rugs for camp or cottage?

The Orchestrion plays 10 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M.

*Sbirt Waists*—A carnival. They come by tens of thousands. They are distributed singly. Concentration creates economy.

At 50c—Of percales and lawns, detachable collar. Regular 75c.

At 75c—Of lawns, dimities, percales, and madras. Regular $1.50.

At $1—Of madras, lappet lawns, and all the newest materials. Regular $1.75.

*The Bicycle Bridge*. Starts from Broadway, crosses the Store, terminates at Fourth Avenue. Bicycles and brownies from end to end.

CONTINENTAL $50
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Strong, easy-running.

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*A man* riding a bicycle wearing a business suit is as incongruous as an admiral on duty with a stove-pipe hat.

Bicycle Suits with golf bands on the Knickerbockers here at bargain prices.

$5.00 Suits at $3.75
$7.50 Suits at $5.00
$10.00 Suits at $7.50

*Children's Hats*. Straw frames Variously and beautifully trimmed. $3, $4 and $5 for the $5, $6 and $7 sorts.

*Infants' Reefers*. For tots 2 to 4 years, get a price scalping. Attractive styles. Tight-fitting and loose backs.

Were $3.75 to $4.50, are $3
Were $5.75 to $8.75, are $5

*Women's Gloves*. Kid, suede and dogskin Gloves. Regularly $1 and more. Choose from the lot to-day at FIFTY CENTS.

*Men's Clothing*. Two lots, bargains. Up-to-date tailoring.

Suits of Cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds, newest shades, TEN DOLLARS. Made to sell at $15 and $16.50.

Suits of serge, blue and black, fast colors, TEN DOLLARS. Coats half lined; vest backs of light colored mohair.

*Men's Imported Collars*. From Austria. Linen or cotton? You cannot tell. What's the difference if they are cotton? The price is 12½c, practical value double. 10,000 dozen in a single order. That's why they are so cheap.

*Men's Madras Shirts*. Scotch plaid. Collarless. Cuffs detachable. $1. Look out for them.

*Trophies in Neckties*. All silk. Price is absurd. 10c each, or 3 for 25c. Ties or bows. Don't condemn—but see them. Then you'll buy.

*Boys' Clothing*. 225 Suits, double-breasted coats, regularly $5 to $7, today $3.50. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

*Candy*. Two sorts—20c a pound. Pure, fresh Chocolate Marshmallows and French Cherries.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.


## YALE A VICTOR AT GOLF

### The Harvard Team Defeated in the Final Rounds on the Ardsley Course.

### SCORE OF 24 HOLES TO 4

Yale won the honor, yesterday, of possessing the championship college golf team in the United States. Her team beat its Harvard opponents on the links of the Ardsley Golf Club, in the final round for the intercollegiate team championship and the silver cup given by the Ardsley Club. The score was 24 holes to 4.

Roderick Terry, Jr., Yale's Captain, established a new amateur record for the eighteen holes, doing the course in eighty-four strokes. This is two less than the previous best record, made by W. H. Sands, last year. It was also seven strokes better than Bayard's winning score, on Wednesday, which gave him the individual intercollegiate championship. The greens, however, were in much better condition yesterday.

The Yale Golf Club will now hold for the first year the beautiful team championship cup given by the Ardsley Club, and the winners also received dainty little souvenirs of their victory, miniature copies, three inches high, of the cup itself.

Roderick Terry played against one of the ablest Harvard golfers, W. Bayard Cutting, Jr. Cutting went over the course in the low score of 89. Terry, however, beat him by three holes. He led by four at the close of the first half, and Cutting picked up one during the last half. Terry did some beautiful driving both times in playing for the seventh hole, 183 yards, landing squarely on the green. His putting and approaching were also very good. Their scores, showing how the holes were made, are:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Roderick Terry, Jr.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Out | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5—41 |
| In | 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5—43 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | —84 |
| W. Bayard Cutting, Jr.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Out | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 4—47 |
| In | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4—42 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | —89 |

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., was the only Harvard man to score for his team. He beat Craig Colgate by four holes.

These are some of the leading scores:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. A. Smith— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Out | 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4—45 |
| In | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 4—43 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | —88 |
| W. R. Betts— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Out | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 4—44 |
| In | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 4—45 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | —89 |
| Joseph H. Choate, Jr.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Out | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4—42 |
| In | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 4—49 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | —91 |
| John Reid, Jr.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Out | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4—48 |
| In | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4—48 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | —91 |

The teams, showing how the men were paired, and scores by holes, are:

| YALE. Holes. | HARVARD. Holes. |
|---|---|
| Roderick Terry Jr..... 3 | W. Bayard Cutting, Jr.0 |
| John Reid, Jr..... 5 | T. B. Gannett, Jr.....0 |
| W. Rossiter Betts.... 5 | S. J. P. Curtis.....0 |
| Craig Colgate..... 0 | Joseph H. Choate, Jr..4 |
| S. A. Smith..... 5 | T. Burden, Jr.....0 |
| W. R. Smith..... 3 | R. B. Stone.....0 |
| Total..... 24 | Total..... 4 |

## SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

### Soldiers at the Ranges Yesterday Favored by Splendid Atmospheric Conditions.

### SIXTY-NINTH'S MEN COMPLAIN

#### Lack of a Rifle Range in Their Armory Places Them at a Disadvantage—Brigadier General Kirby a Sharpshooter.

The soldiers who practiced at Creedmoor yesterday were more fortunate than their comrades on the day before in having a nice, clear day. Four companies of the Sixty-ninth and a like number of the Forty-seventh Regiment held the ranges. A few men detailed from other companies also went up for qualification.

Early in the forenoon Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast came down with Major Thurston of the Ordnance Department to inspect the ranges. He looked over the field and examined the butts and targets. He expressed his entire satisfaction with the condition of the ranges.

The boys of the Sixty-ninth were complaining of their lack of opportunity for practicing more than one day in the year. They have no rifle range at their armory, and all the practicing they get is one day at Creedmoor. As a consequence they cannot make as good a showing in qualifications as the members of regiments which have a rifle range in their armories and can practice as often as they please. Nevertheless, their showing was not bad, and in the volley firing it was better than they expected. The Forty-seventh also did well.

Brig. Gen. W. M. Kirby qualified as a sharpshooter yesterday, making a score of 43—at the 500-yard range 23, and at the 600-yard range 20.

**FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.**

**Pistol Shooting.**

FIELD, STAFF, AND LINE OFFICERS.

| | 45 Yards. | 65 Yards. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Major H. H. Quick | 5 5 4 4 4—20 | 4 4 4 3 3—18 | 38 |
| Adjt. H. D. McCutcheon | 4 4 5 0 3—16 | 3 3 4 4 3—17 | 33 |
| Capt. H. Wallace | 5 4 3 3 0—15 | 3 4 4 5 0—16 | 31 |
| First Lieut. C. L. Geroud | 0 3 4 4 4—15 | 0 4 4 4 4—16 | 31 |
| Second Lieut. E. E. Jannicky, Co. A | 3 2 4 5 3—17 | 4 3 4 2 0—13 | 30 |
| Capt. J. S. Strouse, Co. D | 4 5 4 4 4—21 | 4 3 3 4 4—18 | 39 |
| Capt. J. Hart, Co. K | 5 4 4 4 4—21 | 4 4 3 3 3—17 | 38 |
| First Lieut. M. Hardy, Co. K | 4 4 3 3 2—16 | 4 4 3 0 3—14 | 30 |

**Rifle Shooting.**

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

| | 200 Yards. | 300 Yards. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Steward S. L. Neier | 4 4 4 4 3—19 | 4 3 5 0 3—15 | 34 |
| Hospital Steward C. O. Douden | 3 4 4 4 4—19 | 0 0 4 4 3—11 | 30 |
| J. W. Davison | 3 3 4 4 4—18 | 3 0 3 3 4—13 | 31 |

COMPANY A.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Sergt. J. A. Meyer | 2 3 5 5 4—18 | 4 3 3 0 4—14 | 32 |
| Q-master Sergt. G. F. Walsh | 3 5 3 5 3—19 | 2 2 0 3 4—11 | 30 |
| Sergt. John Hannon | 3 4 4 4 4—19 | 2 2 2 4 2—12 | 31 |
| Corp. J. A. Van Clief | 2 4 4 3 4—17 | 5 2 3 3 4—17 | 34 |
| G. A. Hay | 4 3 3 4 4—18 | 3 3 3 3 4—16 | 34 |
| C. A. Holdried | 5 4 3 3 3—18 | 2 3 4 4 4—17 | 35 |
| A. Muller | 4 3 3 3 5—18 | 3 2 4 5 0—14 | 32 |
| F. W. Millmaster | 4 4 3 3 3—17 | 3 3 2 2 5—15 | 32 |
| G. Neyer | 5 3 4 5 5—22 | 3 4 4 0 4—15 | 37 |
| T. Ottman | 5 3 3 3 4—18 | 3 3 3 3 3—15 | 33 |
| P. Reuter | 2 4 3 4 3—16 | 3 2 4 3 2—14 | 30 |
| F. Behrens | 4 4 3 3 3—17 | 4 4 3 2 2—15 | 32 |
| C. Young | 3 3 3 5 2—16 | 3 3 3 3 3—15 | 31 |
| H. Haertner | 3 3 3 4 3—16 | 4 3 3 2 3—15 | 31 |
| W. A. Stewart | 3 4 4 4 3—18 | 4 0 3 2 4—13 | 31 |
| F. Seaton | 4 2 3 3 3—15 | 3 3 3 3 3—15 | 30 |
| E. F. Hecker, Co. B | 4 2 2 4 3—15 | 3 3 4 5 0—15 | 30 |

COMPANY D.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Sergt. M. B. Andelfinger | 5 4 5 5 4—23 | 5 4 0 3 5—17 | 40 |
| Q. M. Sergt. J. M. Christoffel | 4 2 3 4 4—17 | 2 3 4 4 3—16 | 33 |
| Sergt. J.H. Schroeder | 3 3 4 4 4—18 | 2 3 3 4 3—15 | 33 |
| Sergt. G. B. Serenbetz | 4 3 3 4 4—17 | 4 5 5 4 5—23 | 40 |
| Corp. E.R. Gonzales | 4 3 3 5 3—18 | 4 4 5 5 3—21 | 39 |
| J. A. Adams | 3 4 4 3 3—17 | 0 2 4 3 4—13 | 30 |
| James Dunn | 5 5 4 3 3—18 | 4 4 5 5 3—21 | 39 |
| G. R. Hanshaw | 3 3 4 5 5—20 | 2 3 2 3 2—12 | 32 |
| Theodore Heeg | 4 5 2 3 3—17 | 5 2 3 3 3—16 | 33 |
| S. W. Halloran | 4 5 2 3 4—18 | 2 3 3 3 4—15 | 33 |
| T. N. Joeby | 3 3 3 3 3—15 | 4 5 4 3 3—19 | 34 |
| J. W. Lent | 2 4 4 5 4—19 | 3 2 2 5 3—15 | 34 |
| G. W. Lent | 4 4 5 4 2—19 | 2 3 3 3 4—15 | 34 |
| J. E. Layton | 5 5 4 4 4—22 | 2 3 4 0 1—10 | 32 |
| C. A. Powell | 4 3 4 4 4—19 | 2 4 4 2 2—14 | 33 |
| A. Reynolds | 4 4 4 5 4—21 | 4 0 2 3 4—13 | 34 |
| J. Struzz | 4 5 5 5 5—24 | 4 5 5 4 4—20 | 44 |
| J. Ulfrich | 2 4 2 5 5—19 | 4 4 4 0 4—16 | 35 |
| P. J. Morrison | 3 4 4 4 4—19 | 3 2 4 3 3—15 | 34 |
| G. O. Peteriet | 4 4 3 4 3—18 | 2 3 3 3 3—14 | 32 |

COMPANY E.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sergt. Major J. P. Devane | 5 3 3 2 4—17 | 3 4 3 4 3—17 | 34 |
| Q. M. Sergt. M. Sisk | 3 2 4 4 4—17 | 2 3 4 3 3—15 | 32 |
| Color Bearer J. E. Clarkin | 4 3 4 3 2—16 | 4 2 3 3 3—15 | 31 |
| Com. Sergt. T. H. Colligan | 3 5 5 5 5—21 | 3 3 4 2 4—16 | 37 |
| Hosp. Steward E. J. Sultan | 3 5 2 3 2—15 | 4 2 3 4 4—17 | 32 |

HOSPITAL CORPS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. Gorman | 3 4 3 4 4—18 | 2 3 3 4 4—16 | 34 |
| J. J. Schlosser | 2 4 3 4 2—15 | 4 0 4 4 4—16 | 31 |

COMPANIES A AND B.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| B. Riordan, Co. A | 5 5 3 5 2—20 | 3 3 2 4 4—16 | 36 |
| P. Campion, Co. B | 4 3 3 2 3—15 | 3 3 3 4 3—16 | 31 |
| P. J. Degnan, Co. B | 4 3 4 4 3—18 | 2 2 3 3 4—14 | 32 |
| J. E. Mitchell, Co. B | 3 3 4 4 4—19 | 3 3 4 3 4—17 | 36 |
| M. Purcell, Co. B | 3 3 3 3 3—15 | 4 2 3 3 3—15 | 30 |

COMPANY C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Q. M. Sergt. D. M. Seaton | 3 4 4 4 3—17 | 3 5 3 4 5—20 | 37 |
| Sergt. T. F. McQuade | 4 3 3 2 5—17 | 4 4 5 4 3—20 | 37 |
| Sergt. J. Flaherty | 0 4 4 4 3—15 | 3 4 2 4 4—17 | 32 |
| Corp. J. F. Connelly | 4 3 4 3 3—17 | 0 3 4 3 4—14 | 31 |
| C. A. Brush | 4 4 4 4 3—19 | 4 0 3 2 4—13 | 32 |
| P. Curran | 3 4 4 5 2—18 | 3 3 2 3 3—14 | 32 |
| W. Connelly | 0 5 4 4 2—15 | 4 3 3 3 4—17 | 32 |
| T. Flynn | 5 4 3 2 2—18 | 5 2 4 0 4—15 | 33 |
| E. Fawcett | 3 2 3 4 3—15 | 0 4 4 4 3—15 | 30 |
| M. Hoey | 4 5 4 5 4—22 | 0 3 2 3 3—12 | 34 |
| J. Kerr | 2 4 4 4 4—18 | 4 0 3 4 4—15 | 33 |
| D. McNamara | 4 4 3 2 3—16 | 2 4 4 4 4—18 | 34 |
| J. McGuinness | 4 3 4 3 3—17 | 5 0 4 4 0—13 | 30 |
| J. Nevins | 5 0 3 4 4—16 | 4 4 3 0 3—14 | 30 |

COMPANY D.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. J. Connelly | 3 4 4 4 4—19 | 4 3 5 4 3—19 | 38 |
| P. Dobbins | 2 3 3 4 5—17 | 4 3 0 3 3—13 | 30 |
| H. J. Delaney | 4 4 5 4 5—22 | 3 3 0 3 4—13 | 35 |
| James Hughes | 0 4 5 4 3—16 | 4 3 2 3 4—16 | 32 |
| W. J. Mulcahy | 3 4 3 3 3—16 | 0 3 4 4 3—14 | 30 |
| N. Sheehan | 4 3 4 3 4—20 | 4 4 3 4 2—17 | 37 |

**Sixty-ninth Regiment.**

FIELD, STAFF, AND LINE OFFICERS.

| | 45 Yards. | 65 Yards. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lieut. Col. E. Duffy | 3 5 4 4 3—19 | 4 3 4 4 4—19 | 38 |
| Major M. J. Spellman | 3 4 4 4 4—19 | 4 3 4 4 5—20 | 39 |
| Capt. G. W. Collins | 4 4 5 4 5—22 | 2 0 5 3 5—15 | 37 |
| Lieut. J. A. De Lany | 5 4 4 4 4—21 | 4 0 4 5 0—13 | 34 |
| Lieut. P. Farrelly | 5 4 4 3 3—19 | 0 4 0 4 3—11 | 30 |
| Capt. D. J. Dowdney, Co. D | 4 4 5 4 4—21 | 4 4 4 3 4—19 | 40 |
| Capt. J. E. O'Brien, Co. E | 3 3 3 4 4—17 | 5 4 4 0 5—18 | 35 |
| Capt. J. E. Duffy, Co. G | 4 4 4 5 4—21 | 3 4 3 4 4—18 | 39 |

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

| | 200 Yards. | 300 Yards. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sergt. Major J. P. Devane | 5 3 3 2 4—17 | 3 4 3 4 3—17 | 34 |
| Q. M. Sergt. M. Sisk | 3 2 4 4 4—17 | 2 3 4 3 3—15 | 32 |
| Color Bearer J. E. Clarkin | 4 3 4 3 2—16 | 4 2 3 3 3—15 | 31 |
| Com. Sergt. T. H. Colligan | 3 5 5 8 5—21 | 3 3 4 2 4—16 | 37 |
| Hosp. Steward E. J. Sultan | 3 5 2 3 2—15 | 4 2 3 4 4—17 | 32 |

HOSPITAL CORPS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. Gorman | 3 4 3 4 4—18 | 2 3 3 4 4—16 | 34 |
| J. J. Schlosser | 2 4 3 4 2—15 | 4 0 4 4 4—16 | 31 |

COMPANIES A AND B.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| B. Riordan, Co. A | 5 5 3 5 2—20 | 3 3 2 4 4—16 | 36 |
| P. Campion, Co. B | 4 3 3 2 3—15 | 3 3 3 4 3—16 | 31 |
| P. J. Degnan, Co. B | 4 3 4 4 3—18 | 2 2 3 3 4—14 | 32 |
| J. E. Mitchell, Co. B | 3 3 4 4 4—19 | 3 3 4 3 4—17 | 36 |
| M. Purcell, Co. B | 3 3 3 3 3—15 | 4 2 3 3 3—15 | 30 |

COMPANY C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Q. M. Sergt. D. M. Seaton | 3 4 4 4 3—17 | 3 5 3 4 5—20 | 37 |
| Sergt. T. F. McQuade | 4 3 3 2 5—17 | 4 4 5 4 3—20 | 37 |
| Sergt. J. Flaherty | 0 4 4 4 3—15 | 3 4 2 4 4—17 | 32 |
| Corp. J. F. Connelly | 4 3 4 3 3—17 | 0 3 4 3 4—14 | 31 |
| C. A. Brush | 4 4 4 4 3—19 | 4 0 3 2 4—13 | 32 |
| P. Curran | 3 4 4 5 2—18 | 3 3 2 3 3—14 | 32 |
| W. Connelly | 0 5 4 4 2—15 | 4 3 3 3 4—17 | 32 |
| T. Flynn | 5 4 3 2 2—18 | 5 2 4 0 4—15 | 33 |
| E. Fawcett | 3 2 3 4 3—15 | 0 4 4 4 3—15 | 30 |
| M. Hoey | 4 5 4 5 4—22 | 0 3 2 3 3—12 | 34 |
| J. Kerr | 2 4 4 4 4—18 | 4 0 3 4 4—15 | 33 |
| D. McNamara | 4 4 3 2 3—16 | 2 4 4 4 4—18 | 34 |
| J. McGuinness | 4 3 4 3 3—17 | 5 0 4 4 0—13 | 30 |
| J. Nevins | 5 0 3 4 4—16 | 4 4 3 0 3—14 | 30 |

COMPANY D.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. J. Connelly | 3 4 4 4 4—19 | 4 3 5 4 3—19 | 38 |
| P. Dobbins | 2 3 3 4 5—17 | 4 3 0 3 3—13 | 30 |
| H. J. Delaney | 4 4 5 4 5—22 | 3 3 0 3 4—13 | 35 |
| James Hughes | 0 4 5 4 3—16 | 4 3 2 3 4—16 | 32 |
| W. J. Mulcahy | 3 4 3 3 3—16 | 0 3 4 4 3—14 | 30 |
| N. Sheehan | 4 3 4 3 4—20 | 4 4 3 4 2—17 | 37 |

COMPANY E.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sergt. C. Peters | 3 4 3 4 4—18 | 2 4 2 3 3—13 | 31 |
| Corp. J. Leonard | 3 5 3 2 4—17 | 4 2 4 3 3—15 | 30 |


## Hackett, Carhart & Co's BOYS' SUITS

(14 to 19 years),
Fit to a nicety,
*$7 to $18.*
Highest mark of merit.
Meet every requirement of the stylishly dressed boy.

841 Broadway, Cor. 13th St.
420 Broadway, Cor. Canal St.
265 Broadway, below Chambers St.
OPEN THIS EVENING.


| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. Hackett | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2—16 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3—21 | 37 |
| T. Hinchy | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4—17 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 3—15 | 32 |
| T. F. Kerr | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4—19 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4—19 | 38 |
| M. J. Mann | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4—17 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4—18 | 35 |
| A. Shine | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3—20 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4—10 | 30 |
| H. Brady | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2—16 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 2—15 | 31 |

COMPANY G.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sgt. J. B. O'Donnell | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2—15 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3—15 | 30 |
| Corp. W. J. Costigan | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0—15 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3—18 | 33 |
| Corp. B. J. Cummings | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0—15 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4—19 | 34 |
| Corp. R. O'Grady | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3—17 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3—15 | 32 |
| H. E. Evans | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4—21 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5—17 | 38 |
| W. E. Condon | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3—18 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3—14 | 32 |
| H. Kelly | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4—18 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3—16 | 34 |
| T. J. Moran | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2—16 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4—15 | 31 |
| F. Woods | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4—20 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0—10 | 30 |

**Volley Firing.**

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Company A.—15 men, 10 bulls, 18 centres, 20 inners, 12 outers; percentage, 27½.
Company D—31 men, 25 bulls, 39 centres, 43 inners, 22 outers; percentage, 29 1-3.
Company E—22 men, 19 bulls, 41 centres, 27 inners, 25 outers; percentage, 33 2-3.
Company K—50 men, 35 bulls, 45 centres, 62 inners, 39 outers; percentage, 24¾.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Company C—31 men, 17 bulls, 47 centres, 40 inners, 25 outers; percentage, 26⅔.
Company D—24 men, 12 bulls, 23 centres, 23 inners, 22 outers; percentage, 22½.
Company E—15 men, 7 bulls, 26 centres, 25 inners, 15 outers; percentage, 32½.
Company G—32 men, 10 bulls, 21 centres, 33 inners, 26 outers; percentage, 18¾.

**Summary.**

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

| | Practiced. | Qualified. |
|---|---|---|
| Field and staff | 5 | 4 |
| Non-commissioned staff | 2 | 2 |
| Hospital Corps | 2 | 1 |
| Company A | 18 | 17 |
| Company D | 30 | 21 |
| Company E | 26 | 18 |
| Company K | 50 | 30 |
| Detached men | 19 | 7 |
| Total | 158 | 100 |

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

| | Practiced. | Qualified. |
|---|---|---|
| Field and staff | 5 | 4 |
| Non-commissioned staff | 5 | 5 |
| Hospital Corps | 2 | 2 |
| Company C | 30 | 14 |
| Company D | 27 | 7 |
| Company E | 18 | 9 |
| Company G | 32 | 10 |
| Detailed men | 9 | 5 |
| Total | 134 | 56 |

## RACING AT LOUISVILLE.

### Track Fast, Finishes Exciting—A Successful Day.

LOUISVILLE, May 14.—The track at Churchill Downs was good to-day, and the finishes were exciting. The fields were not so large as yesterday's, but altogether the day was successful. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Lokl, 117 pounds, (J. Hill,) 9 to 5, won; F. V., 101, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Souffle, 112, (Clayton,) 4½ to 1, third. Time—1:43. Egbart also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Official, 108 pounds, (McHugh,) 40 to 1, won; Olney, 108, (Clayton,) 1 to 2, coupled with Barataria, and out, second; Philip Byrnes, 108, (T. Burns,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:04. Nekarnis, Tempo, Louis D., Chicopee, Sound Money, Zeertes, and Barataria also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Dunois, 94 pounds, (Dorsey,) 2½ to 1, won; J. A. Grey, 111, (Knapp,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Prime Minister, 108, (Overton,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:44¾. J. P. B., San Juan, Hats Off, and Maggie S. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Blue Grass Stakes; six and a half furlongs. Plotow, 117 pounds, (Clayton,) 5 to 6, won; Blanton, 117, (Overton,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Floridas, 107, (C. Reiff,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:23¾. Oudina, John McElroy, Czariwitch, and Wabasso also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Four furlongs. Cuba Free, 98 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 5, won; Gnome, 100, (Morrison,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Miss C., 104, (J. Hill,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:50. Bremen, Elsie M., Aleothen, Dayo, Tallwanda, and Miss Saracen also ran.

**The Nashville Track.**

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 14.—Weather cloudy; track good. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Katie H., 110 pounds, (Clerico,) 15 to 1, won; Tennie, 110, (Irving,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Amphitrite, 110, (Hart,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:58¼. Fleeda, Helvetia, Bettie McMurray, Lady Lennox, Mrs. Maloney, Onette, Bonnie Nell, and Susie Monmouth also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile. Harry Lee, 100 pounds, (Lawrence,) 4 to 1 won; Maseppa, 95, (Campbell,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Momus, 107, (Thornton,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:10¾. Frankfort Girl, Island Queen, Woodking, Lizzie Y., Derby Maid, Lismore, and Pavan also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile. Pete Kitchen, 100 pounds, (Thornton,) 3½ to 1, won; Trilby, 102, (Hart,) 3 to 2 and 1 to 2, second; Kruna, 82, (Southard,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Elkin, Mrs. Bradshaw, Blasco, Colonel Allen, and King Elm also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Trombone, 113 pounds, (Tabor,) 4 to 5, won; Brazilian, 110, (Murray,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Belle of Erin, 103, (Hirsch,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:04. Mike Haverly also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Bill Ellison, 89 pounds, (Mason,) 9 to 5, won; Mamie G., 85, (Coley,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Lady Britannic, 93, (Southard,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:29¾. Coranella, Augustina, and Incommode also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile. Fugitive, 107 pounds, (Murray,) 5 to 1, won; Goldie Locks, 100, (Pell,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Fat Gore, 112, (Strauss,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:10¾. Wrangling Duchess, Lucy Overton, Count Fonso, and Mollie M. also ran.

**Results at Newport, Ky.**

NEWPORT, Ky., May 14.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Selling. Shuttlecock, 105 pounds, (James,) even, won; Starbeam, 97, (Nutt,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; St. Pat, 101, (Fowler,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. Eleanor Mc., Gratz Hanley, Jr., Swift Dean, Sobriquet, Leaseman, King Elkwood, Laura Cotta, and Bessie Yeaser also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Selling. Ora Lee, 105 pounds, (McDowell,) 2 to 1, won; Alvin E., 102, (Tubbs,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Sidney Bender, 105, (Millburn,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:02¾. Sir Erral, Pebble, Legatee, Uncle Eli, Fremont, Royal Deer, and General George also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Owners' Handicap. One Mile. Her Excellency, 97 pounds, (Randall,) 6 to 5, won; Lonely, 90, (Higgins,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Panchita II., 90, (Gregory,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Fessy F. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Selling. Robinson, 103 pounds, (Everett,) 5 to 1, won; Carrie Lyle, 99, (Beauchamp,) 6 to 5 and out, second; Lawanda, 101, (W. Hicks,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:13¾. Sauterne, Waldine, Lufra, and Petrolene also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Tom Toher, 113 pounds, (C. Sloan,) 3 to 1, won; McCleary, 102, (W. Hicks,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Virgie Cook, (Nutt,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:56½. Goodrich, Horace, Katie Welsh, Francisca, Des Dressen, Angler, and Alabaster also ran.

**The Oakland Races.**

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Atticus won; Claudiana second; Cheridah third. Time—1:17½.

SECOND RACE.—Purse. Seven furlongs. Nebuchadnezzer won; Mollie R. second; Thelma third. Time—1:30.

THIRD RACE.—Purse. Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile. Alma won; Taranto second; Anabasis third. Time—1:23¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Half mile. For two-year-olds. Dick won; Lord Marmion second; St. Cataline third. Time—0:49¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse. Mile and an eighth. Treachery won; Japonica second; Billy McCloskey third. Time—1:57¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse. One mile. Sallie Cliquot won; Imp. Trance second; Con Moto third. Time—1:43½.

SEVENTH RACE.—Purse. Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile. Una Colorado won; King William second; Marionette third. Time—1:23¾.

**Chon Kina Wins the Jubilee.**

LONDON, May 14.—Among the starters in the first day's racing of the Kempton Park Spring (Jubilee) 1807 meeting to-day was the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's chestnut colt Lapwig II., which was unplaced. The event, which is for 3,000 sovereigns, was won by M. R. Lebaudy's b. g. Chon Kina, by Saraband, out of St. Cicely. Dieluwa was second and Sir J. Blundell Maple's b. f. Nun Nicer, by Common, out of Priestess, was third.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES

### New York Played a Better Game than Cincinnati, but Was Defeated in a Close Contest.

### MEEKIN AND SULLIVAN PITCHED

#### Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Baltimore Winners in the Other League Games—Umpire Sheridan Attacked by a Mob During the Game at Louisville.

**How the Clubs Stand.**

| | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 14 | 3 | .824 |
| Philadelphia | 12 | 6 | .684 |
| Pittsburg | 10 | 6 | .625 |
| Cincinnati | 11 | 7 | .611 |
| Louisville | 9 | 6 | .600 |
| Boston | 8 | 8 | .500 |
| Cleveland | 8 | 9 | .471 |
| New York | 6 | 8 | .429 |
| Brooklyn | 6 | 10 | .375 |
| Washington | 5 | 11 | .313 |
| Chicago | 5 | 12 | .294 |
| St. Louis | 4 | 13 | .235 |

**Results of Yesterday's Games.**

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 6; New York, 5.
At Louisville—Philadelphia, 7; Louisville, 1.
At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 7; Washington, 1.
At Cleveland—No game; rain.
At Chicago—No game; rain.
At St. Louis—Baltimore, 11; St. Louis, 7.

**To-day's Games.**

Boston in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
New York in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in Louisville.
Baltimore in St. Louis.
Washington in Pittsburg.

**Cincinnati, 6; New York, 5.**

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 14.—Four thousand people saw the Reds again defeat the Giants in an interesting game of eleven innings. Sullivan was substituted for Meekin in the fourth. The Reds could do very little with his delivery. The feature of the game was the playing of both Davis and Gleason. Score:

| CINCINNATI. | R | B | P | O | A | E | NEW YORK. | R | B | P | O | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burke, if | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Van H'n, cf | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Hoy, cf | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Tiernan, rf | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| McPhee, 2b | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Joyce, 3b | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Miller, rf | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Davis, ss | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Vaughn, lb | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Gleason, 2b | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Irwin, 3b | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 

# DR. POTTER GOT EXCITED

## He Defied Civil Justice Roesch and Called Mr. Clinch a "Chimney Stuffer."

## REFUSED TO STOP TALKING

### Threat to Commit Him to Jail Finally Quieted Him—He Is Suing the Baptist City Mission Society.

There was an exciting time yesterday before Justice Roesch in the Fourth Judicial District Court. The suit brought by the Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter, formerly of the Baptist Tabernacle, in Second Avenue, and Miss Julia Ross, his landlady, against the Baptist City Mission Society, demanding to be reinstated in the building at 162 Second Avenue, from which they had been ejected by the society, came up for trial.

Dr. Potter became excited almost at the outset. He insisted on talking too much while in the witness stand, and loudly demanded his rights as an American citizen. He was especially bitter against Agent Clinch of the society, and designated him as "that chimney stuffer," and Mr. Clinch asked the protection of the court. Dr. Potter seemed to be in doubt as to whether Mr. Clinch was entitled to any protection, and started out afresh until Justice Roesch threatened to lock him up in Ludlow Street Jail. This threat had the effect of calming down the irate preacher, but he broke out occasionally like the distant reverberations of a dying thunderstorm.

Much of the morning session of the trial was taken up with legal arguments by the opposing counsel. The court was crowded, and a large part of the audience consisted of members of Dr. Potter's congregation who have clung to him. Very many of them were women.

The society's lawyers made several motions to dismiss the case, but the court denied them all. Justice Roesch asked Lawyer Scharps, Dr. Potter's counsel, how many witnesses he had. Mr. Scharps turned round, waved his hand to where a number of Dr. Potter's congregation and Julia Ross were sitting, and replied: "This is the array of witnesses whom I shall call."

Dr. Potter took the stand, and went on to describe the house in which he had been besieged so long, and from which he was finally ejected. He added that he had occupied the house by consent of Miss Julia Ross, whom he styled "the lessee and occupant of the building."

Here Edward Clinch, agent and counsel for the Baptist City Mission Society, objected to the witness designating what Miss Ross's title was, and moved that the words "owner and occupant of the building" be stricken out.

Dr. Potter's hair bristled up, and his face became flushed. "I know very well what I am talking about," he exclaimed. "I know very well what her status was, and I am perfectly right in saying so as a witness."

The irate clergyman's counsel told him to be quiet, and that he, the lawyer, would do all the legal arguing for him. But Dr. Potter was not to be quieted so easily. He twisted nervously in his chair, and broke out: "I am asked questions reflecting on my intelligence as an American citizen, and I propose to exercise my rights; and I propose to answer things in my own way."

Here Justice Roesch interrupted the witness, and in a persuasive tone said: "The Court will decide what you shall answer, and what you shall not, Dr. Potter."

Dr. Potter, however, only became more excited, and blurted out: "Well, I don't propose to be jumped on in this manner."

A twinkle came into Justice Roesch's eye, and as he smiled he remarked, "I shall jump on you just as hard as is necessary, or I'll jump on the Baptist Mission Society just as much as I consider my duty requires of me."

The fighting parson declined to be jumped on, and he started in to rattle off a speech at the rate of 250 words a minute, complaining of alleged persecutions by the society, Mr. Rockefeller, and Mr. Clinch. The more Justice Roesch asked him to stop the louder and faster he spoke, until Justice Roesch began pounding with his gavel on the desk. A good many in the court tittered at the duel between Judge and witness. The Judge's gavel, however, won, or Dr. Potter paused to take breath, when Judge Roesch exclaimed: "I'll stop this trial and send you to Ludlow Street Jail if you further disobey the orders of the Court."

This had the effect of silencing Dr. Potter, and after answering a few more questions a recess was taken. During the recess Dr. Potter went up to Justice Roesch and asked for permission to talk.

"Now, I'll talk with you as one American citizen to another," replied Justice Roesch. "While I am on the bench I have to listen to the testimony in the case, and not to your personal quarrels and differences."

"Oh, I wanted to get a slap at that chimney stuffer, Clinch," said Dr. Potter.

The afternoon session was a quiet one. Dr. Potter had lunched, and was feeling in better spirits. The next witness was John F. Walter, a grocer, whose place adjoined the church house on the Tenth Street side. He testified that he had helped to lift provisions into Dr. Potter's house, and once when he tried to go into the house the watchman leveled a pistol at him and ordered him to get off the fence.

Deputy Sheriff Butler testified that he had tried to levy on the church property, but was not allowed to enter. The trial was then adjourned until 10:30 A. M. on May 25.

## END OF AN OLD DIVORCE CASE.

### Mr. Tracy Must Begin to Pay Alimony After Nineteen Years.

Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday awarded Mrs. Mary Isabella Tracy of Chicago $200 a month permanent alimony in a divorce suit which she began nineteen years ago. The defendant is Henry Patridal Tracy, now a coffee broker in Chicago.

When the decree was first granted in 1879 Mrs. Tracy asked no alimony, but she says she is now in want. She was married in Albany in 1867. The ground for the divorce was unfaithfulness. Mrs. Tracy has brought up her three children without help from their father, and exhausted her means.

## BOOTH-TUCKER PLEADS.

### His Counsel Waives Technicalities, and Invites a Direct Issue.

A plea of "not guilty" was entered in behalf of Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army, indicted for keeping an ill-governed house, before Recorder Goff in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday.

Ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall appeared for the Commander and entered the plea. He said he was informed that the indictment is technically faulty, but will not take advantage of that, as he wishes a square issue before the court on the question whether the Commander can be punished for conducting religious services in his own way in his headquarters on Fourteenth Street.

## TRAP TO KILL WORKMEN.

### A Scaffold, Which Fell, Found to Have Been Tampered With.

An accident yesterday, resulting in the serious injury of a man, revealed the fact that the supports of the scaffold at a new building at Eighty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue had been sawed. Workmen employed there believe that a trap had been arranged to injure many of them.

The man injured is Patrick Dooley of 2,070 Second Avenue. He helped build the scaffold, and was just completing it while seven bricklayers stood by, ready to climb on it and go to work. The structure suddenly gave away and Dooley fell. One of his legs was broken and he received a scalp wound and internal injuries. A woman who was passing narrowly escaped being crushed. When the injured man had been taken to the hospital the fragments of the scaffold were examined, and it was found that the cleats on one side had been sawed almost through.

### Baptist Missionary Debts.

The Secretaries of the Home and Foreign Baptist Mission Boards have issued a circular letter, in which they say that indications point to the complete success of the effort to raise $236,000, which, with the $250,000 offered by John D. Rockefeller, will wipe out the debts of the boards. They say that to date about $130,000 is in sight. They urge that all Baptist churches throughout the land make an effort to help raise the remaining $100,000 to-morrow.

## J. A. WILLARD'S MISFORTUNE.

### Found Dazed in the Street—Belief that He was a Victim of Thieves.

J. A. Willard, President of the Standard Fibre Ware Company of Duluth, Minn., and of the Mankato Knitting Company of Mankato, Minn., was arraigned before Magistrate Mott, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday morning, on a technical charge of intoxication.

Mr. Willard was the centre of a crowd at Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway about midnight Thursday. He was acting queerly, his white hair was dishevelled, and his generally unkempt and unclean condition attracted attention. A policeman placed him under arrest, and at the station house he was recognized as a guest of the Hotel Metropole who had disappeared from the hotel several days ago, and had in his possession at the time of his disappearance several thousand dollars.

The hotel clerk came to the station house to assist in the search of the man's clothes. It was found that a pair of diamond cuff-buttons and a gold watch and chain which Mr. Willard had worn before his disappearance, were gone, and that all the money he had in his possession was $27.60. It is believed that the man has been a prisoner somewhere in the city, among crooks, who had plied him with "knock-out" drops and drugged drinks, and after having obtained possession of his money turned him loose. At the request of the manager of the hotel Mr. Willard was permitted to spend the night at the hotel.

He was taken to court yesterday morning, and was represented by a lawyer, who did not care to discuss the matter at all, and contented himself with entering a plea of illness in extenuation for Willard's condition. The Magistrate imposed a fine of $3, which was paid.

## LIEUT. FARROW NOT GUILTY.

### Verdict of Jury at Pittsburg—Another Case Against Him Put on Trial.

PITTSBURG, May 14.—Lieut. Edward S. Farrow of New York, who was tried in Criminal Court yesterday for an alleged violation of the insurance laws of the State, was found not guilty. The jury returned a sealed verdict last night in about fifteen minutes after retiring, and it was opened in court this morning. The Prosecutor, C. F. Harper of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York was ordered to pay the costs.

Immediately after the rendering of the verdict in the case against Lieut. Farrow, the joint indictment against Farrow and C. Linford Woods for conspiracy to defraud the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York was taken up. The indictment charges that Farrow and C. Linford Woods unlawfully conspired to cheat and defraud the insurance company by issuing a life insurance policy on the life of Thomas O. P. Bailey, when they knew he was not in good health for twelve months prior to the issuing of the policy.

Attorney Henry A. Davis in behalf of Woods, entered a plea of noto contendere as to the indictment against his client, and he was placed on the stand as the principal witness for the prosecution. When court adjourned this evening until Monday Woods was still on the stand. Nothing sensational had developed in his testimony.

## SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

### Bill Increasing Salaries in the Street Cleaning Department.

ALBANY, May 14.—Gov. Black to-day affixed his signature to Mr. Adler's bill increasing salaries in the New York City Street Cleaning Department, as follows:

Section foreman dump inspectors and tug and scow inspectors, from $1,000 to $1,200; sweepers or drivers acting as assistants to the section or stable foremen, $900 each; stable foremen, $1,200 to $1,500; assistant stable foremen, $800 to $1,000.

It is understood Gov. Black has intimated that he has decided not to sign the bill creating a uniform charter for cities of the second class.

## MEMORIAL TO GILBERT STUART.

### Bronze Tablet Placed in Boston Common by an Artists' Club.

BOSTON, May 14.—A bronze tablet to the memory of Gilbert Stuart, the famous American portrait painter, has been placed on the Common, near Boylston Street, to replace a temporary one contributed by a Grand Army post about a year ago.

The new memorial is the gift of the Paint and Clay Club. A graceful palm branch falls across the tablet, and the inscription is: "Gilbert Stuart, Artist, 1755-1828. Painter of Portraits of Washington, Louis XVI., and George III. This tablet placed by the Paint and Clay Club."

The tablet was designed and executed by Hugh Cairne.

## REFUSED TO ATTEND A FUNERAL

### Newark Daughters of Liberty Objected to Mrs. Schofield's Church Ritual.

NEWARK, May 14.—Eastern Star Council, No. 50, Daughters of Liberty, refused this week to attend the funeral of Mrs. Hannah S. Schofield, an officer, principally because, the funeral service being held in an Episcopal church, the purple pall prescribed by the ritual would cover the American flag which was to be placed upon the coffin, in accordance with the rules of the organization.

Mrs. Schofield was eighteen years of age. The young woman's husband selected as pall bearers young men who had been friends of himself and his wife since childhood. The council's committee wanted the lodge to name the pall bearers, and insisted that they should be women. The undertaker interposed, and said woman pall bearers would not do. Then the committee wanted to name the men, but the husband would not consent to notify the friends he had invited that their services were not needed. Then some one discovered that the ritual of the Episcopal Church called for the covering of the coffin with a pall. The committee objected, and maintained that the American flag must be on top. Mrs. Laura Cole, mother of Mrs. Schofield, and also an officer of the lodge, saw the Rev. Dr. George M. Christian of Grace Church, and was told the flag might be used, but that while the coffin was in the church the pall must cover it. The committee wanted the funeral held at the house. Mrs. Cole refused, saying her daughter had been baptized in Grace Church, had been confirmed there, and married there. She should also be buried from there. The committee called a meeting of the lodge, and it was resolved not to attend the funeral as an organization.

### King's Daughters' Consecration.

There was a King's Daughters' consecration service of more than ordinary interest in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy on last Sunday evening. Thirty crosses were consecrated by the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, in accordance with the ritual of the order which is observed in all parts of the world wherever there are King's Daughters. The letters I H N on each cross signify the motto of the order. All good deeds done by members of the King's Daughters are "In His Name." Dr. Lubeck delivered an address to the members of Speakwell Circle, which comprises an active band of about 150 King's Daughters in his own parish. He described the character and objects of the order and specially commended the past year's work of Speakwell Circle. Miss Mary I. Oakley is the head of that circle and Miss Fannie Lockwood is the Treasurer. The benevolent and helpful efforts of this particular body of Christian workers have not been confined to one parish alone.

### She Blocked the Broadway Cars.

A slender young woman caused a blockade in Broadway yesterday. She was on a down-town cable car, and at Canal Street threw her pocketbook away. The car was stopped and a policeman ran up with the property. The woman refused to speak, and while the officer was trying to induce her to answer questions a line of blocked cars was formed reaching back to Houston Street. The woman was arrested and sent to Bellevue to have her mental condition inquired into.

### New Name for a Racing Association.

ALBANY, May 14.—A certificate was filed with the Secretary of State to-day certifying to the change in name of the National Steeplechase Association to the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. August Belmont is President of the association.

# RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

## Fortieth Anniversary of the Fulton Street Prayer Meeting to be Celebrated in September Next.

## TESTIMONIAL TO ITS FOUNDER

### Contributions to the Fund Come from All Parts of the Country—A Portrait of Mr. Lanphier to be Painted for the Chapel.

The entire cost of maintenance of the Fulton Street noon prayer meeting has during the forty years of its existence been borne entirely by the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of New York City, the first church on Manhattan Island. The North Church Chapel, at 118 Fulton Street, is one of the seventeen houses of worship that have been owned and occupied in New York by this one church.

A view of the service rendered by this institution has been thus given by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, in a letter addressed to the present Secretary at Fulton Street: "No Christian man can fail to admire the persistency of faith and hope shown by the founder of Fulton Street prayer meeting, and by those of his associates who, through so many years, have kept their hands to the plow. There is no reason to wonder, perhaps no reason to complain, that in the heart of a great commercial city devotion to business should seem, to all outward appearance, to have annulled devotion to God. All the more cause have we to be thankful if here and there in the very thickest of the turmoil we see some token or reminder of the truth that man shall not live by bread alone.

"I thank God both for the daily service in 'Old Trinity,' and for the noon-day prayers in Fulton Street. To an eye that judges only by externals the two endeavors at setting forth the things of the Spirit in the face of the never-ending scramble after the things of the world may seem to have little in common. Certainly the two meet different personal needs, but I like to believe that in the eye of Him who looketh on the heart they, both of them, have preciousness. God hasten the day when all His praying children, whatever the method of their prayer, may find themselves one flock."

An illustration of the real value from the noon services may be found in what has lately been undertaken by men and women who have been in attendance or have sent their requests for presentation in the prayers of the assembled. Visitors at a recent meeting determined to have prepared such a fortieth anniversary testimonial by those who have used the services as will fittingly honor the work, the place, and Mr. Lanphier, the founder of the meeting. It has been decided to secure an artistic portrait of the venerable founder of the meeting, to be hung in the chapel.

The responses already received to this suggestion are remarkable as evidences of the service actually rendered by the Meeting. The first contribution, $1, came from a young mechanic in the southern part of the State of Virginia, who, with a companion, at different times drifted into this city, seeking employment. Both have not only been established in the Christian life, but re-established in their country home associations and employment. The second contribution, of $5, came from a Quaker family in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The fifth was from an artist's wife in a Missouri town, and the sixth from a deaf-mute in the State of Colorado, whose dreary life had been strengthened and cheered by the prayers and the correspondence with the meeting. The next dollar came from a New York merchant, an occasional visitor at the meeting, and one of $5 came from a New York correspondent of several Western and Southern papers. Next came $2 from a Wall Street broker. A lady visitor from Kentucky, conscious of spiritual help and cheer, sent a contribution of $5. Two suburban residents followed, and then came $1 from a woman in Oregon, who declared that "for fifteen years Fulton Street Noon Prayer Meeting has been my only spiritual refuge." From a college professor in this city came $5, $10 followed from a lawyer, $1 from a telegraph manager in Nebraska, another $1 from a Canadian correspondent, and $2 from a banker in a Minnesota city, three generations of whose family have been inspired and stimulated by the prayers, correspondence, and occasional visits at Fulton Street. Florence Mission has sent $5. A survivor of a recent railroad disaster in New Jersey, whose first testimony for Christ was made in Fulton Street the day after his escape from death, added $10 to the list. With $25 from a merchant came, in addition to specified instances, the declaration that "God has always answered our united prayers." Another $25 came from a resident of Illinois, who believes that a more general activity on the part of business men in "our Father's business" is the key to Christian progress. Altogether, $125 has been received toward the testimonial.

Thursday, Sept. 23, is the date of the fortieth anniversary, and it is desired that the many for whom Fulton Street Noon Prayer Meeting has been a channel of spiritual blessing should, either with or without a gift, manifest their appreciation. All communications should be addressed to Charles F. Cutter, Secretary, and prompt acknowledgment for any gifts, small or large, will be made.

## ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

### The Roman Catholic See Over Which He Presides Is the Largest in Christendom.

Archbishop Corrigan presides over the greatest Catholic see in Christendom, according to John D. Crimmins, "a see that contains more Catholic souls than any one see, and is progressing more rapidly in the advancement of all Catholic works of charity, education, and whatever might be to the credit of God and the Church than any other in existence." This see comprises the City and County of New York, the counties of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Ulster, Sullivan, Orange, Rockland, and Richmond, in this State, and also the Bahama Islands.

The Catholic population of this archdiocese was estimated a few years ago at 800,000, and it is said to be steadily increasing. There are about 210 churches and 75 chapels, with more than 500 priests, and nearly 500 brothers. The parochial schools have an attendance of about 50,000. There are nearly twenty homes for destitute or wayward children, with an aggregate attendance of more than 10,000. There are eight Roman Catholic orphan asylums and about as many hospitals. There are also three homes for the aged, and one insane asylum under his charge in this archdiocese.

Archbishop Corrigan is President of the Board of Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Chairman of the Board of Managers of the orphan asylum, President of the Theological Seminary, and President or ex-officio member of every board that has to do with the Catholic management of this archdiocese. The Archbishop gives a great amount of his time to the practical duties of his numerous offices. All matters of moment are referred to him for final decision, and for the greater part of each year his conscientious enactment of the affairs under his control occupies from twelve to sixteen hours daily. Mr. Crimmins says: "I have frequently called at his residence at 10 o'clock at night unexpectedly, and found him at his desk laboring in the interests of the Church. To me it would appear that his motto is to complete his task daily. He never postpones until to-morrow what he should accomplish to-day."

## BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

### Programme for the Convention in Brooklyn Next Week.

Eight hundred young men belonging to the Episcopal churches of the State of New York are expected at the convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, which meets at St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, on Saturday and Sunday of next week. The President of the organization is Eugene C. Denton of Rochester and the Secretary Henry N. Forbes of Buffalo. Delegations are expected from Troy, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Elmira, and Watertown. Brooklyn brotherhood men will entertain visiting delegates. The annual charge to the brotherhood is to be delivered on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, by Bishop Littlejohn, and the annual sermon, on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, by the Right Rev. J. Philip Du Moulin, Lord Bishop of Niagara. Some of the subjects to be presented are "Consecration: Quality Not Quantity," "What We Lack and How to Get It," "The Influence of Christ's Example," "Reverence in God's House," and "The Kingdom in the World." Some of the leading speakers are William C. Sturgis of New Haven, Conn.; Ewing L. Miller of Philadelphia, Eugene C. Denton of Rochester, G. Harry Davis, First Vice President of the National Brotherhood Council; John W. Wood, General Secretary of the National Council; John P. Faure, Commissioner of Charities, New York, and the Rev. John Dows Hills of Philadelphia. The closing service, on Sunday evening, will include an address on "Not Peace, but a Sword," by the Lord Bishop of Niagara. Other speakers at this service will be George Foster Peabody, Brooklyn, and the Rev. L. H. Schwab, the rector of St. Mary's Church, Manhattanville.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

### Notes on the International Series Selection for May 16.

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SUBJECT—Paul preaching to the Gentiles.

TEXT—Acts, xiv. 11-22.

GOLDEN TEXT—"I have set thee to be a light of the Gentiles." Acts xiii., 47.

How to deal with the multitude, who are spiritually as crippled as the lame man at Lystra, is a very interesting and important problem. On every hand so much ignorance, folly, crime, and suffering are seen that thoughtful men cannot pass them by. They threaten the stability of society and the safety of individuals.

One great difficulty in the solution of the problem lies in the fact that these things are more commonly looked upon as causes producing effects rather than as effects produced by causes. Men attempt to remove what they consider to be the causes of the evils by corrective and remedial processes. For ignorance, they educate; for folly, enlighten and refine; for crime, enact penalties and punishments, and for suffering, build hospitals and asylums. All of these are helpful in their measure. But they never remove the evils, any more than a pair of crutches would have healed this lame man. They are provisions for a condition, butt hey have no power to change the condition itself.

Like this cripple at Lystra, the world is organically diseased, and needs a physician rather than a legislator. The remedy must remove the cause. To bring men back to each other in true brotherly relationships, they must first be brought back to God. Neither reason, nor science, nor ethics can tell why there is so much evil in the world, or how to remove it. Nothing but the word of God can. It alone reveals the cause and defines the remedy. It says the cause is sin; the remedy is a Saviour.

Believing this, the apostles everywhere simply "preached the Gospel." (vv. 7:21.) In the wealthy, corrupt, and proud city of Antioch; in the court of the Roman Proconsul at Paphos; in the mountain synagogue of Antioch, and to the idolaters of Lystra and Derbe they offered no other remedy for the condition in which they found men but "Jesus Christ and Him crucified." (I Cor. ii. 2.) The result of this preaching is presented to us in this lesson under the two aspects of healing and health. The lame man was healed. The disciples were exhorted "to continue in the faith"; being healed they were to be made strong.

Last week we saw Paul and Barnabas in Antioch in Pisidia. But "the Jews stirred up the devout and honorable women and the chief men, and raised persecution against" them, "and expelled them out of their coasts." Obedient to the injunction of their Master, (Luke ix. 5,) "they also shook off the dust of their feet against them and came unto Iconium." (xiii., 50-51.)

According to their usual custom, as soon as possible after their arrival in Iconium the apostles entered the synagogue, and, as at Antioch, were probably invited to address the people. Embracing the opportunity, they "so spake"—not simply in such a manner, but with such matter—that their speech was accompanied by the Holy Ghost, and "a great multitude both of the Jews and also of the Greeks believed." What was preached was of far more importance than how it was preached. It always is. But while a "multitude believed," a larger multitude remained untouched. The apostles, however, were not discouraged. They continued "a long time speaking boldly in the Lord." Various miracles (v. 3) were also wrought by their hands which sealed them as messengers from God, and it soon became a great social question whether to side with them or not—the city was divided." At last, however, the opposition took a more aggressive form, and as soon as the apostles "were ware of it" they "fled into Lystra and Derbe."

### Healing the Cripple.

As we find no mention of a synagogue in this region the apostles preached in the market places, or public streets, or wherever they could. Their hearers were mainly the rule, heathen population of the mountains, who understood Greek, but who ordinarily spoke a dialect peculiar to themselves—"the speech of Lycaonia." At the gate of the city of Lystra stood a statue, a favorite way of securing the protection of their god.

Among those who heard Paul preach was a poor cripple who had been lame from his birth. As he listened he was healed, both physically and spiritually, for the Greek word for "healed" (v. 9) is translated in the margin (r. v.) "saved." It is so translated in at least ten other places in The Acts. The fame of the cure soon spread, and the whole city was excited. To their minds it was evident that "the gods" had "come down" to them "in the likeness of men." (V. 11.) Barnabas, tall, venerable, and kind of countenance, must be "Jupiter," and Paul, short, quick, and eloquent, they called "Mercurius." To do them honor, animals for sacrifice were procured, and, decked with flowers, were brought to the house where Paul and Barnabas were staying. When they reached "the gates" of the house the Apostles saw their design, and most earnestly protested. But they "scarce restrained the people that they had not done sacrifice unto them." (V. 18.) If they were not "gods," who and what were they?

"Certain Jews," who came from Antioch and Iconium about this time, answered this question, and by their answer "persuaded" them that they were imposters and dangerous men. A tumult was raised, and what they had attempted at Iconium was accomplished at Lystra. Paul was stoned and his body dragged beyond the gates and left there as dead. His ministry, however, had not been altogether fruitless, for there were some "disciples" who mourned his death. As they "stood around about him, he rose up and came into the city; and the next day he departed with Barnabas to Derbe." (V. 20.)

Now all of these incidents in Lystra were pivoted on the healing of a lame man. His name is not given, but spiritually it is "Legion." He was literally "a creepling"—for that is the meaning of "cripple." He could move from place to place, and could eat and drink and enjoy whatever was enjoyable about him, but he had no power to lift himself up. Physically his life was spent on a very low level.

### The Cripple a Type.

It is in just this respect that he is a perfect type of "the natural man." (I Cor. ii: 14.) Spiritually, he cannot and does not walk as God intended a man, in sound moral and spiritual health, should walk. The wise man declares as the result of his careful search. "Lo, this only have I found, that God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions." (Eccl. vii: 29.) And the prophet says, "There is none upright among men: they all lie in wait for blood; they hunt every man his brother with a net. That they may do evil with both hands earnestly, the prince asketh, and the judge asketh, for a reward; and the great man, he uttereth his mischievous desire; so they wrap it up. The best of them is as a brier; the most upright is sharper than a thorn hedge." (Micah vii: 2-4.) And to this the Psalmist adds, "God looked down from Heaven upon the children of men, to see if there were any that did understand," but He found "there is none that doeth good—no, not one." (Psa. liii: 2-3.) This is God's view of man, and not man's view.

But this creepling at Lystra was perfectly conscious of his wretched condition. Many of those whom he represents spiritually do not realize it. In this respect they differ from him. He knew that no human power could help him. But when he heard Paul speak of "the Living God, which made Heaven, and earth, and the sea, and all things that are therein" (v. 15;) and that He had exalted His own Son, "to be a Prince and a Saviour, for to give repentance and forgiveness of sins" (v.: 31;) and, in His word had commanded him to "say to them that are of a fearful heart, Be strong, fear not, He will come and save you. Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened. Then shall the lame man leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb sing; for in the wilderness shall waters break out, and streams in the desert" (Isa. xxxv.: 4-6;) these were indeed "glad tidings."

He knew that he needed help. He believed that this Saviour could help. He believed that He, and He only, could help him. All this was clearly discerned by Paul. He could almost hear the deep prayer of his heart, Lord help me! He perceived "that he had faith to be healed." (v. 9.) Perceiving this he "said with a loud voice," so that all could hear and understand, "Stand upright on thy feet!" He needed no second command. The Saviour, of whom Paul had spoken, could and would heal him. So at once he showed that he believed by what he did, "he leaped and walked."

### Continue in Faith.

A journey through "the Cilician Gates" would have brought Paul and Barnabas from Derbe to Tarsus, and so within easy reach of Antioch in Syria. But we do not find them following this route. The welfare of the few sheep they had left in the wilderness was of more importance to them than the pleasures of home. So "they returned again to Lystra, and to Iconium and Antioch." (v. 21.) After passing through Pisidia they came again to Perga in Pamphylia, and stopping there, they now publicly "preached the word" to them also. From there, traveling across the plain to Attalia, they sailed directly to Antioch.

In this journey we do not find them attempting to win new disciples, but rather strengthening those already made. They had been healed, and now they needed to be instructed as to how they were to keep in health. The apostles' work is therefore described as "confirming the souls of the disciples" (v. 22)—uniting them in a firm and indissoluble bond, making each one stronger, by fellowship in faith with another.

But we find their exhortation was not "continue in prayer" or "in self-sacrifice," or "in deeds of charity," or "in assembling of yourselves together to partake of the Lord's Supper." They probably did all of these, but to do or to continue in doing these things was not the burden of the apostles' exhortation. Their exhortation was "continue in the faith."

To most men this seems a very poor way to become strong. They can see that they must lay hold of Christ by faith to be saved, but to have that abiding peace "which passeth all understanding" (Phil. iv., 7,) and to be "strengthened with all might (Col. i., 11,) it must be by doing something themselves. They think that peace and strength come from sanctification and that they will possess them when they become more holy. Yet this is neither the result of experience nor declaration of the Scripture. It says, "Being justified by faith, we have peace with God." (Rom. v., 1.) Peace comes by justification—not by sanctification. Again it says: "Whosoever is born of God overcometh the world." How? "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." (1 John v., 4.) Forgetting these and many other like declarations, men are constantly seeking justification by faith, but sanctification by works.

### Martin Luther's Experience.

So it was with Martin Luther. Burdened with a sense of sin, and longing for forgiveness, a great light entered his soul when he read, "The just shall live by faith," (Rom., i., 17.) Still he had no peace, although he rested on Jesus Christ as his Saviour. Sin only grew more "exceeding sinful," and he tried by prayers and fastings and penances of all kinds to make himself holy. To ease his troubled mind, at last he made a pilgrimage to Rome. There, on bended knee, with painful effort, he climbed the stone steps of "Pilot's Staircase," repeating his prayers as he went. But before he reached the top the thought entered his mind, as a voice from heaven had spoken to him, "The just shall live by faith." Not only be made alive, but live. Leaping to his feet, as gladly as did the cripple of Lystra, he was filled with inexpressible joy. It seemed as if the very gate of heaven had opened to him. Jesus Christ was "The Bread which came down from heaven," and every day he must feed on Him by faith if he would have health, and strength, and holiness. So it is with every disciple. It is not strange, therefore, that the exhortation of the Apostles was, "Continue in the faith."

### Questions on the Lesson.

What important problem is suggested by this lesson, and why is it important?

How is this problem usually solved, and why?

What is the solution given in the Word of God?

What was Paul's remedy for the condition of men in his time?

To what place did the Apostles go from Antioch, and why?

What was the result of their preaching in Iconium?

What was the character of the region of Derbe and Lystra?

Who heard Paul preach at Lystra, and what was the result?

What happened on the arrival of men from Antioch and Iconium?

What is the meaning of "cripple," and how do the Scriptures speak of those in this spiritual condition?

How did this cripple reveal to Paul that "he had faith to be healed"?

By what route did the Apostles return to Antioch in Syria?

What marked their intercourse with the disciples, and what was their exhortation?

Why does this exhortation seem to be of no worth to many?

How are justification and sanctification illustrated in the history of Martin Luther?

## YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

### Christian Endeavor Meetings—The Baptist Young People's Union.

The Local Union has called a meeting of the various district lookout committees for next Saturday night to discuss various plans of work and the extension of Christian Endeavor throughout the city. The meeting will be held in the parlors of the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

The last social of the season of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church society was held last evening in the church parlors under the auspices of the Social Committee, of which Miss Leta Horlocker is Chairman. The Sunday night meetings will be continued to the middle of July, when the church will be closed for about a month.

The society of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church has elected these officers: President—H. C. Brown; Vice President—E. C. Best; Treasurer—William Lea; Recording Secretary—H. G. Graff; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Martha Bussing; Junior Superintendent—J. S. Just. During the past six months seventeen active members have been added and four associates.

Carnegie Hall has been secured by the Local Union for June 18, for a reception to President Francis E. Clark of the International Society on his return from his tour of the world. The Local Unions of Brooklyn, Newark, and all Endeavorers around New York City are to be invited. General Secretary John W. Baer is expected. There is to be an afternoon meeting in the Central Presbyterian Church, to be followed by a tea, and the mass meeting, when Mr. Clark will give a summary of the most striking incidents of his tour.

The Endeavorers in the Third District will close the season's work with a rally next Friday evening in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the banner will be awarded to the society having the largest proportionate attendance. Good citizenship is the subject of the meeting and addresses will be given by Col. Alexander Bacon, of Brooklyn and J. B. Reynolds of the University Settlement in Delancey Street and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union. The district banner is now held by the Central Park Baptist Church society.

General Secretary Chivers of the Baptist Young People's Union was in New York yesterday, having just come from Chattanooga. "I look for an era of progress in our young people's work," he said, "both South and North, now that we have a common organ and a common educational work. Ever since our culture courses were started we have had in the South two Baptist Young People's organizations, covering the same ground. One was the Southern Department of the National Union, known as the Department of the Green, and the other was a union exclusively Southern, and auxiliary to the Southern Baptist Convention. Overtures begun in March have just been successfully concluded, and the result will be seen in a greater convention at Chattanooga than we have ever before held. The Southern organization accepts our newspaper as official and takes up our culture reading courses. We merge our Department of the Green into their union, which becomes the official body for the Baptists of the South."

### Y. M. C. A. Notes.

A special train has been engaged for the annual Young Men's Christian Association Outing, to Boynton Beach, on the New Jersey coast, for Decoration Day.

David A. Black, General Secretary of the Belfast (Ireland) Association, has just arrived in this country, and will address the men's meeting in Association Hall, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, to-morrow afternoon, at 3:45 o'clock. The Manhattan Quartet will sing.

The annual conferences of the Boys' Departments of the New York State Young Men's Christian Associations will be held in two sections, May 28-30, at Albany and Syracuse. Between 300 and 400 boys are expected at each meeting. The conferences comprise forty-nine organized departments in the State, representing a membership of 3,541. The boys themselves largely conduct the conferences, which deal with the problems of Bible study and religious and secular phases of the work for boys.

About 6,000 men are assigned for military duty each year at the Peekskill encampment of the National Guard. For ten years the State Executive Committee of the New York State Young Men's Christian Associations has maintained a work in the interest of these young men. Three tents, in charge of two Secretaries, are provided with facilities for correspondence, games, reading, and music, the grounds attached furnishing opportunity for outdoor athletics. Entertainments and a Gospel meeting are largely arranged by the guardsmen themselves, whose interest in this work is attested by the contributions toward its support annually made. The camp work opens early in June, and Elson W. Sheffield of Hudson, N. Y., will have charge, under the supervision of Assistant State Secretary John F. Moore.

### Church News and Notes.

A Parents' Day is to be a feature of the Chautauqua Assembly on Aug. 12. Addresses will be made by Bishop John H. Vincent, Mrs. Ballington Booth, and President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University.

To-morrow afternoon at 3:30 the Ninth Regiment will attend the Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and Sixty-eighth Street, and the new Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, will preach his first regimental sermon. Dr. Peters will begin a series of practical talks with young men and young women on "Marriage and the Home," in the evening.

A reception to pastors who have recently been called to churches in the vicinity of Harlem will be given by the clergy and official representatives of Harlem churches, and of the Young Men's Christian Association of Harlem, in the parlors of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on Monday evening next, at 8:15.

A memorial service for the late John Curry, President of the Board of Trustees of Christ's Mission, 142 West Twenty-first Street, will be held in the chapel of the mission to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor of the mission; James B. Gillie, and Elder William Campbell of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The two great Presbyterian mission boards have completed their reports to be presented at the General Assembly, which meets at Winona Park, near Warsaw, Ind., next Wednesday. Each board handles about $1,000,000 a year. The home board will report a debt of about $140,000, as against about the same sum last year, and the Foreign Board, $96,000, as against $46,000 last year.

Mrs. Abbie C. Morrow, editor of the Sunday School Lesson Illustrator, The Inductive Lesson Study, and The Practical Commentary, is to give a weekly exposition of the Sunday school lessons on each Wednesday at 4 P. M., at the Florence Mission, 21 Bleecker Street, beginning June 2. This will afford residents and business men of the down-town part of New York an excellent opportunity to hear regularly one of the most gifted Bible commentators of the day.

The seventy-first convention of the Congregational Home Missionary Society is to meet in Saratoga June 1 to 3. The opening address will be made by Gen. O. O. Howard, President of the society. Superintendents of mission work in Ohio, Illinois, Nebraska, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, and other States will make reports, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph B. Clark, Secretary of the society, will read a paper on "A Year of Distress."

### Catholic Summer School.

Archbishop Corrigan will preside at a mass meeting to be held in the Knickerbocker Theatre, Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, next Monday evening to arouse interest in the Catholic Summer School. Among the speakers will be Judge Daly, Judge Fitzgerald, Assistant Superintendent O'Brien of the public schools, and the Very Rev. Dr. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University at Washington. Work on the New York building at the Summer School site, on Lake Champlain, is nearing completion. Brooklyn, Boston, Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse are to send large delegations to the school. The Rev. John Talbot Smith, the author, has undertaken to form a Summer camp near the school. He proposes to give all the pleasure that it is possible to get from outdoor life, sports of all kinds, and all the advantages of the school at a minimum of cost.

# The New York Times.

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**Amusements This Evening.**

BIJOU—At the French Ball—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:00. Matinée.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—An Enemy to the King—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—My Friend from India—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—Gayest Manhattan—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30. Matinée—2:10.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Wild West Show and World's Rough Riders—2:00 and 8:00.
OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL—Mr. New York, Esq.—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

## TWELVE PAGES
### AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1897.

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### MUNICIPAL ISSUES.

There has been a good deal of interviewing of public men of late with reference to the municipal contest, and there is much interest in the gradual shaping of the situation in men's minds.

Everybody knows that Tammany will put up what it will call a regular Democratic ticket, and the question of interest is whether it will insist upon last year's standard of regularity and cling to Bryanism. The indications are that it will not. It will endeavor to unite the Democratic forces on "municipal issues" as affording its only chance of success. It has been warned by "gold Democrats" that it can get no help from them unless it excludes Bryanism from its platform, while it has virtually received overtures of union from the same source, if the contest is confined to local affairs.

Ex-Gov. FLOWER has declared that the gold Democrats would support a man, though he voted for BRYAN, who would stand upon a platform confined to local and pertinent issues. These issues he states as "economy in the administration of the city's affairs, better government, and home rule." Ex-District Attorney DE LANCEY NICOLL is quoted as saying that there would be no reasonable excuse for refusing to support the Tammany Hall nominee "simply because he happened to vote for BRYAN, but that there would be cause for the most determined opposition should that candidate run upon the platform or the indorsement of the platform adopted at Chicago." He says the proper issues are: "Economy, home rule, and liberty from Puritanical persecution." A statement to the same effect is quoted from E. ELLERY ANDERSON.

Senator JACOB A. CANTOR has managed to retain his standing as a Tammany man, though he refused to accept the Chicago platform last year, and he declares his belief that the issues in the coming campaign should be confined to local affairs entirely, and he thinks it will be "easy to select a ticket that will receive the cordial support not only of all Democrats, but also of tens of thousands of our fellow-citizens who believe that the present so-called non-partisan government is a failure." Corporation Counsel SCOTT, who is regarded as a leader among the "National Democrats," if correctly reported in The Journal, thinks that the Citizens' Union will make a combination with the Republicans, and that there will be a "straight Democratic ticket against a Republican fusion ticket."

Perhaps none of the published interviews is more significant than that of ex-Mayor GRACE, whose political attitude is pretty well known. He was once elected Mayor of this city as a Democratic candidate and once as an independent citizens' candidate, with the support of the anti-Tammany Democrats. As a result of his experience he says that he does not think that the Citizens' Union can win unless united with one of the National parties, and that his experience convinced him that it was "not only impracticable, but almost impossible to govern the city on a non-partisan basis." This refers to an experience of twelve years ago.

There are exceptional elements in the situation this year. If the issues are, as Mr. E. ELLERY ANDERSON prefers to put them, "economy, home rule, and reasonable liberty," they have nothing to do with the principles or policies of either party. The present administration is not Republican, and if its expenditures have been large, they have been necessary to repair the effects of past neglect, and we have substantial results to show for them. Real economy, genuine home rule, and reasonable liberty are issues which the Citizens' Union can safely make its own, and they can be best secured by a non-partisan administration. Non-partisanship in municipal administration is itself the dominant issue, and upon its application the enduring success of the others depends. This is the first time a municipal contest has been independent of political issues. It is the first time there has been an organized movement for non-partisan city government. More depends upon the result than ever before, and the prognostications of politicians may be all amiss.

### WHERE IS THE ADVANTAGE?

The river-front railway, in West Street, proposed by the consulting engineers of the Dock Department appears to be a device for substituting roundabout and costly transportation by land for cheap and direct transportation by water. What is the use of a marginal freight railway with spur tracks to the ship's side, when lighters and car floats have now free and convenient access to the ship's side in the slip?

A trainload of bulky freight arrives at a railroad terminus in Jersey City. The cars are run upon a float, which is towed across the North River and made fast to the side of an ocean steamship lying at her pier. The freight is at once put aboard from the float on that side, while at the same time the ship is taking city freight on the other side from trucks and drays on the pier. Under the engineers' plan, the cars would be landed from the float at the Battery, or some other convenient point, and drawn over the West Street tracks and the spur to the pier side of the ship and there unloaded.

That does not look like simplification—rather the reverse. Messrs. MORISON, BARR, and CRAIGHILL state in their report that freight would be handled "much more rapidly and efficiently" by this plan than by the present system of floats. That is possible in some cases, but the gain would have to be very great to compensate for the serious disadvantages of running freight trains through a city street and in a large measure cutting off trucks and drays from access to shipping.

If New York were a mainland city, receiving all its rail freight direct by land, a marginal railway would be a necessary link connecting the land lines of transportation with the ocean lines. But New York is an island. The railroads reach the ship's side easily and cheaply by means of floats; and time is saved by loading freight from the interior upon one side and city freight upon the other. It would seem to be hard to improve upon the arrangement which nature and commercial custom have provided.

With respect to city freight for Westward rail shipment the argument of the engineers' report is more convincing. Cars standing in the street are doubtless more accessible to cartmen than cars on a float at the bulkhead. But is the gain great enough to pay the great cost of the change?

The report points out one manifest advantage—the use of the marginal railway for freight transportation within the city, thus doing away to some extent with trucks in the street. This is a problem with which the city must soon grapple. The congestion of street traffic, not only on the water front but in Broadway and many side streets, is well-nigh intolerable. If the trucking business were organized like the express business a vast saving of time and money might be effected, but we imagine that relief will be found by the right use of existing surface lines and of the underground rapid transit road, if it is ever built, rather than by the construction of a special freight road along the water front.

### A POLICY FROM THE SENATE.

On Tuesday last the Administration appeared to be without hostile designs upon Spain, and its policy toward that nation and toward Cuba was substantially the policy that had been pursued by the Administration of President CLEVELAND. The treaty obligations of the United States were observed by preventing, as far as possible, the fitting out from the United States of military expeditions designed to injure Spain. American interests in Cuba were being protected, and reports from Havana had mentioned that Gen. LEE was respectfully heard in his demands upon the Governor General for strict observance of Spain's obligation to respect American life and property.

On Wednesday Senator FORAKER announced a new policy. It included the right of search by an American Commissioner to discover whether there exists a rebellion, whether it menaces or has injured American property, and whether the Government should employ its influence and force to stop the alleged starvation of "hundreds of Americans" scattered all over the island. On Thursday the intimation was strongly urged upon members of the Senate that Mr. FORAKER had gone too far; that the President wanted only a little time to consider the report that he expects from Judge CALHOUN, the Commissioner whom he has sent partly to investigate the causes of the death of RUIZ and chiefly to acquire for the President a fair account of the conditions in Cuba.

President MCKINLEY was evidently impressed with the idea that the sudden discovery of "hundreds" of starving Americans would not be received without doubt, and he managed to convey to the Senate and to the newspapers the assurance that there was no occasion for alarm. Secretary LONG contradicted the report that at the Cabinet meeting the prospect of war had been considered. It is not surprising that he and many other similarly calm and reasonable men smiled over the reports brought from the Senate.

The newly discovered "starving Americans" are seldom mentioned, we are assured, in the Senate, without provoking smiles of incredulity. Mr. WALTER B. STEVENS, correspondent of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who returned last week from the island, where he had been since the inauguration, saw 75,000 Cubans in WEYLER'S camps of concentration, but he had not mentioned, in the course of his two months' stay, and in many long and minute letters, the important fact that many Americans were among the wretched persons herded in the neighborhood of Spanish outposts. Several returning correspondents who failed to see any of this starving American multitude smiled at the new report about a new policy. There was, in fact, a general tendency to smile about it.

It is not surprising that the incredulity of the Senate was about as general as the willingness to take up the new excuse for being "nasty" to Spain, even to the extent of warring with that nation, in order to re-establish the rights of the starving Americans. But there are those who suspect that the occupant of the White House has become alarmed about the odium that is the threatened consequence of the scandalous reports concerning the Tariff bill as it came from Senator ALDRICH. The public mind must be diverted from too searching an inquiry in that direction. Light the fires of patriotism! Menace Spain with a war, and give the people something besides the Tariff bill to think and talk about. A prospect of war might be held out for a time, to be withdrawn after the threat had been used to repopularize the Republican Party in Ohio until after Senator HANNA can elect a Republican Legislature committed to the re-election of Mr. HANNA as his own successor.

It was fitting that the new Jingo policy should be fathered by FORAKER, DAVIS, and MORGAN. The President makes faces over it. The idea of taking a policy ready-made from these Senators was naturally distasteful and repugnant to him. It is creditable to the President that from the White House come the guarded objections to the reports that represent the President as with difficulty restraining himself from recognizing Cuban independence before the Senate has passed the resolution of Mr. MORGAN for that purpose. It is not prudent to take a Cuban policy from a Senate that has just excited the suspicion of the public that its tariff policy is controlled by the Sugar and Cattle Trusts.

### THE PLAIN QUESTION.

Why does the Sugar Trust get more advantage by the Dingley bill than it already has in the present Gorman tariff, and why does it get still more by the Aldrich Senate Committee bill?

This is the one plain question which the Republican leaders in the Senate must answer. Possibly the discovery that it must be answered is the cause of Mr. ALDRICH'S putting off the debate another week. He was to be ready the 18th. He now says that he will not be ready before the 24th. If he studies the question carefully and understands what his answer must cover, in order to be satisfactory, we venture to think that he will not be ready on the 24th.

The Hon. WILLIAM L. WILSON has been trying his hand at estimating the protection given to the Sugar Trust. He is by no means a novice, but he confesses that the task is exceedingly complicated. He reaches the following conclusion as the nearest correct that is now possible:

| | |
|---|---|
| 107 lbs. raw sugar, 92°, (equal 100 lbs. refined,) specific duty | $0.952 |
| 35 per cent. on $2.13½ | .79 |
| | $1.742 |
| 100 lbs. refined sugar, 100°, specific duty | $1.16 |
| 35 per cent. on $2.77 | .97 |
| For bounty | .10 |
| | $2.23 |
| Grant from ALDRICH for Sugar Trust | $0.488 |

It is no wonder that, with this proposition before it, the Senate is anxiously considering how it can punish contempt.

### THE FOREST RESERVE.

When the Sundry Civil bill was before the Senate it was said that President CLEVELAND had been satisfied, after he had made the order creating the forest reservation, that it was too sweeping, and that he would have modified it if he had been clear about his power to do so. However that may be, the question presented by the Senate's amendment is not at all the question whether the order ought to be modified. It is a revocation of the power under which President CLEVELAND acted and makes it impossible for any President to take any steps for the protection of the forests during a generation to come. At the end of that time the prospect is that the mischief will be irreparable. The Senate amendment permits the settlers in the region affected to destroy the forests as fast as possible. The rate of destruction will be accelerated by the enactment of a heavy tax on foreign lumber, which will of course act as a protection and bounty to the home industry of running through our heritage. No reasonable and patriotic person can desire this result or can look forward to it except with pain. Really nobody seems to be so far gone as to approve of it, except a few far-Western Senators, who seem to be blinded to every public consideration by the importunity of their timber-cutting constituents, combined with their hatred for President CLEVELAND.

Even these statesmen, one would imagine, could be brought to listen to reason by interposing a period for calm reflection. Mr. CLEVELAND is no longer President, and the pleasure of spiting him cannot, even to them, seem worth obtaining at the cost of so great a part of the public patrimony. The House has provided for such a period of reflection by disagreeing with the outrageous Senate amendment which opened the Western forests to the most rapid possible devastation. Whatever the value may appear on examination to be of the specific suggestions which the House may have to make, the temper of the debate in that body indicates that its members, unlike the Senators, are alive to the importance of the National and permanent considerations involved. If the work of regulation is undertaken in that spirit, our patrimony will be preserved for our posterity.

### DISCOURTESY OF THE SENATE.

As a club the Senate of the United States cannot be said to be altogether successful. The House of Commons used to be called "the pleasantest club in London," and it may be doubted whether the Senate has ever been the pleasantest club even in Washington. For one thing, its members continue to be chosen, or to choose themselves, on other grounds than clubbability. It would be hard to designate a Senator who owes his place solely to his proved capacity for serving the public. THURMAN and EDMUNDS and BAYARD, although two of them survive, would be very much isolated in the assemblage of bosses and millionaires, which gives to the Senate Chamber an impression compounded of a caucus and a Stock Exchange.

But still the Senate is more or less a club, and "the courtesy of the Senate" is the formula by which its clubbability is expressed. Senators who are held to violate that courtesy, while they cannot be excluded from the Senate, are excluded from the club. The country has come to believe that one of the requirements of the courtesy of the Senate is that no Senator shall help to expose any other for any public offense, no matter what it may be. To be while nominally representing Ohio, or Maryland, or New Jersey, in fact a "Senator from Havemeyer," does not affect a Senator's standing in the Senatorial club. He may deal in stocks of which the value is affected by his official action without being put in Coventry by his associates. But he must not take any effective steps toward forcing a disclosure of the facts in such case. When a witness proves recusant and is brought to book, not by the Senate, but by the courts, the courtesy of the Senate requires that the power of that body shall not be employed to make him disclose his dealings with Senators. It even requires Senators to petition for his pardon, lest he be induced by the prospect of imprisonment to purge himself of his contempt by telling what he knows about the Senatorial stock gamblers.

There are some Senators to whom these obligations do not apply, for the reason that, having already violated the courtesy of the Senate, they abide in Coventry. Senator TILLMAN of South Carolina has long been understood to be one of these, and another Populist, of the Western variety, Senator ALLEN of Nebraska, has for some time seemed to be another. Neither of them is an astute statesman or an altogether admirable human being. But it happens that these two are about the only Senators who have shown any real desire to probe to the bottom the scandal which has been intimated but not revealed in the testimoney of CHAPMAN and SEARLES and HAVEMEYER. It is a fact that these two have throughout this business cut the decentest figure of any members of the Senate. If their courage comes from their isolation, there are compensations for being an Ishmaelite. If the behavior of the majority of their official associates is imposed by the courtesy of the Senate, the country will much appreciate the discourtesy of the Senate.

### THE HALL OF RECORDS.

The architects who suggested a competition for the plans of the new Hall of Records after the architect had been chosen set forth that their position has been misrepresented. They were not actuated, they now explain, by any personal feeling with respect to the selected architect, and did not mean to criticise him, but only the method of direct selection by which he was chosen. But they must admit that their position was extremely susceptible of misrepresentation.

A certain number of those who objected to the direct selection of an architect for a public building, preferring competition, had not long before deprecated competitions for private building, preferring direct selection. In the last important competition which the city conducted—that for the proposed new City Hall—the architect selected for the Hall of Records had taken first prize by the verdict of a professional jury. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had therefore the best warrant the nature of the case afforded for assuming that he would design a satisfactory Hall of Records. Moreover, he had a claim upon them of another kind, inasmuch as, upon the collapse of the scheme for a new City Hall, he had waived, or at least had omitted to enforce, his claim against the city for the compensation which he would have earned as architect of the building.

While a competition may be at once a desirable mode of obtaining a design for a public building and an undesirable mode of obtaining a design for a private building, it is evident that the preference for it in the former case would be most advantageously and abstractly expressed before the architect of a particular public building is chosen by direct selection. If made as soon as the bill passed authorizing a Hall of Records, it would have been made on its merits. If made after the appointment of an architect, it necessarily assumes an invidious and ungracious aspect.

"Neither Tea nor Tiger" will do very well as a Gleason platform. But a party may arise with the war cry "Neither Clowns nor Toughs" and they will not be for GLEASON.

### TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Evidence that when Canadian editors come here they indulge in conduct which it will be charitable to call eccentric is to be found in this statement by The Toronto Globe: "In New York a stranger cannot walk long in a public park without being surrounded by policemen, who rush up to 'order' him here or there, in accordance with some absurd ordinance." Was the Torontonian, accustomed to the scanty verdure of his own bleak land, so moved by the lush greenness of our sward that he ignored keep-off-the-grass signs, or did he commit some graver crime?

—An article in The Railroad Gazette asserts that the forcing of civilization upon China is dangerous business. There is present profit, of course, in conquering the apathy of a conservative people and in bestowing upon them, despite frantic opposition from the Mandarin class, the benefits of Occidental inventions and methods, but, asks the writer, "has any one ever considered what will be the result when a rejuvenated race, conscious of its own numerical strength, armed with our knowledge, should resent the masterful spirit displayed by us? What if China should follow in the footsteps of Japan? If she should develop her untold hidden resources, assimilate and apply our modern inventions, and use the immense surplus created by economy to arm herself against us?" These questions have been propounded before, and they intimate dreadful things whose possibility everybody admits with shivers of apprehension, which are, after all, more or less enjoyable. People realize instinctively that, once the Chinese are civilized, they will be much like the rest of the world, and vastly better customers than they are now. The general appreciation of this fact, even by those who worry most over the bugbear of competition between the white and yellow races, is illustrated by the writer whose words are quoted above. His warning is followed by a long account of the railroad situation and prospect in China, and by detailed information as to how Americans can get their share of orders from the awakening Celestials. Theoretically he is gravely alarmed; practically he is not at all afraid, and with rather amusing inconsistency he is at great pains to tell how best to "drive home with sledge-hammer blows every little entering wedge of civilization."

—Chicago's morbid sensitiveness renders it really unsafe to say anything about that interesting city. A chance reference was made in this column the other day to the fact that it costs $9 to telephone from here to there. What could have been more innocent, even though it was accompanied by the expression of a mild surprise that many people found the privilege of five minutes' conversation worth so much money? Yet here comes a petulant rejoinder from The Chicago Chronicle that New Yorkers do the bulk of the talking! We're too timid to tell what this proves.

—A truly surprising inclination is manifested by The London Chronicle to take from the United States Senate a part of the reprobation it has received for rejecting the arbitration treaty, and to direct it against the policy of England herself. With apparent approval it quotes from The Advocate of Peace, the official organ of the American Peace Society, the assertion that the existence of British naval stations close to our shores has been an ever-ready excuse for the upbuilding here of an expensive navy. "If this," asks The Chronicle, "is the view taken by sincere friends of peace in the United States, is it not about time that we had some open and manifest declaration of good feeling on the part of the Government toward the United States, especially in view of the fact that we have no friends in Europe, and that before long we may need American friendship more than anything else in the world?" In conclusion The Chronicle declares that "this policy of building up naval establishments in American waters ought to be frankly abandoned." There are more representative exponents of British opinion than the paper from which these sentences are taken, but the very fact that they were published in England is sufficiently notable. It is indeed difficult to see the consistency of constantly strengthening the fortifications of Bermuda and Halifax, and at the same time clamoring for the friendship of the only nation against which the guns there mounted are an obvious preparation for possible war.

—Something that seems strangely like regret is expressed by a Philadelphia paper because the Society of the Cincinnati completed its Washington Monument this year instead of waiting till the December of 1899, when the dedication would have gained added impressiveness from taking place on the hundredth anniversary of WASHINGTON'S death. As it is, the Cincinnati have given nearly ninety years to their pious task. That, surely, was quite slow enough to satisfy most cities, but Philadelphia is—well, is Philadelphia.

### PERSONAL.

—"To make the artist more of a craftsman and the craftsman more of an artist" is one of the objects of a society which is to be established at Boston by some of the people most prominent in the literary, artistic, and philanthropic circles of that city. Among them are Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, who was selected for President at the preparatory meeting held this week in the Grundman studio; Prof. H. LANGFORD WARREN, ARTHUR ASTOR CAREY, Mrs. HENRY WHITMAN, C. HOWARD WALKER, HENRY LEWIS JOHNSON, J. TEMPLEMAN COOLIDGE, W. T. SEDGWICK, and Mrs. D. D. ADDISON. Several organizations already established are interested in the scheme, including the Boston Society of Architecture, the Architectural Club, the Master Builders' Association, the Museum of Fine Arts, the Institute of Technology, Harvard College, and the Boston Art Students' Association. No name has yet been chosen for the proposed society, but it will probably be called the Society of Arts and Crafts. The hope is that it will bring artists and craftsmen together for mutual help, assist in the formation of trade schools, and improve the quality of handiwork of all sorts by organizing exhibitions of specimen productions of ambitious and skilled workmen.

—"Prof." BARNARD did some more drifting in his "airship" this week, but not even the enthusiasm of an exposition Bureau of Publicity dares to claim that he was able to overcome a gentle breeze, or to demonstrate control of his balloon by doing more than make it revolve on its centre. And, by the way, the Utica papers assert that "Prof." BARNARD is only an employe of a "Prof." MYERS, well known in Oneida County as a builder of "skycycles"—of which the Nashville machine is a specimen.

—RUFUS CHOATE, lawyer, orator, and scholar, is to have another memorial in the shape of a life-sized bronze statue, made by D. C. FRENCH of New York and given to the City of Boston by the late G. B. HYDE, for many years Master of the Dwight Grammar School. The statue is to be placed in the new Court House in Pemberton Square, and with its marble pedestal will be fourteen feet in height. Mr. HYDE died in 1889. He was an enthusiastic admirer of RUFUS CHOATE, and made provision by will for the expenditure, after Mrs. HYDE'S death, of $14,000 in the erection of this statue. The bequest was one of many others of a public nature, one of them having been $93,000 to the Boston Art Museum. The widow died two years ago, and work began on the statue as soon as the executors turned the legacy over to the city. The will did not determine where the statue should be placed, but the position chosen for it is an admirable one, as the new Court House is one of the finest in the country.

—Senator TILLMAN tells his brother statesmen that they ought to "punish the criminal or hush." The inclination of at least some of them seems to be to steer between these alternatives by punishing the hush and letting the question whether there are any criminals or not remain undecided.

### CURRENT NOTES.

The Papyrus Club of Boston has given $1,000 to the Boston Public Library, to be expended for the purchase of books to serve as a memorial collection to the late John Boyle O'Reilly.

* * *

Two tramps have been sent to prison for a year and a day by a Judge in Manchester, N. H. Such hospitality is not likely to allure many tramps of this sort into the Granite State, even to the attractive White Mountain regions, this Summer.

* * *

The Populists of Virginia are credited with the determination to hold their State nominating convention in advance of the Democrats, in the hope of extorting some kind of an indorsement of their candidates, or at least some of them, by the latter body.

* * *

The School Committee of Boston has requested the City Council to give it $1,000,000, to be expended for new schoolhouses. It wants $300,000 more to make improvements this Summer in the ventilation and sanitation of school buildings, and to provide better means of escape in case of fire.

* * *

Librarian George T. Little of Bowdoin College is endeavoring to enlist the interest of the alumni and friends of the college in a movement looking to the raising of the money required to erect a commodious and fire-proof structure for the housing of the college library, which is the largest and most valuable collection of books in Maine. These many thousands of volumes are now in the rear portion and the wings of the college chapel, and are subject to danger of destruction by fire, the rooms being finished in soft wood, and directly above the heating apparatus. The rooms, moreover, are now so crowded with books that there is no opportunity to add shelving for future purchases and gifts.

### "DISORDERLY PIETY."

**Commander Booth-Tucker's All-Night Prayer Meeting.**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In your to-day's edition you have an editorial on "Disorderly Piety." It seems to me that the very heading of your editorial is a contradiction. It would be as proper to say a square circle. There is no such thing as disorderly piety. Piety admits of no such definition, in my humble opinion. But to get at the gist of the matter. Did you ever read about Pentecost? How was that for "disorderly piety?" At that time they complained not only of the "disorderly piety," but that they were drunk. The Apostles, you remember, were accused of "turning things upside down." Did you ever know of an aggressive religious movement that did not have bitter opposition? I was present at that all-night prayer meeting and was never so blessed in all my Christian life, and I am a Presbyterian. You close your article: "The goodness of his (Booth-Tucker's) intentions in the ear of the law cannot atone for the badness of his music." You mean, I presume, in the "eye of the law." The "ear" of the law is all right, and never listened to sweeter music than that of the all night of prayer last month. Let the "eye of the law" be forever closed and the ear of the law forever open to such glorious alleiulias. Revelation first chaper first verse, at your leisure.

R. B. HASKELL.
119 Washington Place, New York, May 14, 1897.

**"Evangelists"—Are the Voice of God. Ephesians, iv., 11.**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I was deeply pained by the "attack" on the Rev. John McNeill—the mighty evangelist now in our midst—by a person who did not comprehend the words he wrote when signing himself "A Lover of Truth and Justice," the heading of his letter being, "Tired of Evangelists." An evangelist is "a preacher of the Gospel." And to evangelize is "to instruct in the Gospel." Christ, who is the head of the Church, sends forth "evangelists," who are "set" above "pastors or shepherds," whose charge is "the care of a flock." No intelligent son of God could tire of evangelists.

I have wondered, and felt it a wrong and a loss, that the mighty sermons of this mighty evangelist are not eagerly and fully published in all the daily papers, that the people in other parts might be aroused and instructed, as well as those fortunate enough to be personally present.

I regard it as a great thing—a divine blessing—to have an evangelist among us, and specially so this "able" thunderer, who has come across the ocean, at the urgent request of over 100 ministers of different denominations, to labor in this city, and his appearance should be daily welcomed by overflowing throngs, and his utterances should be proclaimed by a united press. Thus would Christ be "served," and "the multitudes" whom God thus wants to speak to, would be "taught of God"—"awakened and convinced"—"converted" to God.

To hear this evangelist preach one is reminded of the text, "He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire." The Holy Ghost speaks through him, and "fire" falls from his lips. Amen.

In quiet meditation last evening it came to me as a conviction that this great evangelist and the two eminent preachers from abroad who preceded him—the Rev. Andrew Murray and the Rev. F. B. Meyer—were sent, first and foremost, "to stir up" the pastors of the various churches here in this city and country, ministers, as a class, needing to be roused and lifted up out of sleep and drowsiness—even more than do the people. Ministers need, as Christ did when on earth in "the form of man," to "see God," and to see the devil—"moment by moment"—and thus will they be "alive unto God"—and "alive" for the people—"against the mighty."

MRS. M. G. BROWN.
New York, May 12, 1897.

**Tired of the Delay.**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

As a property owner and old resident of the upper west side, and representing some of the largest property owners in that section, I desire to fully indorse the views expressed in your able editorial in to-day's TIMES on the position taken by the Third Avenue Railroad Company against the Metropolitan Company. I think, as you truly say, it is time the farce ended. We on the west side are still suffering for want of transportation. The elevated railroad can do no more; it has reached its limit of capacity. The Columbus Avenue road is now crowded. If an underground trolley be allowed on the Eighth Avenue, a passenger will be able to make as good time on the Eighth Avenue as he could on the elevated, as there are no curves along the whole route to delay him. From One Hundred and Sixteenth to Fifty-ninth Street the Eighth Avenue cars will make very much better time than the elevated, as there are so few cross streets.

I hope you will keep up your good work for us. The people are with you, and your efforts in the people's behalf are, I know, greatly appreciated by all of us.

J. RHINELANDER DILLON.
New York, May 14, 1897.

### JUDGE GRAY FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

From The Albany Law Journal.

The inexorable age limit is this year to deprive the Court of Appeals of the further services of Chief Judge Andrews. In him the sole survivor of the original members of this tribunal will retire, and a new Chief Judge is to be elected. It is to be regretted that this selection is to be made through political nominating machinery. It is not the custom of this journal to take part in politics, but the selection of a person to fill so important a judicial position is one of the greatest public interest, especially to lawyers.

Originally, in 1870, Chief Judge Church was elected with the associates, and since then the Chief Judgeship has been vacant five times. With the exception of Chief Judge Ruger, the Chief Judges were all selected from among the Associate Judges. Judge Folger, in 1880, was appointed Chief to succeed Judge Church, deceased; Judge Andrews was, in 1881, appointed Chief to succeed Chief Judge Folger, who resigned to become Secretary of the United States Treasury; Judge Earle, in 1892, was appointed Chief to succeed Chief Judge Ruger, and Judge Andrews again became Chief upon his unanimous election in November, 1892. It seems to us that the same motives which have generally led to the appointment of a Chief Judge from the associates might well, at this time, be followed in the nomination and election of a Chief. Indeed, there is much to be said in favor of such a court selecting its own presiding officer—or that provision be made that the senior Judge for the time being shall act as Chief. It has never seemed quite right that a stranger should be selected Chief Judge of this tribunal.

In line with these views, it seems to us that the Senior Judge of the court should now be selected as Chief Judge. There is no other State officer to be elected at the November election, and there are to be no State conventions. The State Committee of each party has the power to nominate. Judge Gray is the Judge next in seniority after Judge Andrews. His nine years of service have abundantly qualified him for the position of Chief Judge. The fact that he was elected as a Democrat should not prevent the Republican State Committee from nominating or indorsing him. His election would make no change in the political complexion (if it has or should have a political complexion) of the court. In the selection of Judges for this court the record of our State is most admirable in its application of politics. Judges Andrews and Rapallo were nominated by both parties for re-election as Associate Judges, one being a Republican and the other a Democrat. In 1892, when the last vacancy of the Chief Judgeship was filled, Judge Andrews, having been nominated by the Republican State Committee, was indorsed by the Democratic State Committee, and elected by the votes of both parties, although the State went Democratic.

It seems to us that to lift the court above and keep the selection of its members out of partisan politics, it would be eminently wise and proper that Judge Gray be nominated by both Democrats and Republicans, and be thus practically unanimously elected.

**Brooklyn Is Modest.**

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

There need be no solicitude as to the nomination for Controller of the Greater New York, so far as Brooklyn is concerned. Brooklyn does not want the Controllership. It does not want to see a Brooklyn Republican or a Brooklyn Democrat nominated for that office. It wants the Mayoralty and nothing else.

### NUGGETS.

**Sincere Love.**

"Did he marry for love, Storker?"

"Yes; for that love which is said to be the root of all evil."—Detroit Free Press.

**Avoidable Accidents.**

Bicyclers point out that if all horses had to carry lamps over their left ears many distressing casualties could be avoided.—Chicago News.

**Explained.**

He—They say bicycles are a drug on the market this year.

She—That must be the reason all the doctors are prescribing them.—Yonkers Statesman.

**A Clue.**

"Have you any clue to the assailant?" asked the Court.

"Well," replied Sherlock Holmes, "I think he must have been a Greek. As I approached he ran."—Philadelphia North American.

**Well-Trained Passengers.**

"How did the passengers behave after it was discovered that the vessel was on fire?"

"Admirably! They got the panic-stricken crew into the boats, and then subdued the flames."—Chicago Journal.

**Discrimination.**

Smith—I tell you the man who is always ready to seize an opportunity is great.

Brown—Yes, but he is a greater man who can distinguish an opportunity from a live wire.—Cleveland Leader.

**An American Accompanist.**

Mr. Bedford—I wonder why the Governor of Tennessee has decided to resign.

Mr. Webster—It is on account of his love for music. He is Mr. Taylor, the famous fiddling Governor, you know. Perhaps he has received an invitation to join the European concert.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

### REGRET.

Marie Conway in Savannah Press.

They come to me in the shadows
That cover the dying day,
They take their forms and substance
Out of the twilight gray;
They have no tangible features,
Nor any form of speech,
But they point their misty fingers
To heights I can never reach.

They bring up out of the darkness
Old-time hopes and fears,
Till the shadow faces are fainter
Behind a mist of tears.
The saddest things of a lifetime
Are these shades of old regret—
For the dear ideals that missed us
And the joys that we didn't get.

The prayer that never was answered,
The prize that never was won,
Beautiful thoughts unspoken,
Work that was left undone,
The help that never was offered,
The letter I didn't write—
All lift reproachful faces
Out of the gathering night.

And the finished work seems nothing
Beside the work undone,
And the given victory small and weak
To that which I might have won.
They fill me with vague longings,
These sad ghosts of regret,
For the only joys worth holding
Are those I didn't get.

# NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

## Nearly One Hundred Soldiers Killed in a Russian Railway Disaster Near Rookenhof.

## SIXTEEN CARS SMASHED

**Funeral Services Over the Body of the Duchesse d'Alencon—The Body of the Duc d'Aumale at the Madeleine.**

ST. PETERSBURG, May 14.—A terrible disaster befell a military train last evening between Rookenhof and Eliva, on the Valki-Jurjev Line. Sixteen cars were smashed. Two officers and nearly one hundred soldiers were killed and sixty others seriously injured.

## THE D'ALENCON OBSEQUIES.

**Services Held over the Body of the Duchess by Cardinal Richard in the Church of St. Philippe du Roule, Paris.**

PARIS, May 14.—The obsequies of the Duchesse d'Alençon took place to-day in the Church of St. Philippe du Roule, in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré. The interior was hung with black dotted with numerous shields bearing the arms of France and Bavaria. In conformity with the desire of the dead, no flowers or wreaths were sent, but many inscribed ribbons were placed on the catafalque.

The church was crowded, many members of royal families allied to the House of Orleans being among those present. Cardinal Richard, the Archbishop of Paris, pronounced the absolution. The Duc d'Alençon, the widower, was present. His head was bandaged, as he is still suffering from the injuries which he received during the terrible fire at the Charité Bazaar on May 4, when the Duchesse was burned to death, with many others.

### PRINCE FERDINAND IN DANGER.

**His Train in Collision, but He and the Princess Escape.**

VIENNA, May 14.—A royal special train, conveying Prince and Princess Ferdinand of Bulgaria, to attend the funerals of the Duchess d'Alençon and the Duc d'Aumale, was in collision on Wednesday afternoon with a Servian mail train, at the station of Jagodina, a town of Servia near the Morava and sixty-three miles southeast of Semendria.

The crews of the trains applied the brakes, and thus lessened the force of the concussion, with the result that the Prince and Princess of Bulgaria and the members of their suites escaped without injury. All the crockery in the dining-room car was shattered, and the engine of the mail train was damaged.

### GRATITUDE FOR THE EMBASSY.

**Mr. Eustis and Associates Thanked for Their Sympathy.**

PARIS, May 14.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, has written to the retiring United States Ambassador, James B. Eustis, thanking him and the personnel of the United States Embassy for their expression of sympathy with the families of the victims of the Charité Bazaar fire. The French Minister, in this communication, does not allude to the United States Government, the latter, it is asserted, not having followed the example of the Governments of the other powers in sending an official message of condolence.

### Duc d'Aumale's Body in Paris.

PARIS, May 14.—The body of the Duc d'Aumale, who died on May 7 at his villa in Zuccos, Sicily, from shock experienced at hearing the news of the death of his niece, the Duchesse d'Alencon, one of the victims of the Charité Bazaar fair, has arrived here from Sicily and been taken to the Church of the Madeleine, where a requiem mass will be celebrated on Monday next, at which M. Faure, President of the Republic, will be represented in his capacity of officer of the Legion of Honor.

### The Duc d'Orleans Mourns in Exile.

LONDON, May 15.—The Paris correspondent of The Times quotes the following telegram, just published there, from the Duc d'Orléans:

"Never were the rigors of exile so cruel to me as here at the frontier of France, where I must renounce the privilege of accompanying the remains of my beloved uncle [Duc d'Aumale] to the tomb."

### HONORED BY THE QUEEN.

**The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough Entertained at Windsor Castle.**

LONDON, May 14.—The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough visited Queen Victoria to-day and dined, and will sleep at Windsor Castle to-night.

### BELGIUM'S HAND IN CHINA.

**Unconfirmed Reports of Railway Concessions for a Loan.**

LONDON, May 14.—A dispatch to The Times from Pekin says:

"Sheng Ta-jen, the Chinese Director General of Railways, has obtained a loan of 4,000,000 taels from a Belgian syndicate on the security of the railways already built in the empire, with the additional sole right to build the railway from Pekin to Hankow guaranteed to Belgium. It is stipulated that the entire construction staff and all the materials for this line shall be Belgian. Russia and Germany have protested against these stipulations as a breach of the 'most favored nation agreement.'"

According to a dispatch to The Times from Shanghai, local information there conflicts with the foregoing, as an English contract for rails and an American contract for locomotives have already been placed, and other tenders are invited, but the Belgians are undoubtedly very active in the matter.

### The Breidablik Abandoned at Sea.

ST. VINCENT, C. V., May 14.—The Norwegian bark Braidablik, Capt. Halvorsen, from Newport April 13, for Para, sprung a leak on May 3, and was abandoned by the crew, which has been landed here.

The Breidablik registered 374 tons. She hailed from Grimstad, Norway, where she was built in 1872.

### Earthquakes in South Australia.

LONDON, May 14.—A special dispatch from Melbourne, Victoria, says that no fewer than ninety earthquake shocks have been felt in South Australia during the last three days. The subterraneous disturbances were particularly severe at Kingston, where buildings were damaged and the inhabitants are living in tents for safety.

### Tom Mann Expelled from France.

PARIS, May 14.—Tom Mann, the English labor agitator, who arrived here Monday to address a labor meeting, has received a twenty-four hours' notice from the police to quit France. He replied that he would obey the order. The meeting was to have been held to-night.

### Newspapers Fined for Contempt.

LONDON, May 15.—According to a dispatch to The Times from Melbourne all four of the daily newspapers in Sydney have been fined £100 each for contempt of court, consisting in improper comment upon the trial of Frank Butler, the Australian bush murderer, which is now pending.

### New York Press Club Delegates.

The following were elected at the New York Press Club last night to represent the club at the annual convention of the International League of Press Clubs, which meets in this city June 1: Charles H. George, William F. Gilchrist, Arthur L. Mackaye, Edward T. Flynn, Walter O. Eschwego, John A. Hennessy, H. Wellington Wack, Ernest F. Birmingham, A. R. Brasher, and A. R. Pearsall.

## BORROWED CHORUS PEOPLE.

**Manager Murray of "The Wedding Day" Company Now Refuses to Return Them to Mr. Lederer.**

Owing to a disagreement between Managers Lederer and McLellan of the Casino and Mr. Murray of "The Wedding Day" company, it is likely that a number of chorus people will be without employment this Summer. Toward the close of the engagement of "An American Beauty" at the Casino Mr. Murray asked Mr. Lederer for what is known in theatrical circles as the loan of certain members of his chorus, whom he desired to use in the present production of "The Wedding Day." Mr. Lederer readily granted Mr. Murray's request and released the people he wanted.

On Monday last Mr. Lederer asked Mr. Murray if he would release the chorus people he originally loaned him, as he wanted them for the new Casino review now rehearsing. This request, it is said, Mr. Murray refused to grant, and Mr. Lederer gave expression to his ideas on managerial courtesy. While there is no trouble among the principals of the company, a coolness exists between that management and the lots between Mr. Murray and the managers of the theatre that is almost frigid.

## FORGED THEATRE PASSES.

**Many Have Been Presented at the Bijou's Box Office.**

Detectives attached to the Thirtieth Street Police Station were kept busy yesterday tracing the sources of forged passes which have been presented at the Bijou Theatre with great frequency during the past week.

The passes were printed and read "Bijou Theatre advertising privilege pass; two (2) seats. Contract for one week's advertising in window, the management will issue (2) reserved seats on presenting this pass at box office on date stamped." The order spaces in the pass were filled in with the date and part of house, in red ink, and all were signed "John A. Carroll, Agent."

The police arrested a number of the holders, who were closely questioned, but none could give a satisfactory explanation. One young man named Herman said that he got one of the passes in a barber's shop at Twenty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue from a man who was a stranger to him. The owners of the theatre refused to make a charge, and the men were not detained by the detectives.

## PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.

**Second Concert, at Cooper Union, of District No. 2.**

The second concert of the season of District No. 2 of the People's Choral Union, under the direction of John F. Hoey and Isaac Rosenblatt, took place at Cooper Union last evening. There were 1,200 people in the audience. The choruses of the People's Glee Club and the People's Harmony Chorus, factors of the general organization, were supplemented by professional solo singers.

The classes participating in the choruses were composed of those persons who wish to learn music and have not the means nor the time to attend regular classes of musical instruction. Frank Damrosch instructs the higher classes in person, and it is the ambition of beginners to advance themselves sufficiently to come under the direct instruction of Mr. Damrosch.

The chorus singing last evening was indicative of a strict technical training and the classes were able to support the professional singers and the accompanist in the somewhat difficult selections essayed in the second part of the programme. The concert closed with "My County 'Tis of Thee," in which the whole audience joined.

### Mr. Mansfield's New Play.

BOSTON, May 14.—"The Master of the Ceremonies," a new play dramatized by Marie E. Booth from the novel by George Manville Fenn, was acted by Richard Mansfield and his company at the Tremont Theatre this afternoon to test its merits. This play may be presented at the Garrick early in October by Richard Mansfield.

### Teachers' Retirement Fund Concert.

The women public school teachers of northern New Jersey are organizing a concert in aid of the Teachers' Retirement Fund, to be given at the Tabernacle, York and Henderson Streets, Jersey City, June 3.

## THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

It is rumored that Caroline Miskel Hoyt will retire permanently from the stage. At all events, the announcement is made that she will not appear next season.

Joseph Jefferson, who returns to-day to Buzzard's Bay, has consented to deliver an address at the anniversary meeting of the Actors' Fund Association, June 8.

Della Fox will not appear at the matinée performance of "The Wedding Day" at the Casino, but will positively sing to-night. It is said that Miss Fox's physician will not permit her to appear at more than one performance each day.

A. A. McCormick denies that Gustave Kerker had his coat stolen during a rehearsal of "The Whirl of the Town," at the Broadway Theatre, Thursday night. The coat, which was misplaced, was found before the rehearsal ended.

Charles Coghlan closes his engagement to-night in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. He will spend a part of vacation fishing on his farm at Prince Edward Island, with his mother and sister, and later he will go to England; where he will finish a new play he is working upon for John Hare.

Michael Heumann has leased Terrace Garden for eight weeks to Adolph Philipp of the Germania Theatre and Leo Von Raven. The regular Summer season will begin Wednesday with a performance of the Viennese version of "The Wizard of the Nile" under the direction of Victor Herbert. The opera will be produced under the supervision of the adapter, Albert Neuman, and will run for a month.

The benefit for Mrs. Charles B. Bishop at the Empire Theatre yesterday afternoon was well attended. The performance included the presentation of Mrs. Fiske's one-act play "The Rose" by Felix Morris and Annie Russell and other members of the Lyceum stock company; songs by Lillian Russell and Chauncey Olcott, monologues by J. E. Dodson, and E. H. Sothern and Joseph Jefferson, who gave the grave diggers' scene from "Hamlet," and the reply to the cryptogram "Shakespeare vs. Bacon."

A. M. Palmer, who was in the city yesterday, emphatically denied the rumor that he intended to lease the Fifth Avenue Theatre. He said: "The report that I contemplate taking the Fifth Avenue Theatre is as baseless as the story that I intend to become a manager of a comic opera company. I do not know where the rumors originated, but they are groundless." Both Mr. De Koven and Mme. D'Arville also denied that they were approached by Mr. Palmer regarding an opera, but admitted that they were spoken to on the matter by Samuel Rork, who, it is said, was acting in his own interests.

## NEGRO HANGED FOR STEALING.

**Mob Found He Had Purloined a Ham and Killed Him.**

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 14.—A negro named Presley Oats living near Galla Creek, Pope County, Ark., was taken from his home last night by a masked mob. A rope was put around his body, and he was dragged to a swamp near by and hanged to a tree. His body was riddled with bullets.

A ham was found in the old negro's house which was identified by a member of the party as having been stolen from his smokehouse the evening before, and the mob concluded that the man's life must pay the forfeit.

A card was attached to the body with the legend, "A Warning to Stealers of Hog Meat."

### Boulevard Property Owners.

The committee representing Boulevard property owners, of which F. M. Jencks is Chairman, which is attempting to secure the consents of property owners to the plans of the Rapid Transit Commission, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 140 Broadway. It was decided to divide the district into fifteen sections. The committee will in a day or two appoint sub-committees, to whom will be allotted the work of procuring consents in each one of the sections.


### Royal Blue Line.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

On and after Sunday, May 16th, trains will leave New York, station Central R. R. of New Jersey, foot Liberty Street:

For Philadelphia, at 4:30, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7:30, 9 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays at 4:30, 9, 10, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

For Baltimore and Washington at 8, 10, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 10, 11:30 A. M., 2, 5, 6 P. M., 12:15 mdt.—Adv.


## ECONOMICS FOR THE HOME

### A Series of Lectures Arranged for Next Winter on Practical Household Topics.

### NOTED SPEAKERS ON THE LIST

**The New York State Household Economics Association Will Provide the Lectures to be Given at a Place to be Selected Later.**

The New York State Household Economics Association, which was formed on March 19, met in the rooms of Mrs. Eliza Newcomb Alexander, its First Vice President, 128 West Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon, and made arrangements for the work of the organization this coming Winter. It announced that it was its intention to provide a course of lectures on home topics. The place for the lectures is yet to be selected, but the Berkeley Lyceum has been considered.

The list of lecturers promised includes Dr. Mary E. Green, Acting President of the National Association of Household Economics, who will speak on "Hygiene"; Col. George E. Waring, Jr., who is expected to discuss the relation of clean streets to clean homes; Miss Helen Kinne of the Teachers' College, whose subject is "Cookery"; Helen Campbell, whose subject is "Household Economics"; Charles F. Wingate, who will talk on "Sanitation"; Prof. W. O. Atwater of Wesleyan University, on "Foods and Nutrition"; Edward Atkinson, on "The Science of Cookery"; Prof. Lucy Salmon of Vassar College, on "Domestic Service"; Miss Elise Mercur, on "Architecture"; Mrs. Hastings of the Ethical Society, on "Child Study"; Miss Cornelia Bedford, on "Cooking"; Miss E. M. Lindley, on "Health Culture," and Miss Anna Burrows, on "Domestic Science."

The New York organization is attracting considerable attention, and the Domestic Science Department of the Brooklyn Institute has enrolled itself as an auxiliary. Chairmen of the new committees are announced as follows: Mrs. Eliza N. Alexander, Permanent Headquarters and Executive Committees; Mrs. W. G. Shaller, Vice President of the National Association and President ex-officio of the New York organization, Lecture Committee; Mrs. J. K. Dunn, Committee on Domestic Science in the Public Schools; Mrs. F. S. Jackson, Press Committee; Miss S. Le Baron Drumm, Committee on Auxiliaries. Miss Sallie M. Hall is Librarian.

Among the women interested in the work are Mrs. Meteyerson Taylor, Mrs. Allen Tucker, Mrs. Hester M. Poole, Mrs. Arnold Schramm, Mrs. Edward A. Greeley, Mrs. James Byrne, Miss Florence J. Parsons, Miss Mary Marshall, Miss Harriet S. Sackett, Mrs. Sara S. Clapp, Mrs. J. O. Tansley, Mrs. James A. Wotton, Mrs. James Benedict, Mrs. Henry Prentice, Mrs. H. J. Stoddard, and Miss Henrietta Barber.

## DINNER TO THE PRESIDENT.

**Banquet at the Union League Club in Philadelphia—Mayor Strong Present.**

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, and the members of the Cabinet, with the exception of Secretaries Sherman and Long, arrived in this city late this afternoon to take part in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the Washington Monument. Representative Bailey of Texas and Secretary Porter accompanied them. The President was escorted to the Hotel Walton and the Vice President to the Lafayette. Both immediately retired to their rooms for a short rest.

The President afterward was waited upon by a committee from the University of Pennsylvania and a committee from the Manufacturers' Club. To-night a banquet was given at the Union League by its President and Directors in honor of the President, Vice President, and the Cabinet officers. About fifty persons sat at the tables. The address of welcome was made by C. Stuart Patterson, President of the Union League, after which he proposed three cheers, which were given heartily. President McKinley made a short reply, in the course of which he said:

"I thank you very much for this great honor and the warmth of this reception from the representatives of the Union League. I realize and appreciate what has been said with so much eloquence by your President of the great men and great memories that have been honored by this organization. I thank you, gentlemen, for your extreme courtesy. Nothing has been more gracious to me than this great welcome to Philadelphia, and it will ever remain with me as a precious memory." [Cheers.]

Among those present at the banquet were Gov. Griggs of New Jersey, Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania, Gov. Tunnell of Delaware, Mayor Strong of New York, Mayor Warwick of Philadelphia, Frank Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Joseph S. Harris, President of the Reading Railroad; Clement A. Griscom, Charles H. Cramp, and Major Gen. Brooke.

Following the banquet there was a reception, during which several hundred members of the league and many invited guests met the President and his party. This was brought to a close at 10:30 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock the President retired for the night.

### REPUBLICAN WOMEN ENTERTAIN.

**Musical Reception by the Association of the West End.**

Members of the West End Woman's Republican Association held their last monthly social meeting of the season at 102 West Eighty-second Street yesterday afternoon. The programme of entertainment consisted of piano solos by Miss Rosalind Adelaide Richmond, the composer, and songs by Mme. Cornelie Meysenheyn of the Royal Theatres in Munich and Amsterdam and Miss Helen Niebuhr, and recitations by Miss Elouina Oldcastle, Miss Marie Collins, and Miss Mabel Stephenson.

This was the first occasion at which members have been asked to pay for their tickets, and efforts were put forth to make it an especially attractive affair. Among those present were Mrs. Clarence Burns, President; Mrs. Charles O'Connor Irwin, Mrs. Jennie June Croly, Miss Helen Boswell, Mrs. Jennie M. De L. Lozier, Miss Mildred Reid, Mrs. J. Alexander Brown, and Mrs. H. Herbert Knowles.

### Normal College Alumnae Tea.

The Normal College Alumnae Association held its annual May tea at Alumnae House, its settlement, at 446 East Seventy-second Street, yesterday afternoon. Dr. M. A. Requa, President of the association; Miss Jennie M. Winterton, Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, Mrs. C. S. Douglas, Miss Mary A. Wells, the head worker; Dr. Jennie B. Merrill, Mrs. J. I. Northrop, Chairman of the Settlement Committee; Miss Alice M. Isaacs, and Dr. J. G. Haney, Supervisor of Manual Instruction in the Public Schools for this city, were some of those present. Money has been contributed to supply twelve cots for the Summer fresh-air work of the settlement, and means will be provided to send a number of children to the country and to distribute flowers at Alumnae House every Wednesday throughout the hot season.

### Flower Sale for a Reading Room.

The Crusaders of the Ribbon and the Junior Branch, both of the Loyal Legion Temperance Society, held a flower sale yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the Boys' Free Reading Room, which the society maintains at 112 and 114 University Place. It was held in Frothingham's Dancing Class Rooms, at 9 East Fifty-ninth Street. The affair was managed almost entirely by children. Two of the boys, Russell D. Burchard and Charles P. Bissell, Jr., gave an interesting automaton exhibition with figures manipulated on a tiny stage of their own construction, and acting a play of their own writing.

### Mary Anderson Sells Her House.

Mary Anderson de Navarro has transferred her property, on the north side of Thirty-eighth Street, 467 feet west of Fifth Avenue, to Adeline Prince, for a consideration of $45,000. Mrs. de Navarro took a mortgage from Mrs. Prince on the property in the sum of $20,000, drawing interest at 5 per cent., for a period of two years. The property was acquired by Mrs. de Navarro from Robert B. Currier in 1881.

## MAX MARETZEK IS DEAD

### Surrounded by Musical Influences from Youth, He Devoted Himself Wholly to Its Pursuit.

### GREAT MASTERS HIS FRIENDS

**His First Operatic Composition, "Hamlet"—"William Tell" Given by Him at the Academy of Music on a Scale Never Before Attempted.**

Max Maretzek, the well-known operatic manager, died yesterday at his home, at Pleasant Plains, S. I. He is survived by his wife, six son, Max, and two daughters, Mrs. Charles Welber and Mrs. Carrie Lindsay. The funeral will take place on Monday.

Max Maretzek was born at Brunn, Moravia, June 28, 1821. He was graduated from the University of Vienna, and studied medicine for two years, at the same time taking a course in music and composition under Seyfried. He was surrounded by musical influences from his earliest youth, and he finally devoted himself wholly to its pursuit. The Emperor of Austria took a friendly interest in him, and among his early friends were von Bülow, Wagner, Liszt, Offenbach, Strauss, and other musical celebrities.

In 1843 he wrote his first opera, "Hamlet," which was produced in the same year at Brunn. He then went traveling as an orchestral conductor through Germany, France, and England, and in 1844 he was assistant to Balfe at Her Majesty's Theatre, in London. In 1848 he came to the United States, and became musical director of W. H. Fry's company at the Astor Place Opera House. Among the singers were Signorina Truffi, Amalia Patti, Mme. Laborde, Signori Benedetti, Corsi, and others. On March 19, 1849, Maretzek began his career as an impresario at the same house with a company including most of Fry's artists, and Signore Borghese, Bertucca, Signori Forti, Beneventano, and Parozzi, in "L'Elisir d'Amore," "Il Barbiere," "I Puritani," "Belisario," and "Ernani" were given. On Nov. 1 he began his second season, giving Rossini's "Otello," "Maria di Rohan," "Don Pasquale," and other works.

On Oct. 21, 1850, he began a third season with "Der Freyschutz." Teresi Parodi and Virginia Whiting appeared for the first time. Among the new operas produced were Donizetti's "Parisina," and Pinskosch's "Giovanna di Napoli. During the Summer Maretzek gave opera in Castle Garden, where he produced "Louisa Miller" for the first time in America. The Academy of Music was built in 1854, and, on Oct. 2, it was opened with Grisi and Mario. Maretzek was the impresario there, and in the course of the season gave "William Tell" as it had never been done before in this city. On April 30, 1855, "Il Trovatore" was produced by him for the first time in America, with the following cast: Leonora, Steffanoni; Azucena, Vestvali; Manrico, Brignoli; Il Conte, Amodio; Fernando, Rocco. Maretzek opened the Academy in 1856, but disagreed with the Directors, and went to Boston.

In March he returned to this city, and started an opposition to Niblo's, with Gazzaniga, Adelaide Phillips, Brignoli, Amodio, and others. The competition was strong, and neither side prospered. In spite of the fact that Maretzek brought out Ronconi, one of the greatest of baritones, he was driven to Philadelphia, whence he returned in 1858 to open again at the Academy. The opposition of Strakosch at Burton's Theatre was too strong, and Maretzek went to Havana. In 1859 he took his company on a tour through the United States. In 1860 he came back, and in April opened at the Winter Garden. On Sept. 3, however, he was glad to serve as conductor for the Ullmann-Strakosch company at the Academy. That ended Maretzek's career as an impresario, though he has been before this public frequently since that time as a conductor. His American opera in three acts, "Sleepy Hollow," text by Charles Gaylor, was brought out at the Academy of Music in September, 1879, but did not achieve a lasting success. He wrote considerable music of a minor sort, including songs.

On Feb. 12, 1889, the fiftieth anniversary of his career as a conductor was celebrated at the Metropolitan Opera House. The following conductors united to honor the old impresario: Theodore Thomas, Anton Seidl, Frank Van der Stucken, Adolf Neuendorf, and Walter Damrosch. The soloists were Mme. Fursch-Madi, Miss Emily Winant, Miss Maud Powell, Rafael Joseffy, Max Alvary, Signor Del Puente, Julius Perotti, Wilhelm Sedlmayer, and Mrs. Herbert-Forster. Besides other features, scenes from "Siegfried," "Il Trovatore," and "Carmen" were performed in costume.

## ACADEMY OF DESIGN PRIZES.

**Annual Distribution of Awards to the Best Pupils of the Various Classes.**

The lecture room of the National Academy of Design was thronged last night with pupils and their friends, who had gathered to see the annual distribution of the awards of merit of the Academy Department of Schools. T. W. Wood, President of the Academy, announced the awards as follows, each being greeted with applause.

Antique School—Day Class—Figure—Silver Suydam Medal—Sherwood B. Fassin; Bronze Suydam Medal—Edith M. Day; Honorable Mention—Elinor Hitch and Nathan Goldfarb. Day Class—Head—Bronze Suydam Medal—Eleanor R. Carter; Honorable Mention—Bettie Rodgers, Helen D. Bethune. Night Class—Figure—Silver Suydam Medal—Amelia Langley; Bronze Suydam Medal—Ernest D. Roth; Honorable Mention—Henry Scheele. Night Class—Head—Bronze Suydam Medal—Charles C. Haines; Honorable Mention—Mabel Harry. Night Class—Torso—Bronze Suydam Medal—Gaston Busche; Honorable Mention—Samuel Weinstein and H. I. Lindeberg. Day Class—Torso—Bronze Suydam Medal—L. Clifford Golson; Honorable Mention—Peter E. Walling.

Life School—Painting from the Nude—To J. Redding Kelly, $120, from the Cannon School Prize Fund. Women's Day Class—Silver Elliott Medal—Mollie E. Boyd; Honorable Mention—Mabel E. Russell. Men's Day Class—Bronze Elliott Medal—Carl Abel; Honorable Mention—Israel Olinsky. Night Class—Silver Elliott Medal—Jessie Hatfield; Bronze Elliott Medal—David Karfunkle; Honorable Mention—Miner Santee. Composition Class—To Van D Perrine, $120, from the Hallgarten School Prize Fund; to Clarice M. Burd, $50, from the Hallgarten School Prize Fund; Honorable Mention—Elizabeth Van Eleten and Harry D. Ramsdell.

After the presentation the members and their friends enjoyed a reception.

## WOMEN AT THE BANQUET.

**Result of a Contest in the Virginia Society of St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—The recently organized Virginia Society gave a banquet to-night at the Mercantile Club. More than ordinary interest attached to the affair, owing to the controversy that had arisen among Virginians over the question of admitting women to membership. When the first steps were taken toward forming the society, the notices sent out specified that "persons native of Virginia or direct descendants of natives" were eligible to membership.

Some difference of opinion arose, and it was given out that women were not to be admitted. During the early preparations for the banquet the question arose whether women should be present.

A tart communication in a local paper, signed "A Daughter of Staunton," aroused a number of Virginians, and a fight was inaugurated in behalf of the women. The first skirmish seems to have been won, as many ladies attended to-night's banquet.

### Newport Cottage Rented.

NEWPORT, May 14.—Seth Barton French of New York to-day rented the villa of Daniel B. Fearing, on the Annandale Road. Mr. and Mrs. Fearing, who have been abroad several months, have decided to remain in Europe. Mr. and Mrs. French are expected next week.

### Application for Receiver Refused.

Vice Chancellor Pitney of Jersey City has given notice to counsel of his refusal of the application for a receiver for the Newark Telephone Company. The Vice Chancellor said the creditors did not demand a receiver.

## ANGRY MINERS USE FORCE.

**The Superintendent of the Rex Mine, Near Louisville, Col., Severely Beaten.**

LOUISVILLE, Col., May 14.—Four hundred coal miners marched over to the Rex mine to-day, took Superintendent Hutchinson out of the office and gave him a severe beating. After this a number of hot-heads proposed to wreck the mine, but better counsel prevailed, and the men were persuaded to go away to hold a meeting.

The trouble arose over a contract that was let by the Rex people to twenty-five miners to handle the output of the mines. These men agreed to sell coal to Denver wholesalers at $1 per ton. This is cheaper than the coal can be put in cars by any other mine in the district.

When the miners heard of this they became very much excited, and a mob gathered on hills near the town. Then the assault was made on Mr. Hutchinson.

There has been a good deal of trouble in the camp ever since the cut in prices was made last Winter. At present all is quiet, but it is feared that there will be more trouble unless the Rex advances its prices.

## J. H. BARKER TO DIE AFTER ALL.

**The Court of Appeals Affirms His Conviction for Wife Murder.**

ALBANY, May 14.—The Court of Appeals has affirmed the order of conviction for murder in the first degree of John Henry Barker, convicted of murdering his wife, Henrietta Barker, Aug. 30, 1895, in the town of Harrison, Westchester County. The evidence showed defendant to have been a quarrelsome man, who abused his wife, and often threatened to kill her; that he pursued her through one house, and drove her before him on a path toward home, and when she tried to escape, deliberately shot her with a double-barrelled shotgun, killing her almost instantly. Defendant's plea of accident was not accepted.

### Little Girl's Narrow Escape.

Little Addie Snowden, who is only three and one-half years old, was looking out of a window in the third-floor flat at 413 West Thirtieth Street yesterday, when the blind against which she was leaning gave way, and she fell out, to the stone-paved yard below. She rose at once, and then sat in the rain against the fence until taken into the house. A physician found no broken bones, no bruises, nothing but an injured ankle, and she will, it is believed, be all right in a few days.

## DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

### John Lowell.

Ex-Judge John Lowell, a distinguished lawyer and jurist, died yesterday at his home, in Brookline, Mass. He was born in Boston, Oct. 18, 1824, the son of John Amory Lowell and Susan Cabot Lowell, the daughter of Francis C. Lowell, for whom the town of Lowell was named.

After preparing for college in the private school of Daniel G. Ingraham, a noted school in its day, he entered Harvard and there was graduated in 1845. Then he studied law with Charles G. P. C., and C. W. Loring, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1846. He was for a number of years associated in practice with William Sohier. In March, 1865, he was appointed by President Lincoln Judge of the District Court of the United States. On Dec. 18, 1878, he was promoted by President Hayes to the position of Judge of the United States Circuit Court. This post he held until May of 1884, when he resigned, after over nineteen years' continuous service on the bench. Following his resignation he devoted himself to private practice in this city.

Judge Lowell wrote much upon bankruptcy, a subject in which he was an acknowledged authority. His decisions while on the bench fill two volumes. After his retirement from the bench his services were much sought as a referee and a special master in important cases, his judicial impartiality and ability being widely recognized. He took an active interest in public affairs, and as Chairman of the Taxation Committee gave especially efficient service.

Judge Lowell came of a distinguished family. Percival Lowell, who came from England in 1639 and settled in West Newbury, Mass., was his ancestor. John Lowell, Percival Lowell's son, was a clergyman in Newburyport, Mass. The second John Lowell in the family was Chief Justice for the United States Court for the First District, including Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. He was a delegate to the convention that framed the Constitution of Massachusetts. The third John Lowell founded the Boston Athaneum. Other members of the family were conspicuous in the political, business, and social life of Massachusetts.

### Richard Coke.

Richard Coke, formerly United States Senator from Texas, died yesterday at his home, in Waco, Texas. He was born in Williamsburg, Va., March 13, 1829, the son of Richard Coke, who was a Representative in Congress from 1829 to 1833. The younger Richard Coke was reared amid political factions, and received unsurpassed training in the school of politics. He was educated at William and Mary College, graduating in 1848, and was admitted to the bar two years later. During the period of his early training he was largely under the influence of Thomas R. Dew and Beverly Tucker, from whom he learned the art of public oratory and debate, as well as the theory of "State's Rights."

As soon as he was admitted to the bar Coke removed to Texas, then recently admitted into the Union. He settled at Waco, and cast his lot with the precarious fortunes of the new State. He soon became a prominent and successful lawyer.

When hostilities began between the North and South Mr. Coke entered the Confederate service as a private. He soon was promoted to the rank of Captain. He served with honor throughout the war. He fought with great gallantry in the battles of Mansfield and Fordoche.

His political career began in 1860, when he was chosen to a seat in the Democratic State Convention. After the war, in 1866, he was elected, as a Democrat, Judge of the State Supreme Court. This office he held only one year, being removed by Gen. Sheridan as "an impediment to reconstruction." He immediately returned to the successful practice of law.

In 1873 he was elected Governor of Texas by a majority of 50,000. This majority was increased to 102,000 when he ran for the same office in 1876. In April, 1877, he was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Texas, and resigned his office as Governor the following December. He succeeded Senator Morgan C. Hamilton, Republican. From March 4, 1877, to March 3, 1895, he represented Texas in the Senate of the United States. In 1895, when his term of office expired, he declined re-election. He was succeeded by Horace Chilton.

After his retirement from public life he lived quietly at Waco, Texas.

### Dr. Elisha Munger.

Dr. Elisha Munger of New London, Conn., died last evening after ten weeks of suffering, following an operation for appendicitis. He was forty-nine years old, and for a quarter of a century practiced medicine in New London County, commencing in East Lynn, and afterward removing to the city, where he had lived for nine years. Dr. Munger leaves a wife and two sons by a previous marriage. He was quite a society man, and besides medical societies, belonged to a number of social and benefit organizations.

### Obituary Notes.

CHRISTIAN MOERLEIN, one of the pioneer brewers of Cincinnati, died at 6:30 yesterday morning at his home in Clifton, Ohio, aged eighty-four years.

SETH R. CLOCK, the oldest resident and first Postmaster of Bay Shore, L. I., died on Wednesday, aged seventy-seven years. The funeral will be held to-day.

BENJAMIN Y. CONKLIN, aged fifty-six years, died yesterday at his residence, 1,066 Dean Street, Brooklyn. He was Principal of Public School No. 3, and was the author of Conklin's Grammar and Composition.

EX-County Judge HENRY RIEGEL died yesterday in Syracuse. He was for twenty years a County Judge, which at the expiration of his last term, fifteen years ago, was said to be the longest any one had served in that office in this State. He was seventy-two years old, prominent as a lawyer, a Republican, and a Citizen. He was the father of Charles H. Riegel of New York, the actor.

## DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Thursday, May 13, Eli W. Arnold, beloved father of Florine R. B. Seligman, in his 61st year.

Funeral Sunday, May 16, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 218 West 14th St.

BALDWIN.—C. C. Baldwin, at his residence in Newport, R. I., Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, Broadway, New York, on Saturday morning, May 15, at 10:30 o'clock.

The New York Life Insurance Company,
New York, May 13, 1897.

The Executive Committee of the New York Life Insurance Company desire to express their sorrow and their sense of loss in the death of the Hon. Christopher C. Baldwin, who died at Newport, R. I., on May 12. Mr. Baldwin was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of this company in 1884, and since 1892 has been a member of the Finance Committee. He was also the Chairman of the Building Committee in charge of the construction of the new home office of the company. His wide experience as merchant, railroad manager, and in official positions under both State and National Governments had given him a rare knowledge of men, of business methods, and of material values. He was thorough in his investigation of questions submitted for his consideration, conscientious in his decisions, and courageous in the expression of his opinions. He was withal an agreeable and genial personality, a man who won the affections and confidence of his associates, and who will be mourned both as a co-laborer and as a friend.

WILLIAM R. GRACE,
GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON,
DAVID A. WELLS,
HENRY C. MORTIMER,
THOMAS P. FOWLER,
Executive Committee.

New York, May 14, 1897.

BALDWIN.—Members of the New York Southern Society are invited to attend the funeral services of their late fellow-member, Hon. Christopher C. Baldwin, at Trinity Church, New York, Saturday morning, May 15, at 10:30 o'clock. By order of the President,

PERCY S. MALLETT, Sec'y.

EMMONS.—At the residence of her son, Eben S. Emmons, 12 State St., Hackensack, N. J., on May 13, Mrs. Annie C. Emmons, in the 85th year of her age.

Funeral on Saturday at 1:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

FENIMORE COOPER.—At Albany, early in the morning of Friday, May 14, Mary Fuller, widow of the late Paul Fenimore Cooper and daughter of Rev. E. Storrs Barrows and Catharine Chloe Fuller.

Funeral at Cooperstown.

The officers and members of the St. Andrew's Society of the City and State of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of their ex-President, the late Mr. James Brand, at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d St., on Saturday, the 15th current, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

J. KENNEDY TOD, President.
GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON, Jr., Secretary.


**Crematories are the cemeteries of the future.—U. S. CREMATION CO., (LD.,) 62 East Houston St., New York. Visitors welcome.**


## DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

### New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

| Name. | Address. | Age in Y'rs. | Date of Dth. M'y. |
|---|---|---|---|
| AHEARN, Catharine, Fifth Av. Hotel | | 55 | 12 |
| AVERINO, Charles, 37 Hamilton St | | 1 | 11 |
| ARNOLD, Eli W., 218 W. 14th St | | 60 | 13 |
| BARMORE, Benjamin, Manh. Hospital | | 62 | 12 |
| BOW, Edward, 25 Washington St | | 58 | 11 |
| BROWN, Alice, Presbyterian Hospital | | 31 | 13 |
| BASKOWITZ, Becky, 36 Bayard St | | 4 | 13 |
| BUCKLEY, Michael, 66 Monroe St | | 3 | 12 |
| BLUM, Charles, 139 Avenue A | | 39 | 13 |
| BLAIR, Letitia, 372 W. 33d St | | 37 | 12 |
| BERGER, Mendel, 9 Forsyth St | | 1 | 14 |
| BLISER, Catharine, 425 W. 

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
201 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

Government AND Municipal Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU ST., (Bank of Commerce Building.)

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.
Offices 146 Broadway, N. Y.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y.
159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL, . . $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, . . $2,000,000.
Offers its services for the safe keeping and judicious management of trust funds.
The company is in a position of great advantage for the securing of mortgage investments.
It can render invaluable service to those who wish their funds, of whatever kind, invested in good mortgages.
The company acts as executor, guardian, or committee; receives deposits; executes all trusts.
TRUSTEES:
George G. Williams, John S. Kennedy,
Alexander E. Orr, William M. Ingraham,
Augustus D. Juilliard, Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,
Charles S. Brown, James D. Lynch,
Louis Windmuller, Robert Olyphant,
John Jacob Astor, Martin Joost,
Bulkley T. Davies, Benjamin D. Hicks,
William H. Male, William J. Easton,
Charles R. Henderson, John D. Hicks,
Frederick Potter, Ellis D. Williams,
B. V. R. Cruger, Charles Matlack,
Charles Richardson.
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.
FRANK BAILEY, Vice President.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.
EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Solicitor.
STEPHEN P. NASH, Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS
OF THE
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.
Under an agreement between the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and ourselves we offer to exchange into the new 3½% 100-year Gold Bonds, bonds of the following issues:
Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company 7% Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1898.
Lake Shore Railway Company 7% Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1899.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund 7% Bonds, due July 1, 1900.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Second Mortgage 7% Bonds, due December 1, 1903.
These Bonds will be received by us on a 3½% interest basis, as of June 1, 1897, against delivery of the new 3½% Gold Bonds at the price of 102½.
Circulars giving particulars of the exchange and of the new Bonds can be obtained at our office upon application.
THIS OFFER TO EXCHANGE THE EXISTING BONDS INTO NEW BONDS WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL JUNE 1, 1897.
SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.


# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

### Stock market dull and weak.

A number of adverse influences combined yesterday to put down stock-market quotations and make the stagnation even more intense than it has been. Further talk of a serious outcome of the Cuban question, the engagement of more gold for export, and the announcement that the Attorney General of this State had commenced proceedings against the various coal companies for violating the anti-trust laws were the three all important factors in the day's market. During the greater part of the day the professional bear traders had things all their own way, and the only sign of any activity by the commission houses was some little selling of what seemed to be long stock.

***

The Attorney General's action in citing the various Presidents of the coal companies to appear before him in answer to charges preferred under the anti-trust laws was a development wholly unexpected in Wall Street. The bears were quick to take advantage of the opportunity thus presented, and got in some effective selling in all the coalers, notably in Jersey Central. That stock declined to 75¼, a full point below the 76¼ quotation at which it has shown such rallying power for weeks past. It will be remembered that Jersey Central sold at 76¼ several times, even before the declaration of the dividend, but there always seemed to be plenty of support around that price. Yesterday, however, some long stock was undoubtedly thrown on the market, and, although it rallied fractionally at the close, its tone throughout the whole session was distinctly weak.

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Wall Street became alarmed, not so much at the probable effects of the proceedings against the coal companies, as at the significance of such action upon the part of the State authorities. Procedure of this kind would seem to indicate that attempts are to be made to enforce the pernicious anti-trust laws of the State. And Wall Street realizes full well that any such action upon the part of the State of New York would have a most distressing effect upon investment sentiment. For, even though no really bad results to the corporations may come from an investigation of this sort, yet it would show more plainly than anything else the legislative desire to interfere with the employment of capital combined in trade.

***

The weakness of the coal stocks naturally influenced the rest of the market. The engagement of $1,250,000 of gold for shipment abroad to-morrow attracted attention, but had no particular effect upon the stock market. The Cuban question, however, seems to be again creating apprehension, and Wall Street generally seems to be nervous over something which the Government may do to precipitate trouble. The Cuban scare, however, has now come to be an old one. Wall Street has been nervous many times over the probabilities and possibilities of the Senate and its Cuban resolutions, but nothing yet has really ever come out of the matter, excepting Wall Street's own apprehensions. It cannot be denied, however, that people are only too willing to become frightened at the very mention of American intervention in the Cuban war.

***

Chicago Gas declined in sympathy with the rest of the market, there being no new developments in the Springfield situation. The Grangers were all weak on aggressive selling by the room traders and some sales by commission houses. There was some further selling in Sugar, which appeared to come from Washington. Manhattan was about the only strong stock on the list, advancing on a covering of short contracts. The bears on the stock have evidently been frightened by the company's excellent quarterly statement.

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Government bonds were firm. The fours, 1925, coupon, advanced ½. There were sales of $200,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 123¼, and $25,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 112½, seller 15 flat.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. | ⅝ | Or. R. & Nav. pf. | ½ |
| Laclede Gas pf. | 1 | West. Union | ½ |
| Manhattan | 1 | | |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cotton Oil pf. | 1½ | Minn. & St. L. | 2 |
| Am. Sug. Refs. | ½ | N. J. Central | 1¼ |
| Am. Sug. Refs. pf. | 1 | N. Y. S. & W. pf. | ½ |
| Am. Tobacco | ½ | Pacific Mail | ½ |
| C., R. I. & P. | ⅝ | Reading 1st pf. | ⅝ |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | ⅝ | Reading 2d pf. | ⅝ |
| Consol. Gas | 1 | St. L. Southw. pf. | ½ |
| Del. & Hud. | ⅝ | Southern Ry. pf. | ½ |
| Laclede Gas | ⅝ | U. S. Rubber pf. | 1½ |
| L. E. & W. pf. | 2 | | |
| Met. Traction | ½ | | |

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brook., W. & W. 5s. | 1½ | T., St. L. & K. C., | |
| Stand. R. & T. 6s. | 1¼ | 1st t. r. | 2 |

**Bonds Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| B. & O. S. W. 1st | 1 | Nor. Ohio 1st | 1 |
| Kan. Pac. con. t. r. | 1½ | Nor. Pac. Term. | 3 |

### MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ percent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $85,500,468; balances, $5,872,644; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $147,522.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market were made at ⅞@15-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull and steady. Posted rates unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼@$4.86⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅛@$4.87½ for demand, $4.87¼@$4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼@$4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

***

The money market yesterday was again dull, and the demand in all departments showed some little falling off. Call money was offered in plenty at 1¼ per cent., and most of the day's loans were made at that figure. The demand for commercial bills continues large, but there was some slight decrease in the supply of choice names. The time department showed no change from conditions recently prevailing.

### THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower. The principal changes were: Declined—St. Paul, ⅝, to 74¾; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 44⅞; Atchison, ⅛, to 10½, and New York Central, ⅛, to 101½. Canadian Pacific sold at 55½, Illinois Central at 95, Erie at 12¼, do first preferred at 29½, and Reading at 9½. British consols declined ⅛, to 113⅛ for money and 113⅜ for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 103f. 32c. and exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 change on London eight days' sight, 20 marks 38½ pfennigs. Gold in Buenos Ayres was quoted at 201.75, in Lisbon at 51½, and in Rome at 105.10.

## HOPEFUL, BUT PATIENT.

The present inactivity and lack of public interest in speculation keeps Wall Street itself continually in the dark regarding the probable course of the stock market. Speculation is so entirely professional and the actions of the traders from day to day are so problematical that half of Wall Street shakes its head when asked about the market, and, while talking hopefully for the future, declares itself without opinion as to fluctuations for the present.

Mr. Charles F. Grant of the Stock Exchange house of Grant Brothers, is an illustration of this. Mr. Grant believes in a coming improvement in stocks, but confesses himself loath to express any opinion as to the immediate future of the market. In talking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. Grant said:

"I have no opinion on the present stock market. It is a common thing in Wall Street, I know, to make predictions, and to have ideas as to what the stock market is going to do, but how any one can at the present time foretell anything about prices is more than I can understand. For I do not see how any one can predict what the professional traders of the Stock Exchange may do from day to day. And certainly there is no other stock market just now except the one governed entirely by the traders.

"Everyone knows that there is no public in Wall Street. Outside buying is something which we haven't known for some time. Wall Street is waiting for the public to come to it again and once more give it activity and real speculation. When the public will come is beyond conjecture. I don't see how it can come in until it has funds which it can afford to employ in speculation—which it evidently has not now. Outside buying may begin at any moment. But, if we are to judge from the past, when business throughout the country is dull and the business community is itself facing hard times and small profits, Wall Street usually has hard times to face also.

"I really do not expect to see any great improvement in Wall Street either in prices or in speculative activity until Autumn. I do not believe that any of the larger capitalists and speculators will attempt to do anything during the Summer, when things are always dull and outside interest especially small. In the Fall, however, I think we may see an upward movement in prices. Every one is expecting it—every one has been expecting it for some time. Eventually these expectations will be realized, for we can't be wrong all the time.

"A settlement of the tariff question will undoubtedly help business and give us a little activity in the stock market. It should give us an improvement in values, for every one believes that business will go ahead as soon as the discussion at Washington is over with. However, we may meet with more liquidation. People usually wait for some exceptionally good news before unloading.

"Of course, I feel hopeful for the future. I believe that sooner or later the long-looked-for improvement will materialize. But I must confess that I fear that more waiting will have to be gone through with before we really see the betterment."

### MONEY IN CHIGAGO.

Says The Chicago Tribune in an article on local money market conditions:

The stocks of money now held by the banks in Chicago will average 50 per cent. or twice the reserves required under the law. The demand for money has grown so small that unusually low interest rates now prevail. The cashier of one of the National banks said yesterday:

"We have recently made loans as low as 2 per cent., but this was on high-class collateral and on sharp call. All the money desired can be had in Chicago at the present time on call loans, where the security is ample, at 3½ per cent. I should not be surprised to see 2 per cent. money become common during the next two weeks. Banks will not consent to having their funds tied up and bringing in no return where there is an opportunity to get even a small return with good collateral back of the loan."

### COPPER MARKET CONDITIONS.

The Boston Globe says, regarding the copper market:

The recent large sales of copper are said by pretty confident authorities to aggregate between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 pounds at 11 cents. These sales were not only by the Calumet and Hecla, but by other companies, although the Calumet and Hecla was the largest seller.

The Franklin Mining Company sold 200,000 pounds of copper yesterday at 11 cents, and has refused to accept same price for more.

The Treasurer of several copper mines says: "We are bid this morning from New York, by telephone, 11 cents cash for round lots, and there is a bid for a big lot for each month of July, August, and September. It could not, however, be obtained yesterday at that price. It seems to me that copper has started and will go higher."

### CHICAGO'S TRADING UNIT.

The Chicago Stock Exchange has for some time been considering the advisability of making twenty-five shares a trading unit. The local press has had much to say regarding the matter, and Chicago's brokers seem to have looked at the question from every possible standpoint. It is now stated that the members of the Exchange who favor trading for the account in twenty-five-share lots will not push the matter until after the Springfield incident is closed. If the street railway bills are passed and business improves, the subject will be dropped. If trading does not improve, the proposition will be submitted to the Governing Committee.

### COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In its weekly review of coal and iron trade conditions, The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day will say:

The quantity of coal going into consumption at this time is the unsatisfactory point to the producer. Restriction has worked wonders so far as the maintenance of prices is concerned, but the amount of coal being sold still leaves much to be desired. High prices have driven from the market some consumers of the small steam sizes who now use bituminous coal, a change advisable for the consumer because of the unprecedentedly low price at which soft coal has been selling. There has been no little speculation with the anthracite people on the possibility of regaining this lost trade, which is not insignificant. Much of it seems lost for all time if the price of anthracite is maintained at a figure that will prohibit its purchase by those who made the change to soft coal.

The desire on the part of the anthracite interests to sell more coal is becoming manifest in a rumor that the June output is to be not less than 3,000,000 tons. It is said that the present month's output of 2,500,000 tons will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the market, and that the balance must be taken from stocks above ground. It may be well to add that the accuracy of these conditions is not generally confirmed. This contemplated move would in itself cause no special surprise were it not for the advance in prices that buyers are expecting on June 1, and which it is pretty certain will be made. A larger output and an increase in prices cannot do otherwise than work disaster, and the double move is ill-advised. Either one alone will not even be a success, though if one must be chosen the advance in prices is preferable to the increased output. At this time a greater tonnage for June does not appear advisable, as the demand is not great enough.

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The Atlantic seaboard soft coal trade remains quiet; very few new sales are reported, and most of these are of the smaller class. Even on these small sales, however, the competition of this year is shown, and prices remain down apparently at the lowest notch. This condition has little effect on the trade, as everybody knows that it can only influence transient trade or upon the smallest kind of contracts, everything else being taken. Consuming territory east of Cape Cod is quiet, showing rather an inclination to delay shipments, if anything. Consumers this side of Cape Cod are showing more anxiety for shipments, the demand from this territory being such as to force shipments, even though a slight advance in freights be paid. New York harbor trade is slow. Transportation on the main line roads is still clogged up by accumulations of loaded cars on the side tracks and at shipping ports, and in the case of active shippers railroads are still continuing to run at times solid trains through from the loading lateral to the tidewater shipping port. Car supply is graduated to a great extent by the amount of coal en route and standing at tide; there seems to be plenty of cars to be had when fair dispatch is given in unloading. In the coastwise markets vessels are scare and rates firm at the current quotations, though it is not believed there is an excessive demand for vessels.

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The iron trade continues in an unsatisfactory condition, and there is no relief from the pressure of low prices and uneven demand. The week has been without special incident, and there is no material change to report.

Stocks of pig iron unsold on May 1 are reported at 1,038,689 tons, an increase of 8,808 tons only over April 1, but of 136,996 tons over those on Jan. 1.

A special meeting of the companies interested in the steel beam pool, which was organized fourteen months ago, was held in Philadelphia May 13, when the pool was dissolved and an open market created. The companies represented at the meeting were: Jones & Laughlin, Carnegie Company, Pencoyd Iron Company, Illinois Steel Company, Phoenix Iron Company, Passaic Rolling Mill, and Pottsville Iron and Steel Company. Percival Roberts, Jr., Vice President of the Pencoyd Company, stated that the meeting was entirely harmonious, and that all were of the opinion that an open market was best. He does not believe that there will be any general cutting of prices now that the pool is dissolved. Beams will probably be sold cheaper, but plates and angles will command a higher rate accordingly, so in the average there will be no decrease of prices.

### DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

Bradstreet's report of the state of trade to-day will say:

The unexpected falling off in the request for staple goods within a month results in a period of comparative calm at a time when a general revival in demand had been looked for.

Wool is in less demand and is weaker, although it is between seasons with some textile manufacturers. The movement of cotton fabrics continues disappointing, and the outlook is for further restriction of production, as it requires concessions to sell goods. Print cloths are quoted lower; but the most conspicuous changes in prices are those for pig iron and steel billets, which are now the lowest on record. Among leading articles for which quotations are unchanged are coffee, petroleum, anthracite coal, and lumber. The advance for tea is based upon tariff proposals, and that for cotton on the lookout for reduced acreage, but higher prices for nearly all cereals are not the outcome of discoveries or new conditions. Wholesalers report that the volume of business consists of filling-in orders, even Chicago not claiming more than to have held its own in volume of goods distributed. Interior merchants continue to buy for nearby wants only, and in many directions farmers are too busy with field work to supply their wants at the country stores.

The continued subsidence of the floods in the lower Mississippi River valley has encouraged wholesale merchants in that region; grocers report an unusually large distribution of canned goods West and Southwest, and the extreme depression in pig iron prices is followed by large Western purchases. Wholesale dealers announce an increased demand for groceries and hardware at Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Memphis.

Bank clearings aggregate $1,004,000,000 this week, 10 per cent. less than last week, 1.7 per cent. less than in the second week of May, 1893, 13 per cent. smaller than in the corresponding week in 1895, and only 13 per cent. larger than in the like period of 1894, when business was extremely depressed. Compared with the second week of May, 1893, just prior to the collapse in prices of industrial shares which ushered in the panic of that year, the decrease in clearings this week amounts to 26 per cent.

There are 251 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, compared with 228 last week, 265 in the corresponding week one year ago, and 210 two years ago, 186 three years ago, and as compared with 255 in the like period of 1893.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week amount to 2,183,875 bushels, as compared with 1,799,000 bushels last week, 1,903,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,397,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 2,420,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 3,885,000 bushels in the like week of 1893. Exports of Indian corn amount to 3,096,834 bushels, compared with 3,127,000 bushels last week, 1,668,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,210,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 1,111,000 bushels three years ago, and as compared with 1,247,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893.

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R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly Review of Trade will say to-day:

In movements of traffic there is nothing unusual. The Clearing House exchanges are 1.9 per cent. smaller than last year, and 19 per cent. smaller than in 1892, and in view of the decline in prices this is by no means a disheartening change. In railroad earnings the decline has been only .3 per cent. for April, and 4.1 per cent. compared with 1892, and for May thus far returns are slightly better, showing an increase of .5 per cent. over last year, while east-bound traffic at Chicago is about 7.9 per cent. less than in 1892.

The output of pig iron for the week ended May 1 was 170,528 tons, against 173,279 April 1, and the stocks unsold, exclusive of those held by the great steel making companies, increased only 8,808 tons. Several furnaces, especially those producing foundry iron, have stopped production for this month, but no important change appears in pig iron, which is quoted at $8.25 for Grey Forge at Pittsburg, and $9.25 for Bessemer, and $12 for No. 1 at New York, though only $10.25 is asked for Southern. Reduced Southern freights here have not altered the market materially. At Chicago also the local prices have been reduced. The demand for finished products is below the capacity of works in operation, and the award of the contract for the Montreal bridge, which is said to be at .90 cents for beams against $1.55 demanded from consumers in this country, has occasioned trouble in the beam association, and there are reports that it has dissolved. Angles are quoted at 95 cents per 100 pounds, a shade lower, and steel plates are quoted lower here than at Philadelphia. Copper is active, with larges sales of lake at 10.35 cents, and tin plates are quoted 10 cents below prices fixed by the association, and 50 cents below prices of the same grades of foreign plates.

Further concessions appear in prices of boots and shoes, and there is reported an increasing business, though it is largest in women's shoes, of which prices have not been much advanced. The shipments for two weeks of May have been the smallest for the corresponding weeks in five years, and orders for most grades are small. Leather is a shade weaker, although nominal quotations are not much changed, but there is reported considerable shading of prices in large transactions. Hides at Chicago have been stiffened by the tanners. Nothing new can be said of the cotton manufacture, which still lacks demand enough to lift print cloths above the lowest point ever known, and prices of other grades of cotton do not improve. In general the sales of cotton products are but moderate. Woolen goods are doing better than for weeks past, and yet there is not enough demand to create enthusiasm or to raise prices, while there is great uncertainty regarding the future of the market. Sales of wool have sharply decreased, and for the week barely exceed a week's full consumption, while prices are weaker at Eastern markets, according to some reports nearly 1 cent per pound at Philadelphia, and at the West the heavy buyers for speculation have begun to sell at some concessions, with good reason.

### EDISON ELECTRIC OF NEW YORK.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New Yark makes the following report of earnings for the month of April, and for the first four months of the fiscal year:

| | 1897. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|
| Gross month of May.. | $206,142.93 | $26,032.29 |
| Net month of May.... | 100,844.50 | 20,290.20 |
| Gross, four months.... | 867,116.41 | 89,446.36 |
| Net, four months..... | 425,814.56 | 66,445.88 |

### Charles Neukirch's Seat Sold.

The seat of Charles Neukirch, the broker who was recently dropped from the rolls of the Stock Exchange, was sold to Colgate Hoyt yesterday afternoon. The consideration was not made public. Mr. Hoyt's application for membership of the Exchange will be considered at the next regular meeting of the Governors, on May 27.

### Custom House Promotions.

The hearts of a number of employes of the Custom House were gladdened yesterday by promotions. W. L. Ruth, clerk, at a salary of $2,300, succeeds Wilson Berryman, who is now a Deputy Collector. Mr. Ruth's new salary will be $2,500. Isaac T. Sweezey succeeds Mr. Ruth. Frederick J. Mueller advances to Mr. Sweezey's old place, his place in turn being taken by William Miles. The clerkship made vacant by the death of Edward Murry is filled by James F. Carroll. Mr. Carroll is succeeded by Frank Johnson, who in his turn is succeeded by Mortimer B. Culhane.

### Receipts at the Custom House.

Customs receipts yesterday were $280,270.56. Number of imports, 503; withdrawals, 172. Imports of dry goods at this port for the week ending yesterday were $3,297,165, against $5,340,371 last week and $1,372,899 for the corresponding week last year.

### More Gold Ordered for Export.

Lazard Frères, agent for the Bank of France, have ordered $1,250,000 in gold for shipment to Europe by to-day's steamer. This, together with the gold-bar consignment of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., makes a total thus far of $2,250,000.

### OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

**Traction Quotations.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 198 | 205 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st | 106 | 109 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d | 107 | 112 |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 115 | 118 |
| Broadway Surface 2d | 104 | 108 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 182 | 184 |
| Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s | 65 | 67 |
| Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s | 104 | 106 |
| Buffalo Crosstown 5s | 104½ | 106 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div. | 70 | 72 |
| Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols | 107 | 109 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River | 164 | 170 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 7s | 112 | 115 |
| Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R. | 145 | 155 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 300 | 325 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. | 40 | 50 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st | 116 | 118 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d | 68 | 69 |
| Kings County Traction | 38 | 40 |
| New Orleans Traction common | 7 | 8 |
| New Orleans Traction pf. | 25 | 27 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | 160 | 170 |
| Steinway R. R. 6s | 113 | 115 |
| Second Avenue Railroad stock | 128 | 130 |
| Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s | 108½ | 110 |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad stock | 170 | 173 |
| Third Avenue Railroad | 150 | 152 |
| Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry) | 103 | 106 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction | 16 | 18 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf. | 92 | 93 |

**Ferry Securities.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hoboken Ferry stock | 70 | 72 |
| Hoboken Ferry 5s | 100 | 102 |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 108 | 110 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s | 89 | 90½ |
| N. Y. & E. R. stock | 63 | 66 |
| Union Ferry stock | 62 | 62¾ |
| Union Ferry 5s | 103½ | 105 |

**Natural Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Wayne Gas stock | 81 | 83 |
| Fort Wayne 1st 6s | 90 | 92½ |
| Indianapolis Gas stock | 132 | 135 |
| Indianapolis Gas 1st | 104 | 106 |
| Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s | 92 | 94 |
| Lafayette Gas Company stock | 84 | 88 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock | 58 | 60 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s | 75 | 77 |

**Illuminating Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Columbus Gas ex dividend | 75 | 78 |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J. | 75 | 80 |
| Consolidated Gas of N. J. | 16 | 19 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock | 74 | 78 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 100 | 102 |
| Equitable Gas Company of N. Y. | 217 | 217½ |
| Grand Rapids Gas, stock | 64 | 68 |
| Mutual Gas Company of N. Y. | 250 | 254 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock | 57 | 58½ |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf. | 93 | 96 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st | 110 | 111 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol. | 102 | 103 |
| St. Paul Gas bonds | 74 | 78 |
| Standard Gas, New York | 104 | 105½ |
| Standard Gas, New York, pf. | 120 | 124 |
| Standard Gas, New York, 1st | 113 | 116 |
| Western Gas Company, Milwaukee | 63 | 66 |
| Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee | 94 | 95 |

**Industrials.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Note | 42½ | 44½ |
| American Typefounders' | 23 | 27½ |
| Barney & Smith common | 10 | 14 |
| Celluloid Company stock | 50 | 60 |
| Cramps Shipyard stock | 46 | 53 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin | 1 | 4 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf. | 15 | 20 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling | 55 | 61 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds | 92 | 97 |
| Lorillard Company pf. | 105 | 108 |
| Michigan Peninsular Car | 8 | 12 |
| Michigan Peninsular Car pf. | 43 | 48 |
| Michigan Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds | 82 | 86 |
| New York Air Brake Company | 18 | 21 |
| New York Biscuit Company | 105 | 108 |
| Nicaragua Canal Con., (new) | 1 | 3 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 340 | 340 |
| Pratt & Whitney | 9 | 12 |
| Pratt & Whitney pf. | 61 | 65 |
| Standard Oil Trust | 316 | 317 |
| Trenton Pottery | 8½ | 10 |
| Trenton Pottery pf. | 42 | 45 |
| Union Typewriter | 6½ | 7½ |
| Union Typewriter 1st | 85 | 88 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf. | 72 | 74 |
| Wagner Car Company | 149 | 151 |
| Worthington Pump pf. | 76 | 79 |

**The Miscellaneous List.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit | 97 | 100 |
| Central & South American Tel. | 117 | 120 |
| Commercial Cable stock | 165 | 170 |
| Electro-Pneumatic | ½ | ⅞ |
| Hudson River Telephone stock | 61 | 65 |
| Iron Steamboat 6s | 5 | 7 |
| Iron Steamboat 6s | 62 | 66 |
| Madison Square Garden stock | 2 | 7 |
| Madison Square Garden 2d | 51 | 55 |
| Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s | 46 | 47 |
| New York & New Jersey Tel. | 138 | 140 |
| New York Loan & Imp. stock | 40 | |
| Northwestern Telegraph Company | 106 | 109 |
| Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E. | 15 | 16 |
| Trow Directory pf. | 30 | 36 |

*Ex interest.

## THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 14.—The buoyancy of the Boston stock market disappeared to-day, and was succeeded by narrowness and dullness. Barring Montana and Butte, there was little animation in the dealings. The first named lost from 12½ to 12¾, and rallied in full. Butte lost ¾, to 16¼, with a rally to 17. Calumet and Hecla was 5 points lower, at 370, and other copper shares were neglected. The metal is firmer. A Boston company bid 11.15 cents this morning, and a large Connecticut brass manufacturer is reported to have bid 11 cents for one or two million pounds, in vain, and to have asked for the lowest selling price which the mining company will entertain. Bell Telephone quiet, losing 2, to 232. West End Street also relapsed into quietude, at 76¼, a fall of 2¼ from the highest yesterday. United States Oil was up ¼, at 11¾, with active trading at the close.

**Railroad Companies.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Boston & Albany | 212½ | 213 |
| Boston & Lowell | 213 | 214 |
| Boston & Maine | 170 | .. |
| Boston & Providence | 264 | .. |
| Chicago Junction & Stock Yards | 100 | 102 |
| Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf. | 105 | 105½ |
| Fitchburg pf. | 93 | 94 |
| Old Colony | 177 | 177½ |
| West End | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| West End pf. | 93½ | 93½ |
| Oregon Short Line | 15½ | 16 |

**Mining Companies.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna, (quicksilver) | -- | 4 |
| Allouez | -- | .90 |
| Arnold | 3½ | 3¾ |
| Atlantic | 20¾ | 21 |
| Boston & Cripple Creek | .05 | .15½ |
| Boston & Montana | 121¼ | 122 |
| Butte & Boston | 17 | 17¼ |
| Calumet & Hecla | 370 | 375 |
| Centennial | 6¼ | 6¾ |
| Franklin | 12 | 12 |
| Gold & Silver Mining | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| Kearsarge | -- | 16 |
| Napa, (quicksilver) | -- | 6½ |
| Osceola | 30 | 31 |
| Quincy | 108 | 110 |
| Santa Ysabel | 11½ | 13 |
| Tamarack | 118 | .. |
| Tamarack, Jr. | 15½ | 17 |
| Tecumseh | 1¾ | 2¼ |
| Wolverine | 9¼ | 9½ |

**Miscellaneous.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bell Telephone | 232 | 233 |
| Dominion Coal | 10 | 10¼ |
| Dominion Coal pf. | 80 | 85 |
| Eastman Car Heater | -- | 25 |
| Edison Electric Illuminating | 147 | 148 |
| Lamson Cons. Store Service | 20 | .. |
| Mexican Telephone | -- | 85 |
| New England Telephone | 106½ | 107 |
| Philadelphia Company | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| United States Oil | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| Westinghouse Electric | 22 | 24 |
| Westinghouse Electric pf. | 50 | 51 |

**Unlisted Securities.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Wayne Electric | ½ | 1 |
| Merced Gold Mining | 8½ | 8¾ |
| Old Dominion Copper Mining | 14½ | 15¼ |

## CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Again West Chicago occupied the centre of the stage, 2,500 shares being sold at the morning session. It opened ¼ off at 94. Then there was a steady advance to 94⅞, and then, as the orders seemed to be filled, there was a reaction to 94⅜. Then came a quick turn, and in a very few moments prices were at the highest point of the morning—95. It was a noticeable fact that there was a number of orders for investment induced by the low prices, and there was not a time when regular stock was not wanted at just as good prices as the account; indeed, it generally blazed the way for the account stocks' advance. In the afternoon it touched 94¼ and closed there quite firmly. Match opened at 139 and sold to 138. Little else was done. Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| American Strawboard | 20¾ |
| C. & Chi. C. & D. Co. | 58½ |
| Chi. Brew. & Malt. | 9 |
| Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf. | 33½ |
| Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. | 25 |
| Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf. | 48¼ |
| Chi. City Railway | 210 |
| Diamond Match Co. of Ill. | 138 |
| Lake St. Elevated | 12¾ |
| Int. Packing Co. | 22 |
| Int. Packing Co. pf. | 41¼ |
| Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. | 9¾ |
| Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf. | 33 |
| N. Y. Biscuit Co. | 46 |
| N. Chi. St. R. R. | 210¾ |
| Street's W. S. C. Line | 12¾ |
| W. Chi. St. R. R. | 94½ |
| Lake St. El. t. ctfs. | 10¾ |
| Chi. Edison | 113 |

## PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Prices to-day exhibited a downward tendency, with business on a very small scale. The Traction stocks were again the weak features. There was no feature to the trading. Balance of list was quiet. Closing dull. The Philadelphia Stock Exchange will be closed to-morrow. Closing prices of leading issues:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Lehigh Valley | 23¼ | 23½ |
| Pennsylvania | 52 | 52⅝ |
| Reading t. c. | 9 | 9 1-16 |
| Reading 1st pf. | 19¾

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

**Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, May 14, 1897.**

| —Closing— Bid. | Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | 56 | 100 | Am. Cot. Oil pf., ex div | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | —1½ |
| 118 | 118½ | 183 | American Express | 118¼ | 118½ | 118¼ | 118½ | ..... |
| 108½ | 109 | 320 | American Spirits Mfg | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | ..... |
| 20¼ | 20⅞ | 80 | Am. Spirits Mfg. pf | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | 20⅞ | ..... |
| 112¾ | 112⅞ | 20,010 | Am. Sugar Refs. | 112⅝ | 113 | 112⅛ | 112⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 102⅝ | 103 | 675 | Am. Sugar Refs. pf. | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103 | 103 | ..... |
| 70⅜ | 71¼ | 870 | American Tobacco | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103 | 103 | —1 |
| 101½ | 103 | 135 | At., T. & S. F. | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | —½ |
| 11¾ | 11⅞ | 2,080 | At. T. & S. F. pf. | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 11¼ | 11¾ | 500 | Baltimore & Ohio | 10¼ | 10⅝ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 9¼ | 10 | 1,620 | Bay State Gas | 9¼ | 9⅝ | 9 | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 105½ | 106¾ | 60 | Brooklyn Union Gas | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ⅛ |
| 19 | 20 | 168 | Buff., Roch. & Pitts. | 9¼ | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 16 | 16½ | 805 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 106½ | 106½ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | ..... |
| 73⅝ | 73¾ | 10,845 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | ..... |
| 81¼ | 81½ | 11,052 | Chicago Gas | 73⅝ | 73⅞ | 72⅞ | 73¼ | — ⅜ |
| 73 | 73⅛ | 11,885 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul | 81½ | 81⅝ | 80⅞ | 81⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 131¼ | 132¼ | 130 | Chi., Mil. & S. P. pf. | 73½ | 73¾ | 72⅝ | 73 | — ⅝ |
| 104⅜ | 104⅝ | 400 | Chi. & Northw. | 131¾ | 131¾ | 131⅜ | 131⅜ | — ⅝ |
| 68 | 68¼ | 2,050 | Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. | 104½ | 104½ | 104¼ | 104½ | ..... |
| 27⅜ | 28 | 575 | C., C., C. & St. Louis | 63½ | 63⅝ | 62⅝ | 63 | — ⅝ |
| 16½ | 17¼ | 100 | Colorado Fuel & Iron | 28½ | 28½ | 28¼ | 27⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 100¼ | 101 | 397 | Consolidated Gas Co. | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | —1⅞ |
| 104½ | 104⅝ | 2,033 | Delaware & Hudson | 161½ | 161½ | 160¾ | 160¾ | —1 |
| 148¼ | 149¼ | 300 | Del., Lack. & Western | 105½ | 105½ | 104¼ | 104¼ | — ⅝ |
| 110¾ | 112 | 275 | Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y. | 148⅝ | 148⅝ | 148⅛ | 148⅛ | — ⅝ |
| 31 | 31¼ | 300 | General Electric | 111 | 111¼ | 111 | 111½ | + ⅛ |
| 22 | 28 | 125 | Laclede Gas | 31 | 31½ | 31 | 31¼ | + ⅛ |
| 78 | 80 | 100 | Laclede Gas pf. | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | — ⅝ |
| 61 | 64 | 260 | Lake Erie & West. pf. | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | — ¾ |
| 102¾ | 104 | 50 | Lake Shore | 62½ | 62½ | 62 | 62 | +1 |
| 41 | 44½ | 3,075 | Louisville & Nashville | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | —2 |
| 84½ | 84¾ | 7,283 | Manhattan Con. | 44½ | 44⅝ | 44 | 44 | — ⅛ |
| 104½ | 106½ | 401 | Metropolitan Traction | 84½ | 85⅛ | 84½ | 84½ | — ⅛ |
| 96 | 97½ | 137 | Michigan Central | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | +1 |
| 16 | 18 | 100 | Minn. & St. Louis | 96¾ | 97 | 96¾ | 97 | — ½ |
| 10½ | 11 | 200 | Mo., Kan. & Texas | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | — ½ |
| 23⅞ | 27 | 100 | Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf. | 11 | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | —2 |
| 13 | 13½ | 999 | Missouri Pacific | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | — ⅜ |
| 75⅜ | 75⅞ | 11,555 | New Jersey Central | 13 | 13⅛ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 99 | 99½ | 1,062 | New York Central | 77¼ | 77½ | 75¼ | 75¼ | ..... |
| 8 | 8 | 100 | N. Y., Sus. & West. | 99 | 99 | 98¾ | 99 | + ⅛ |
| 20 | 20⅛ | 3,240 | N. Y., Sus. & West. pf. | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | —1⅝ |
| 11 | 11½ | 112 | Norfolk & Western | 20¼ | 20½ | 19 | 20⅛ | ..... |
| 26 | 27½ | 37 | Norfolk & Western pf. | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 4 | 4¾ | 550 | North American | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | — ⅜ |
| 12⅜ | 12¾ | 1,300 | Northern Pacific | 4 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | ..... |
| 36 | 36¼ | 4,804 | Northern Pacific pf. | 12⅜ | 12⅝ | 12⅜ | 12⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 13½ | 14 | 300 | Ontario & Western | 36½ | 36½ | 35⅞ | 36 | + ⅛ |
| 46 | 48 | 129 | O. R. & Nav. pf. | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ..... | ..... | 125 | O. S. L. & U. N. | 45¼ | 45½ | 45¼ | 45½ | + ⅛ |
| 27 | 27¼ | 1,164 | Pacific Mail | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 47½ | 49¼ | 100 | Peo., C. & St. L. pf. | 27½ | 27½ | 27 | 27 | — ⅛ |
| 18 | 18¼ | 5,770 | Reading | 48½ | 48¾ | 48⅛ | 48⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 39¾ | 40 | 140 | Reading 1st pf. | 18½ | 18½ | 17⅝ | 18 | ..... |
| 23½ | 24 | 1,400 | Reading 2d pf. | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | — ⅛ |
| 62¼ | 63¾ | 100 | St. Louis Southw. pf. | 23¼ | 23½ | 23 | 23½ | — ⅛ |
| 53⅞ | 56 | 1,965 | St. Paul & Omaha | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | —1 |
| 14½ | 15½ | 230 | Southern Pacific | 55⅝ | 56 | 55½ | 55⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅜ | 8 | 225 | Southern Railway | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ⅛ |
| 25½ | 25⅝ | 2,295 | Southern Railway pf. | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 7 | 328 | Standard R. & T. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | — ⅛ |
| 19 | 19¼ | 1,660 | Tenn. Coal & Iron | 6¾ | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 9 | 50 | Texas Pacific | 19¼ | 19¼ | 18½ | 19 | ..... |
| 6⅜ | 6⅞ | 2,295 | Union Pacific | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | ..... |
| 63¼ | 64 | 200 | United States Leather | 7 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ¼ |
| 53¾ | 53⅞ | 310 | U. S. Leather pf. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | — ¼ |
| 12 | 12¾ | 10 | United States Rubber | 53⅜ | 53⅜ | 53 | 53¼ | — ⅛ |
| 63 | 64 | 310 | U. S. Rubber pf. | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | + ⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 5¼ | 360 | Wabash | 63 | 63 | 62 | 62 | — ⅜ |
| 12⅜ | 12⅝ | 1,600 | Wabash pf. | 4⅞ | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 5⅛ | —1⅛ |
| 7⅜ | 7⅝ | 2,108 | Western Union Tel. | 12½ | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 10 | 10 | Wheeling & Lake Erie | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 28¾ | 30 | 25 | Wheeling & L. E. pf. | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | + ⅛ |
| | | | | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | ..... |
| Sales..... | | 132,616 | | | | | | |

### Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s 6,000 78¾
At, T & S F adjust 4s 1,000 84
4s, r., 1995 5,000 45
4s, c., 1995 3,000 45
4s, r., 1995 9,000 44⅞
B & O S W 1st 2,000 44½
Brooklyn Elev 1st 5,000c 97½
Trust Co certfs 3,000 77
Brooklyn Elev 2d 25,000 74½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s 3,000 43¼
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 6,000 111⅛
Canada Southern 2d 8,000 95½
Cent of N J gen 5s 1,000 106½
Registered 1,000 110½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 1,000 108¾
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 2d consol 4s 3,000 73½
Ches & Ohio con 6s 1,000 92
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 2,000 100½
Registered 3,000 99½
Chicago & Erie 1st 1,000 99½
Chi & N W S F 5s 1,000 100
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s 5,000 100¾
Chi & N W deb 5s 14,000 109½
13,000@20F 108
S F deb 5s, 1933 108¼
1,000 113
Chi, St L & Pitts 1st 1,000 113
C, C, C & Ind gen 3,000 113
C, C, C & Ind 1st 2,000 127⅜
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certfs 5,000 105¾
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 2,000 68
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s 1,000 92
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s 3,000 107¾
5,000@15F 111⅜
7,000 111⅜
Erie 4s prior bonds 3,000 112
Nor Pac 1st 6s 1,000 101
Nor Pac 1st 6s 2,000@20F 102⅜
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 3,000 117
1,000 88
3,000 88½
Erie 3d mtge 5,000 88½
Ft W & D C 1st 1,000 114½
Total sales 58 $766,000

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | | 96 |
| 4s, r., 1907 | | 110½ |
| 4s, c., 1907 | | 112 |
| 4s, r., 1925 | | 122¾ |
| 4s, c., 1925 | | 123 |
| 5s, r., 1904 | | 113 |
| 5s, c., 1904 | | 113 |
| Currency 6s, 1898 | | 104½ |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | | 107⅝ |
| Cherokee 4s, 1898 | | 101½ |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | | 101½ |
| Adams Ex., ex div. | 150 | 152 |
| Alb. & Sus. | 175 | |
| Alt. & T. H., t. r. | 60 | 65 |
| Am. Coal | 110 | 120 |
| Am. Cotton Oil | 10 | 11 |
| Am. T. & C., ex d. | 80½ | 88 |
| Am. Tobacco pf. | 104 | 107 |
| Ann Arbor | 2 | 3 |
| Ann Arbor pf. | 25 | 20½ |
| At. & Pac. | | 9 |
| B. & O. S. W. pf. | | 14 |
| new | 1½ | 3 |
| Boston & Me. | 103 | 106 |
| Brooklyn R. T. | 20 | 21 |
| Brunswick Co. | ¼ | 50 |
| Buff., R. & P. pf. | 95 | 98 |
| Bur., C. R. & N. | 65 | 75 |
| Canada So. | 46 | 46½ |
| Canadian Pacific | 54 | 55½ |
| Central Pacific | 8 | 9 |
| Chi. & Alton | 150 | |
| Chi. & E. Ill. | 40 | 50 |
| Chi. & E. Ill. pf. | 95 | 98 |
| Chi. & N. W. pf. | 154 | 155 |
| Clev., L. & W. pf. | 40 | 50 |
| Cleve. & Pitts. | 160 | 170 |
| Col. C. & I. Dev. | ⅝ | ½ |
| C. C. & I. Dev. pf. | 1 | 3 |
| Col. F. & I. pf. | | 87 |
| Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid | 3½ | 4 |
| Col., H. V. & T. | 1⅝ | 1½ |
| Com. Cable | 150 | |
| Consol. Coal | 36 | |
| Den. & R. G. | 9½ | 10⅜ |
| D. & R. G. pf. | 36½ | 38¼ |
| D. M. & Ft. D. | 7 | 9 |
| D. M. & Ft. D. pf. | 58 | 75 |
| Dul., S. S. & A. | 2⅜ | 3¼ |
| Dul., S. S. & A. pf. | 5½ | 8 |
| E. T. of Brklyn | 105 | 106 |
| Erie | 11⅝ | 12 |
| Erie 2d pf. | 16 | 18 |
| Eighth Avenue | 300 | 330 |
| Erie Tel. & Tel. | 65½ | 65¾ |
| Flint & P. M. | 3 | 6 |
| F. & P. M. pf. | 20 | 30 |
| Gt. Nor. pf. | 120 | 130 |
| G. B. & W. | 27½ | 35 |
| G. B. & W., Deb. | | 11 |
| A | 35 | 42 |
| G. B. & W., Deb. | | 1 |
| B | 2 | 4½ |
| Harlem | 310 | 320 |
| Homestake | 35 | 40 |
| Illinois Central | 93 | 94 |
| Ill. Steel Co. | 33 | 34½ |
| Iowa Central | 5½ | 6½ |
| Iowa Central pf. | 25 | 25 |
| Jeff. & C. Coal pf. | 35 | 45 |
| Joliet & Chicago | 156 | |
| Kan. & Mich. | 3 | 6 |
| Keokuk & D. M. | 2 | 4 |
| K. & D. M. pf. | 10⅜ | 14 |
| L. E. & W. | 12½ | 14½ |
| Long Island | 41 | 48 |
| Man. Coal R. | 120 | |
| Man. Coal R. pf. | 100 | 115 |
| Md. Coal pf. | 40 | 60 |
| Mexican Central | 7⅛ | 8⅛ |
| Mex. Nat. certfs. | 1 | 1½ |
| M. & St. L. 1st pf. | 75½ | 77 |
| M. & St. L. 2d pf. | 44½ | 46 |
| Minn. Iron | 43 | 45½ |
| Mobile & Ohio | 17 | 20 |
| Morris & Essex | 163 | 166 |
| National Lead | 23½ | 24 |
| Nat. Lead pf. | 92 | 92½ |
| Nat. Lin. Oil | 10 | 11 |
| National Starch | 3 | 3½ |
| Nat. St. 1st pf. | 50 | 58 |
| Nat. St. 2d pf. | 10 | 20 |
| New Cent. C. | 4 | 6 |
| New England | 37 | 39 |
| N. Y. & N. H. | 166 | 169 |
| N. Y. C. & St. L. | 11¼ | 13 |
| N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf. | 60 | 75 |
| N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf. | 25 | 29 |
| Norfolk So. | 60 | 70 |
| Ont. Mining | 7⅝ | 8½ |
| Ore. R. & N. | 10 | 20 |
| Ore. S. Le. w. i. | 11 | 12 |
| Penn. Coal | 320 | |
| Peoria, Dec. & E. | ½ | 1 |
| Peo. & Eastern | 3 | 6 |
| P., C. C. & St. L. | 11⅜ | 12¾ |
| P. Ft. W. & C. | 160 | 170 |
| Pull. P. Pal. Co. | 157 | 157⅜ |
| Quicksilver | 1⅝ | 2 |
| Quicksilver pf. | | 10 |
| Rens. & Saratoga | 175 | 185 |
| Rio G. W. pf. | 30 | 38½ |
| R., W. & O. | 117¼ | 118½ |
| Second Avenue | 120 | 130 |
| St. L. & S. F. | 4¼ | 5 |
| St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | 38½ | 39¼ |
| St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. | 13¼ | 14 |
| St. L. S. W. | 2¾ | 3½ |
| St. Paul & Duluth | 120 | 130 |
| St. P. & Dul. pf. | 70 | 87 |
| St. P., M. & M. | 115 | 120 |
| St. P. & O. pf. | 138 | 145 |
| St. Paul certfs. | 61⅜ | 61⅝ |
| Sixth Avenue | 170 | 180 |
| Third Avenue | 149 | 152 |
| Tol. & O. C. | 12¼ | 25 |
| U. P., D. & G. | 1¼ | 1¾ |
| U. S. Express | 38 | 42 |
| Wells-F. Express | 101½ | 104 |
| West. Union Beef | 5½ | 6½ |
| Wis. Central | 1 | 1¼ |

### BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 325 | Lincoln National | 750 |
| American Exchange | 170 | Manhattan | 220 |
| Broadway | 230 | Market & Fulton | 200 |
| Central National | 105 | Mechanics' | 200 |
| Chase National | 400 | Mech. & Traders' | 125 |
| Chatham | 285 | Mercantile | 165 |
| Chemical | 4000 | Merchants' | 140 |
| City | 500 | Merchants' E. | 114 |
| Citizens' | 125 | Metropolis | 440 |
| Columbia | 160 | Nassau | 161 |
| Commerce | 305 | Nat. Union | 201 |
| Continental | 130 | New Amsterdam | 200 |
| Corn Exchange | 285 | New York | 230 |
| 23d Ward | 135 | N. Y. County | 688 |
| Fifth Avenue | 3000 | Ninth National | 100 |
| First Nat. of S. I. | 120 | Nat. Bank of N. A. | 135 |
| Fourth National | 178 | Pacific | 175 |
| Gallatin National | 310 | Park | 260 |
| Garfield National | 500 | People's | 210 |
| German American | 110 | Phenix | 108 |
| Germania | 350 | Republic | 150 |
| Greenwich | 165 | Second National | 425 |
| Hanover | 325 | Shoe & Leather | 360 |
| Hudson River | 155 | State of New York | 111 |
| Importers & Traders' | 525 | U. S. National | 178 |
| Irving | 140 | West Side | 275 |
| Leather Manufacturers | 185 | Western National | 114 |

There were sales of 13 shares of Phenix at 107¾ and 10 shares of Third National at 85.

### THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

### STOCKS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70 | Am. Sp. Mfg. | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 17,480 | Am. Sug. Refs. | 113 | 113 | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| 200 | Am. Tobacco | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 1,800 | Chicago Gas | 81⅜ | 81⅜ | 80⅞ | 81⅜ |
| 1,200 | C., R. I. & Pac. | 65⅝ | 65⅝ | 65⅛ | 65⅛ |
| 6,870 | Chi., B. & Q. | 73⅞ | 73⅞ | 73⅝ | 73⅝ |
| 8,980 | Chi., M. & St. P. | 73¼ | 73¾ | 72¾ | 73 |
| 200 | C., St. P. M. & O. | 56 | 56 | 55½ | 55⅝ |
| 3,240 | Cent. of N. J. | 77⅜ | 77½ | 77¼ | 77½ |
| 10 | Chi. & N. W. | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 10 | Chi. & Ohio | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 10 | C., C. C. & St. L. | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 190 | Del. & Hudson | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| 2,000 | Louis. & Nash. | 44 | 44¼ | 43⅝ | 44 |
| 1,000 | Manhattan | 84½ | 85 | 84⅜ | 84⅜ |
| 60 | Missouri Pacific | 12⅜ | 13 | 12⅜ | 12⅝ |
| 330 | N. Y. Central | 98½ | 99¼ | 98¼ | 99 |
| 230 | Nor. Pac. pf. | 36½ | 36½ | 35¾ | 35¾ |
| 1,880 | Phil. & Read. | 18½ | 18⅝ | 17⅞ | 18 |
| 40 | Pacific Mail | 27¼ | 27⅝ | 27¼ | 27½ |
| 70 | Southern pf. | 25⅞ | 26 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ |
| 120 | Tenn. C. & I. | 19¼ | 19¼ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 220 | Union Pacific | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 50 | U. S. Leather pf. | 53⅞ | 53⅞ | 53⅞ | 53⅞ |
| 22 | Wabash pf. | 12⅞ | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| 350 | Western Union | 76⅜ | 76¾ | 76⅜ | 76¾ |
| 46,415 | | | | | |

### BONDS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Mo., K. & T. 4s | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 8,000 | Nor. Pac. 3s | 52⅝ | 53 | 52⅝ | 53 |
| 7,000 | Reading gen. | 81 | 81 | 80⅝ | 80⅝ |
| 3,000 | Rio G. W. 4s | 73½ | 73½ | 73 | 73 |
| $21,000 | | | | | |

### COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

| | Friday. | Thursday. |
|---|---|---|
| Alamo | .03¾ | .03½ |
| Anaconda | .51 | .50½ |
| Argentum | .15½ | .15 |
| Blue Bell | .03½ | .03¾ |
| Consolidated | .07 | .07 |
| Elkton | .94 | .93 |
| Gibson | .14 | .17 |
| Golden Fleece | .27 | 1.30 |
| Grouse | .04¾ | .05 |
| Isabella | .32¼ | .32½ |
| Jefferson | .09¾ | .09¾ |
| Pharmacist | .10 | .10½ |
| Portland | .48 | .48 |
| Rosa | .06¼ | .06¾ |
| Union | .18½ | .18¾ |
| Work | .05½ | .05¾ |

•Bid. †Asked.

### FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Welsbach Commercial Company has declared a 2 per cent. quarterly dividend on its preferred stock payable June 10, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 29. Transfer books will be closed from May 30 to June 10.

Messrs. Maitland, Coppell & Co. state that they have the co-operation of owners of Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway first mortgage bonds of 1926 in excess of $1,500,000, being a majority of the issue, and request other holders to communicate with them for the protection of all interested.

It is announced that the Homestake Mining Company has declared Dividend No. 226 of 25 cents per share, ($31,250,) making $6,243,750 paid in dividends to date, payable May 25 at the office of the transfer agents, Messrs. Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building. Transfer books close May 20.

### EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

**Opinion of the Attorney General Limiting the Prohibition.**

ALBANY, May 14.—The Attorney General has written an opinion relative to the employment of children, in which he holds that the employment of children under fourteen years of age is prohibited in manufacturing and mercantile establishments only.

There is nothing in the mercantile law which preclues a child under that age from being employed in any other place than such establishment, and hence there would seem to be no legal objection to their employment as office boys, errand boys, nurse girls, &c.

### Calumet Electric Railway.

CHICAGO, May 14.—John C. McKeon, receiver of the Calumet Electric Railway, filed a petition in the Federal Court yesterday for leave to borrow money to keep the railway afloat. He said he needed $185,000 for immediate use. In his statement, he says he has loaned as receiver of the Illinois National Bank to himself as receiver of the railway the sum of $51,423 to meet current obligations and payrolls.

### NEW CORPORATIONS.

Lockport Telephone Company; capital, $25,000. Directors—Lawrence J. McParlin, Peter H. McParlin, M. E. McParlin, and S. Curt Lewis, Lockport; E. William Clark, Fort Plain; Elmer E. Lummey, Buffalo; Isaac J. Evans, Rome.

The Henry E. Frankenberg Company of New York City, to carry on a general importing business in woolens, worsteds, and art materials; capital, $150,000. Directors—Joseph C. Schrader, Werner V. Frankenberg, and Henry E. Frankenberg, New York City.

### BUSINESS TROUBLES.

**New York City.**

SOL. SAYLES.—Judgment for $18,375 was entered yesterday against Sol. Sayles, wholesale butcher, of 130 Sixth Avenue, in favor of the Garfield National Bank, on his notes.

FRANK MORDAUNT.—Frank Mordaunt confessed judgment yesterday in favor of Annie M. Mordaunt for $2,020, money which she has loaned him at different times between Feb. 1, 1888, and June 30, 1893.

CROOK & PERHAM.—Crook & Perham, wholesale coal dealers at 1 Broadway, who failed on March 15 last, have confessed judgment for $3,207 to the National Tradesmen's Bank of New Haven for money advanced on two notes.

MAX A. SEIGEL.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Max A. Seigel, manufacturer of pants, at 24 Bond Street, for $668, in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company. He had been in business several years, and succeeded G. Cohen & Co., which firm he was the "Co.," on Jan. 1, 1896, at which time he claimed to have a capital of $7,800.

NATHAN MARKS.—The stock of Nathan Marks, merchant tailor at 202 Bowery and 145 Fulton Street, has been removed from the stores, and is said to have been taken by one of his largest creditors to secure the latter's claim. He has also given a chattel mortgage for $517 to B. Levy, another creditor. In the trade his liabilities are estimated at $8,000 to $10,000. He has been in business in this city for eight years, and generally carried a stock of about $10,000.

MORRIS LEWENTHOL.—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky has received two claims for $426 against Morris Lewenthol, manufacturer of ladies' skirts and wrappers, at 20 Leonard Street. When the Sheriff went there to make a levy it was learned that his effects had been sold out by the Marshal Thursday. He started in the present business on Feb. 1, 1896, but had no previous experience in this line. On Jan. 21 last he claimed to have a stock on hand of $7,000, and to own five houses in Newark, N. J., and four houses in Brooklyn, in which there was an equity of $12,000. Until recently he was prompt in payment. His liabilities are understood to be about $8,000.

**Out of Town.**

THE EAGLE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurance Commissioner Merrill yesterday made application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a receiver for the Eagle Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston. There was no opposition, and a receiver will be named later.

CHARLES STEWART.—Charles Stewart, one of the foremost business men in Easton, Penn., has failed. Executions amounting to about $35,000 were to-day entered against him. Mr. Stewart is probably the largest real estate owner in this section. His brother, Edward F. Stewart, who was President of the First National Bank of Easton, failed a month or two ago, and another brother, Clement Stewart, was forced to the wall more than a year ago.

### Failures of the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 251 failures in the United States during the week, against 228 for the previous week, and 265, 210, 186, and 255 for the corresponding weeks of 1896 to 1893. The Middle States had 60, New England 48, Southern 20, Western 74, Northwestern 20, Pacific 22, and Territories 7. Canada had 31, against 39 for the preceding week. About 80 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital, and 11 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

### Judgments.

The following judgments were entered May 14:

The first name is that of the debtor.

AHRENS, Max, jr., and Milton Adler—L. Popper and another
AARON, Bertha—M. F. Dennis and another
ARNOLD, Morris and Milton S.—R. Rothschild Sons Company
BRIANZ, Nicola—David Stevenson Brewing Company
SAME and Angelo or Maggie Brians—same
BOERME, Adolph—E. F. Hammig
BRAND, Frederick—G. Lisa
BECK, Leo—J. Rauth
BROWER, John Le Foy—Elizabeth Wightman
BURTON, Jacob, and George R. Cottrell—C. M. Toussaint and others

$149
51
112
144
109
138
123
146
68
2,530

### BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61¾@61¾c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47½@49½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 392,021.47 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 28 1-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

| | |
|---|---|
| Imports, Jan. 1 to date | $1,480,771 |
| Exports in same period | 10,611,116 |
| Net exports | $9,130,345 |
| Net imports, 1896 | 3,839,931 |
| Net exports, 1895 | 17,228,759 |
| Net exports, 1894 | 8,258,616 |
| Net exports, 1893 | 36,746,904 |

On the Consolidated Exchange 600 shares of Alamo sold at .04, 1,000 Brunswick at .00, 100 Deadwood at 1,10, and 500 Phenix of Arizona at .04.

BOTSFORD, Daniel H.—Henry A. Person. 211
BURLANDO, Emanuels and Mary C.—M. A. Fennetto 951
BLANCHARD, Warren—C. B. Smith and another 160
BAKER, Hibbard—E. Hang 205
CAMMANN, John F.—T. T. Martin, as executor, &c. 120
CROOK, John D. Kurtz, and Aaron G. Perham—The National Tradesmen's Bank (two judgments)
CHAMBERLAIN, Charles E.—W. M. Stout and others 3,207
DANIELS, Melcon H.—The New York Fruit Company and others 147
DANIELS, William—J. C. Orr and others. 151
DOVE, Mathilda E. and Harry C.—Sarah O. Armstrong (two judgments) 1,051
DALRYMPLE, Louis—G. F. Carpenter 326
DICKLER, Peter A.—Clausen & Price Brewing Company 85
ESMOND, Ernest R.—G. H. Seeley and another 608
EARLE, Eugene M.—G. M. Wright, assignee 623
FARRELL, Peter—Kate B. Noel, costs. 2,243
FLECK, August C.—J. M. Thorburn & Co. 105
FAIRCHILD, Le Roy C.—P. C. Schenck. 131
GREENBERG, Jacob—A. Schwartz 111
GLASSER, Frederick—M. Manheimer and another 75
GILSON, Lilian H.—A. Brill 124
GILLIGAN, Sam—H. O'Neill 25
GOURLY, William—C. Zeist, assignee 25
GAYLORD, Harvey—Morrison 171
HAWKES, Richard W.—J. Bloomberg and another 60
HURSH, William H., as assignee—J. G. Pontefract and John W. Painter 354
IVERSON, Ingolf—C. B. Underhill 1,101
JOLLY, Thomas, Charles F. Bridge, and Charles A. Preston—Bank of the Metropolis 246
JACOB, Charles—The Excelsior Brewing Company 1,913
KELLER, Charles—M. Kelly 273
KEIPER, Michael—William J. Elliott and another 72
KLEINMAN, Emanuel, John Wilford, and Andrew C. Kolb—D. M. Sawyer and others 281
KLOCK, George—M. Auer and another—change Bank—The German Exchange Bank 531
LINDHEIM, Moses—The German Exchange Bank 51
LUTZ, Louis—G. M. Allen 4,710
LOFTUS, Thomas J.—J. J. Gilroy, costs. 72
LIEDER, William A.—H. O'Neill 101
LANCASTER, Frank H.—The Tribune Association 22
LICHTENSTEIN, Solomon, and Moses Lindheim—The German Exchange Bank. 529
MORDAUNT, Frank—Annie M. Mordaunt. 2,623
MEYERS, George H. and Amelia A.—Susan H. Cramer and others. 2,920
MACK, James C.—New York Telephone Company 719
MANTERSHELD, Michael—F. L. Froment and another 28
MACKELLAR, Anna R.—H. M. Kiemme, (correction) 26
McDONALD, Ellen—Emanuel Dreyfus. 151
McGILL, George W.—Trow Directory and Printing and Bookbinding Company 1,051
NEWTON, Emilie W.—Acker, Merrall & Condit 826
NEAGLE, Harry—J. H. 85
NIELSEN, John—James Laird 608
OBERLE, Anna—B. Boehnlein 623
PARKER, Rose S.—H. Link 309
RUFFHEAD, William H.—J. B. Chapman and another 198
ROSENTHAL, Isidor, and Marcus Bercowitz—J. B. Marius and others 483
REED, Richard H., and Hilton Robiee—William J. Leeds and another 163
ROTHSCHILD, Sellgman—G. F. Swift and another 266
ROBERTS, Joseph—R. Hoas 18,375
SAYLES, Solomon—Garfield National Bank (two judgments) 75
SIMMONS, Sophia—J. E. Maxwell 440
STOBBE, Frederick—The Phonoharp Company 668
SIEGEL, Max A.—The H. B. Claflin Company 1,902
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—J. De Rosa
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—H. Klenke and others.
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—H. Leirt 239
THE PIKE'S PEAK TUNNEL MINING Railway—First National Bank 219
TREANOR, Frank P.—Kate Keenan 824
TIGHE, Rose—J. Goodwin 141
TOPPEN, Edyth—W. Calder 488
THE DAVID MAYER BREWING COMpany—L. Schlesinger 71
VAN HORN & ELLISON—L. T. Lazell 53
WALKER, John—J. Laird 168
WOODWARD, Rignal D.—A. L. Goldwater and another 79
WEISINGER, Samuel—M. Mayers and another 10
WHITE, Walter R. and Thaddeus, J. D. Kurtz Crook and Aaron G. Perham—The Mercantile National Bank of Hartford, Conn. 82

The following judgments were entered against McManus, $124; F. A. Baker, $95; J. Lebkuchner, $68; Beadleston & Woerz, $211; J. Ruppert, $191; The India Wharf Brewing Company, $236; The Emerald and P. Brewing Company of New York, $662; E. Bernheimer and another, $58; C. Johannessen, $149; G. Ehret, $1,971. 571

## THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

### CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 1 Northern | .84½ |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed | .23¼ |
| Oats, No. 2 mixed | .30½ |
| Cotton, middling | .07 13-16 |
| Coffee, No. 7 Rio | .08 |
| Butter, State, finest creamery | .15 |
| Flour, Minnesota patents | $4.40 |
| Lard, prime | 4.20 |
| Molasses, O. K., prime | .25 |
| Hogs, dressed 160 lb. | .05½ |
| Tallow, prime | .03 |
| Pork, mess | 9.25 |
| Beef, family | 10.00 |
| Beef, hams | 22.00 |
| Sugar, granulated | .04 9-16 |
| Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry | 11.25 |
| Lead | 3.27½ |
| Copper, lake ingot | .11 |

CHICAGO, May 14.—Flour firm; No. 2 Spring wheat, 74¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, nominal; No. 2 red, 94¾c; No. 2 corn, 25¼@25⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 25⅜@25½c; No. 2 oats, 18¾c; No. 2 white, free on board, 23c; No. 3 white, free on board, 21¼@22½c; No. 2 rye, 34½c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, free on board, 28@32c; No. 4, free on board, 28c; No. 1 flaxseed, 77¾@78¼c; prime timothy seed, $2.85@$2.90; mess pork, per bbl, $8.60; lard, per 100 lb, $3.90@$3.92½; short rib sides, (loose,) $4.55@$4.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### Numerous Transactions by Private Contract—No Dealings at Auction.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold, for N. A. McBride, to Daniel S. Slawson, the lot southwest corner of Claremont Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25 by 100, together with the lot Claremont Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25 by 100. These two lots were bought by Mr. McBride at auction on April 30 for a total of $21,400. At the same sale Mr. Slawson bought three adjoining lots on One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and four lots at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. Mr. McBride's two lots form an "L," inclosing Mr. Slawson's three lots on One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. The former, it is said, had already planned to erect six-story flats on the corner, and it was to prevent any such step that Mr. Slawson bought the lots at a considerable advance over the price paid by Mr. McBride two weeks ago.

Slawson & Hobbs have also sold, for Thomas Gruman, the lot One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 100 feet east of the Boulevard, 25 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to a Buffalo syndicate the two dwellings 59 and 61 West Forty-fifth Street, each 20 by 98.9. The buyers will improve the property by the erection of a thirteen-story family hotel.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for a Mrs. Beaman two lots, southwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, each 25 by 100. The buyer will improve the property by the erection of two five-story brick double flats, with stores.

The same brokers have also sold, for Frank P. Lockwood, to Kate J. Tunney, the two-story dwelling Washington Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 18 by 115; also, for Donald Ferguson, the two-story frame dwelling Chisholm Street, 120 feet north of Freeman Street, 20 by 101.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for L. Stuart, to James Timpson, the four-story high-stoop dwelling 50 West Fiftieth Street, 20 by 90 by 98.9, Columbia College leasehold.

The heirs of Reuben Parsons have sold, for $47,500, the three-and-a-half-story brick building, 7 Barclay Street, 20 by 55.10.

Julius Friend has sold for Max and Bernhard Freund, to John Kehoe, for $63,000, the northeast corner of Eighty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, 36.6 by 100.8½.

The same broker has also leased for Louis Ettlinger, Leopold Miller & Sons, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of about $75,000, the entire six-story business building 153, 155, and 157 Crosby Street, 75 by 100.

F. T. Underhill & Co. have traded for Hallahan & Ahearn the five-story stone apartment house 280 Manhattan Avenue, 40 by 95 by 100. The amount involved is about $30,000, and in exchange improved property at Orange, N. J., is given.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold, for William H. Paine, to a client, for investment, the irregular plot southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Lawrence Street, having a frontage of 113 feet on Amsterdam Avenue; also, for Dennis O'Connor, to Edward L. Pollock, the lot Old Broadway, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 25 feet front by 95.4 feet and 96.9 feet in depth on either side.

There were no sales yesterday in the auction rooms.

### THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

#### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Boulevard, for six three-story and basement brick and stone dwellings 18.8 by 48; Philip H. Lynch of 642 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner and architect; cost, $57,000.

No. 608 East Ninth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 27.5 by 79.5, Cecilia Hatt of 1,632 Madison Avenue, owner, Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

#### Alterations.

No. 418 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick public school, city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 585 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 70 Park Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, George S. Bowdoin, premises, owner; Ogden Codman, Jr., of 281 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 436 East Eighty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store, Adolph Weiss of 219 Union Street, Brooklyn, owner; Stephenson & Greene of Temple Court, architects; cost, $1,200.

No. 324 Columbus Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store, Henry Maibrunn of 110 West Seventy-eighth Street, owner; Henry Anderson of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $600.

Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, southeast corner, to a seven-story and basement brick and stone hotel, the Kemp estate of 720 Fifth Avenue, owner; R. W. Gibson of 18 Wall Street, architect; cost, $8,500.

Nos. 486 and 487 Washington Street, to a seven-story brick warehouse; C. McGinnis, premises, owner; Ferdon & Ellicott of 1,335 Broadway, architects; cost, $800.

No. 2,274 First Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store, Hyman Schnitzer of 1,190 Madison Avenue, owner; Samuel Sass of 25 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 522 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone office building, hotel, &c., with stores; Mrs. M. H. Brooks of 1 East Forty-fifth Street, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 2,994 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store, George W. Mahler, premises, lessee; H. Ehrhardt, architect; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 93 feet west of Willis Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling, with store; James E. Dougherty of 270 Madison Street, owner; Louis Fiedler of 2,769 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Boston Road, southwest corner of Woodruff Street, to a one-story and basement frame hotel, W. O'Rourke of 52 West Twenty-seventh Street, owner; William Devoe of 136 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $500.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, May 14.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 141st St, 25x100; Edward Brown, referee, to Simon Docter ..... 21,600

BERRY ST, s s, 178.6 ft e of Anthony Av, 20.10x67.8; Emma Snedeker to Anthony Lavelle and another ..... 10

CANAL ST, 371, 19.3x83; Edward W. Bedell to George Cantrell ..... 52,500

CEDAR ST, n e corner of West St, 55.5x 46x44.9x42.2; Jefferson M. Levy to L. N. Levy ..... 1

CROTONA AV, w s, 250 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x70.10x26.1x78.3; Matthew F. Mulen to Katie A. Culnan, one-half part ..... 100

GRANT AV, s e s, Lot 240, map of Village of East Tremont, 60x150; Julius L. Theisen to Catherine C. Theisen ..... 10

HOMESTEAD FARM OF GRANTOR, e s, 725 ft s of Middletown Road, —x—; William Koch to Margaret Berrian ..... 1

HOUSTON ST, 408 East; Simon Fry and wife to Isaac Fry, one-half part ..... 1

HOUSTON ST, 410 East; Simon Fry and wife to Isaac Fry ..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, centre line of block between 124th and 125th Sts, runs w 8x 529.1x s e 15.6 to n'w x n 33.5; 124th St, n s, 230 ft w of 4th Av, 17x100.11; Walter A. White to Mabel A. White ..... 1

LOT 505, map of Village of Wakefield, 100 x100; Jane Gotz to Charles L. Downes, one-fourth part ..... 100

LOT 894, Block 1, map of Hudson P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Albert Lamothe ..... 562

LOT 265, Block G, amended map of Hudson P. Rose; same to Charles Knauf ..... 600

LOT 503, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Rose Bachmann ..... 675

LOTS 30 and 31, map by David B. Taylor of Throggs Neck; Richard Cavanagh to John Deering and another ..... 2,350

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 120th St, 100.11x94.10; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Ernest E. Bache ..... 1

MARKET ST, w s, Lot 586, map of estate of Hendrick Hutgers; Joseph Blonsky and wife to Morris J. Gardiner ..... 1

MIDDLETOWN ROAD; s s, in line with lands of W. A. and H. C. Mapes, 710x 725x500x725; William Koch to Frederick W. Koch ..... 1

MORRIS AV, e s, 98.8 ft s of 140th St, 61.6x87.3x irregular; Benjamin T. Kissam and another, executors and trustees, to Gustavus Robitzek and others ..... 8,400

PROSPECT PLACE, e s, 17.1 ft e of 424 St, 16.8x58; John Heyman to Henry L. Sprague ..... 10,000

SPUYTEN DUYVIL CREEK, n s, adjoining estate of Daniel Ewen and adjacent to lands of Joseph W. Fuller and another, contains 8-10 acre; Mary E. Fuller and others, executors, to George A. Wells, one-sixth part ..... 1

VYSE AV, w s, 43.10 ft n of Freeman St, 25x75; John R. Collins and wife to S. J. Thorne and wife ..... 1

WEST END AV, 467, 16.8x100; John Heyman to Henry L. Sprague ..... 22,000

WEST END AV, 647, 16.8x100; George V. N. Baldwin to John Heyman ..... 1

WEST END AV, w s, 38 ft n of 98th St, 17x80; Eben Hatfield to R. C. Voth ..... 10

1ST AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 72d St, 27.8x 81.8; Grace A. Fee, as executrix, to Jacob Rabiner ..... 23,350

2D AV, 1,542, 25.6x100; Recha Jacoby to Henry Jacoby and another ..... 1

3D AV, e s, 79.6 ft s of 31st St, 19.3x100; Samuel Louis and wife to Esther J. Levy 1

3D AV, s e s, 104 ft s w of 134th St, 26x irregular; Jefferson M. Levy to Bernard Mayhoff ..... 4,500

9TH AV, s w corner of 148d St, 99.11x125; George Cantrell and wife to Edward W. Bedell ..... 55,000

77TH AV, e s, 65 ft n of 19th St, 38.2x80; Adolph Wallach to Selma Wallach ..... 1

9TH AV, 419, w s, 79 ft n of 33d St, 19.9x 100; Francis J. J. De Raismes and wife to John H. Cordes ..... 1,000

10TH AV, e s, 60.5 ft s of 60th St, 40x90; Edward J. McGuire, referee, to John A. Moore ..... $17,100

18TH AV, n s, 365 ft w of White Plains Road or Av, 18x114; William H. Glover to Robert W. McIntyre ..... 3,250

18TH AV, n s, Lots 802 and 851, map of Village of Wakefield, 90x114; George Donwiddi and wife to William H. Glover ..... 1

18TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 92; Mary A. S. Burns to Abraham Stern and another ..... 1

18TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 25x92; Isidore Jackson and others to William Gillies and another ..... 1

18TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 25x92; Adolph Wallach to Selma Wallach ..... 1

25TH ST, 419 East; Frederick W. Pitcher and wife to New York University of the City of New York ..... 1

25TH ST, 417 East, 25x93.9; John P. Balser to the New York University ..... 14,500

38TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 21.6x 98.9; Mary A. de Navarro to Adeline Prince ..... 45,000

36TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.6; 4th, 36, n s, 149 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x100.6; 167TH ST, n s, 241 ft e of 6th Av, 33x92; 72d St, n s, 110 ft w of 1st Av, 56x102.2; 50th St, n s, 60 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x40; Eugene J. Clarke to E. J. Clarke ..... 1

43D ST, s s, 133 ft e of 5th Av, 25x85.5; 43d St, 123 ft e of 5th Av, 10x100.5, 1-3 part; John E. Ellison and others to R. T. Wilson ..... 38,000

SAME PROPERTY; William R. Montgomery and wife to Melissa C. Wilson ... 41,000

SAME PROPERTY; R. T. Wilson and wife to William R. Montgomery ..... 41,000

46TH ST, 411 West, 18.5x100.5; Marcellus Hartley and wife to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor ..... 100

49TH ST, 359 East, 18.4x40.6; Alice Parley to Florence L. Hartley ..... 1

69TH ST, 252 West, 25x100.5; Mary L. Fisk to Frederick E. Hyde ..... 26,500

73D ST, 22 East; Clara S. Dickerson to Abby S. Marshall ..... 39,000

75TH ST, 331 West, 83.11x27.2x89.5x27.9; James V. S. Woolley and others to Edward C. Platt ..... $7,500

81ST ST, s s, 101.8 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x 102.2; Margaret A. Niver to D. M. Koehler ..... 1

129D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 18x 100.11; Amanda Patrick to William Baldwin ..... 100

135TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, (as widened,) 125x99.11; Lee S. Burridge to Charles A. Longstroth ..... 1

### Recorded Leases.

BACH, Aaron J., and another to Benjamin Rosenstock; 1,702 3d Av, store, 5 years ..... 1,200

CASEY, Michael J., to Christian Krug; 514 West 48th St, 5 years ..... 780

ETTLINGER, Louis, to Abraham Miller and others; 153-157 Crosby St, 8 8-12 years ..... $7,500 8,000

HECHT, Amelia, to John C. Brophy; 416 East 10th St, 5 years ..... $1,000

HUEBNER, John P., to George A. Schimpf; 90 Greenwich Av, 3 years ..... 432

LOEW, Edward V., to Morris I. Maibrunn; Columbus Av, s w corner of 88th St, 5 years ..... $2,100 2,200

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Rudolph Jacobs; 151 and 153 Bleecker St and 204 and 206 Thompson St, 3 years. 5,700

PALMER, John, to Isaac Weil; 3d Av, n w corner of 145th St, 7 10-12 years... 3,500

TUCKER, Annie M., to William Haab; 412 Brook Av, 4 11-12 years ..... 480

### Recorded Mortgages.

BACHE, Ernest E., to Frederick G. Potter; s e corner of Manhattan Av and 120th St, 1 year ..... 5,000

SAME to same; same property, 1 year.. 2,500

BALDWIN, William, to Amanda Patrick; s s of 129th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years 17,000

BIGGERMANN, Josephine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 234 East 32d St, 3 years ..... 6,500

BRINLEY, Caroline, to Ralph F. Smith; 289 Bleecker St, 1 year ..... $8,000

BUDENBACH, Kate, to John Stemme; s s of 43d St, 216.8 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years.. 6,000

SAME to Annie M. Rohe; s s of 43d St, 216.8 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years ..... 5,000

BUSHMANN, John, and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; e s of Amsterdam Av, 77 ft n of 80th St, 3 years ..... 14,000

CORDES, John H., to Frances J. de Raismes; 419 9th Av, 3 years ..... 16,000

DAVIDSON, Alexander, and wife to Caroline A. Rushmore; e s of Broadway, 25 ft n of 122d St, 3 years ..... 3,000

DAVIS, Amelia, to Samuel Fuld; 326 East 74th St, 2 years ..... 2,000

DIAMOND, Joseph, and wife to James Reed; 6 and 8 Place, 50 ft s of Sackett Av, 3 years ..... 800

DOCTER, Simon, to Eveline Secor and Frank O. Manning, trustees of Amelia V. Wilson; n w s of Amsterdam Av, 49.11 ft s of 141st St, 3 years ..... 15,000

DONNELLAN, Albert V., to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; n w corner of Brook Av and North 3d Av, demand ..... 36,000

FISK, Mary L., and husband to Augustus Van Courtlandt; n s of 69th St, 126 ft e of West End Av, and 69th St, 252 West, 3 years (2 mtges) ..... 35,000

FORBES, Mary and James, to Mary J. Griffith; n s of 131st St, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years ..... 15,000

GAFFNEY, James C., and wife to William F. Thorn; n s of Mosholu Av, 294.2 ft w of Old Post Road, 1 year... 400

GILLIES, William, and George Monk, to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; s s of 18th St, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.. 3,500

GILLIES, William, and George Monk, to Anna Caskel, as guardian, &c.; n s of 18th St, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year... 13,000

GRAHAM, Amelia M., to Henry B. Auchincloss, as executor of John Auchincloss; n s of Bridge St, 167.4 ft e of Whitehall, 3 years ..... 19,000

GREENIN, Edmund L., and wife to Garret H. Gardinier; 756 Greenwich St, 5 years. 3,500

GUINTA, Felice, and wife to Modestina Fusco; 347 East 113th St, 4 years ..... 1,500

GUNNISON, Frederic E., to Albert W. Gifford; Lot 16, map of the Jacksonville property, 2 years ..... 1,000

HAAS, Sarah and Leopold, to North River Savings Bank; 105 East 6th St, 3 years. 15,000

HELLE, Conrad, to Rollin H. Lynde; w s of Fordham Av, 82.9 ft s of Bathgate Place, 3 years ..... 750

HUSSON, Joseph R., and Eliza L., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 106 Bowery, 1 year ..... 10,000

KNAUF, Charles, and wife to Louisa S. Upson; Lot 265, Block G, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate, amended, 3 years ..... 1,500

KRAKOWER, Tobias, and wife to Louis Lese and Samuel Otto; n s of 114th St, 195 ft e of 8th Av, 5 months ..... 12,000

LADERER, Samuel L., to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of New York; s s of 125th St, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years ..... 17,000

LANZER, John, and wife to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lots 571 and 572, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1 year ..... 900

LANZER, John, and wife to Emilia Schleippmann; same property, 3 years... 3,000

LOCKWOOD, Frank P., and wife to Sarah A. Williamson; e s of Washington Av, 414.8 ft s of Fletcher St, 3 years... 3,500

SAME to same; e s of Washington Av, 432.1 ft s of Fletcher St, 3 years..... 3,500

LONGSTRETH, Charles A., to Lee S. Burridge; 207 to 215 West 135th St, five mortgages, 2 years ..... 15,000

MARSHALL, Abby S., to North River Savings Bank; s s of 73d St, 297.9 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years ..... 20,000

MARVIN, Henrietta M., to Josephine Brooks and John Duer, trustees, &c., of Emanuel L. Higgins, deceased; 125 West 80th St, 3 years ..... 18,000

McGRATH, Launcelot, to Mercantile Cooperative Bank; Lot 115, map of property in Monterey, 24th Ward, installments ..... 8,064

MILLER, Marks, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 149 East 33d St, 3 years ..... 6,500

MONTGOMERY, William R., and wife to Joseph H. Choate; s s of 43d St, 183 ft e of 5th Av; also, one-third part of s s of 43d St, 123 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years.... 35,000

MOORE, John A., and wife to Irving Savings Institution; e s of Amsterdam Av, 99.5 ft s of 66th St, 1 year ..... 10,000

SAME to Robert E. Deyo; same property, 1 year ..... 2,000

NOLEN, Mary H., to United States Fire Insurance Company; Lot 381, map of Roseton farm, 5 years ..... 10,000

O'BRIEN, John D., and wife to Isaac Butler; n s of Fairmount Place, 200 ft w of Marmion Av, 5 years ..... 2,200

PIQUERON, Henry C., and wife to Emily T. Cavanagh; 13 West 107th St, 3 years. 5,000

PITCHIE, Charles, and wife to Charles H. Voorhees, Clark G., and Mary G. Voorhees; s e corner of 150th St and Trinity Av, 3 years ..... 5,500

PRINCE, Adeline, to Mary Anderson de Navarro; n s of 38th St, 407 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years ..... 20,000

RABINER, Jacob, and wife to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; w s of 1st Av, 74.11 ft n of 1st Av, 1 year ..... 12,000

RYER, Frederick, and wife to Maria E. Leonard; n s of 146th St, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years ..... 2,500

SCHICK, William, and wife to George Wolf; Lot 130 and part of Lot 129, map of 171 lots, Isaac Dyckman property, 3 years ..... 4,000

SELIGMANN, Albert, and wife to Charles Scholle; s s of 80th St, 220.10 ft e of Park Av, 5 years ..... 6,000

SEYBEL, Daniel E., to Charles H. Stone; 125 to 129 West 33d St, note, 1 year... 10,000

THE TRUSTEES OF ST. NICHOLAS'S German Roman Catholic Church to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 2d St, 362.11 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year ..... 40,000

SAME to same; n s of 1st St, 195 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year ..... 12,000

WALKER, John, to John H. Oeters; 141st St, s w corner of Edgecombe Av, 1 month ..... 68,500

SAME to Nathan Seeley, as Trustee, &c.; s w corner of Edgecombe Av and 141st St, 3 years ..... 30,000

SAME to William J. Taylor, as executor; w s of Edgecombe Av, 24.11 ft s of 141st St, 3 years ..... 20,000

WECHSLER, Benjamin, and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 98th St, 3 years ..... 30,000

SAME to same; w s of Amsterdam Av, 25.9 ft n of 98th St, 3 years ..... 20,000

### Assignments of Mortgages.

BOGARDUS, Priscilla, administratrix of Daniel Valentine, to Josiah A. Briggs and another, executors of Charles D. Valentine ..... 2,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company ..... $1

CAMMANN, Meta, to Lueder Bendix ..... 1

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW York, trustee of Mary E. Falle, to Central Trust Company of New York ..... 12,500

DE CARVALAL, Carmen S. S., to Augustina F. De Poggio ..... 17,000

DE FOREST, Robert W., executor of Blandina B. Andrews, to Joseph E. Gay and another, trustees of R. H. Rickard.. 18,000

DENTON, Henry M., to Judson S. Todd... 1

FEIST, Franziska, to Augustus F. Holly. 5,300

GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Frederick A. O. Schwartz ..... 11,500

KINGSLAND, George L., and others, executors of Ambrose Kingsland and as trustees of Cornelius F. Kingsland, to Cornelius F. Kingsland ..... 1

LEWY, Sigmund, to Charles Rosenberg.. 3,000

LYALL, Isabella, to Simon Rothschild.... 25,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to D. Comyn Moran, as committee of the estate of Francis De Pau ..... 12,000

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Sophia Henzken ..... 3,250

POWELL, Robert J. H., trustee, to Samuel Powel, substitute trustee, and another, executors, &c., of Samuel Powel ..... 9,000

SCHWARZ, Rosa, and another to Eliza Guggenheimer ..... 3,000

SINSHEIMER, Leopold, to Leontine Sinsheimer ..... 1

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST Company, trustee of Emily H. Scherpmeerhorn, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company ..... 4,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Henry R. Wood, (2 assignments) ..... 50,000

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow... 1

### Lis Pendens.

DELANCEY ST, 318 and 320, and 53 Goerck St; Morris Goldstein against Cornelius F. Cronin, (to declare lien.)

FREEMAN ST, n w corner of Southern Boulevard, runs w 293.9 ft to Intervale Av x n 112.5x e irregular, to Boulevard x s 50; The Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, against John A. Knox and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

GRAND ST, s w s, 46.4 ft n w from n e corner of estate of Edward Laight, runs s w 53.11 ft to Henry St x w 9.4x n 24.4x n e 40.1, to Grand St x s e 17.5; Title Guarantee and Trust Company against Daniel Morse and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

HIGHBRIDGE ST, n e corner of Orchard St, 62.5 x77.5x95x83; Lind Av, e s s, 293.2 ft n e of Devoe St, 200x36.6x200x37.7; Isabel S. Kemp against Bridget Lennon and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 75.5 ft n of 54th St, 25x 100; William Zinsser against Emma Steinmetz, as executrix, and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

20TH ST, n e s, 205 ft n w of 2d Av, 70x92; Nicholas Fish and others against Clementine W. Arnoux and others, (to recover possession.)

20TH ST, s w s, 242 ft s e of 3d Av, 22x92; Nicholas Fish and others against Caroline A. Hagan and Catharine Kearney, (to recover possession.)

52D ST, 427 East; Charles F. Shirmer against William Weingartner and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

110TH ST, 237 East; 122 and 129 and 131 West 19th St; 407 East 116th St; 318 East 56th St; William E. Blair and wife against William Blair and others, (to obtain partition.)

111TH ST, 112, 116, 120, 126, and 130 to 134 West; Louis B. Jennings against Alice Davies, (warrant of attachment.)

131ST ST, s s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 20x88x19x88x 30x88x23; The Department of Buildings against Catherine McCaffrey, (violation of building law.)

144TH ST, n s, 575 ft e of Willis Av, 34.11x88.6x 24x91.6; Josephine N. Cowperthwait, as guardian, &c., against Annie Cotter and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

### Mechanics' Liens.

CLINTON AV, w s, 23 ft n of Oakland Place, 41x100; Charles Harrison & Co. against Louisa M. Reynolds, owner, McEvily & Farman, contractors ..... $440

JEFFERSON AV, e s, 220 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 18x100; same against Louis Eickwort, owner; McEvily & Farman, contractors ..... 175

LEXINGTON AV, 1,621 to 1,627, n e corner 102d St; Absalom P. Bachman against Harris Fordinsky, owner and contractor ..... 289

TREMONT AV, n w corner of Clinton Av, 25x100; John Lanzer against Helen T. Coughlin and Peter Coughlin, or Cougiln, owners; George Schneider, contractor ..... 300

9TH AV, s w corner 53d St, 25x75; the Moeslein & Crane Ceiling Company against William Kiel, Jr., trustee; John Hooper, contractor ..... 160

SAME PROPERTY; same against William Kiel, Jr., trustee and contractor ..... 160

SIXTH AV, No. 2,766, Volkening & Co. against Pincus Nathan, owner and contractor ..... 780

118TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 99x100.11; Morris Rubin against Emil Muller and August C. Krako, owners; Hyman Ginsburg, contractor ..... 200

Order under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

4TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x45; William Bloomfield, on Bank Clerks' Building and Loan Association to William P. Hannan ..... 1,200

# DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

## STATE COURTS.

### Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Department announced the following decisions yesterday:

David Steiner, respondent, vs. Fourth Presbyterian Church, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

William L. Boyle, respondent, vs. Staten Island and South Beach Land Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted before a new referee, to be appointed in the order to be entered hereon, with costs to the appellant to abide the event.

People ex rel. Francis H. D. Mason, appellant, vs. Stephen K. Nugent et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed, with costs.

Thomas B. Winthrop, respondent, vs. Manhattan Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Henry R. McKim, respondent, vs. Manhattan Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

J. Frederick Kernochan, respondent, vs. Manhattan Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Joseph Devlin, as administrator of Terence Devlin, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Michael E. Kelly, plaintiff, vs. The Phoenix National Bank, defendant.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff for amount claimed, $612.50, and interest from July 1, 1891, with costs.

Leopold Goodman et al., respondents, vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company of New York, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Clara E. Bidwell, respondent, vs. Maurice J. Sullivan, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment modified by deducting from the award of costs against the defendant, Sullivan, the sum of $200, and as thus modified affirmed, without costs.

Charles Remsen et al., respondents, vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company et al., appellants.—Order reversed and motion for stay granted upon the conditions mentioned in opinion.

Charles Buek et al., respondents, vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company et al., appellants.—Order reversed and motion for stay granted upon the conditions mentioned in opinion.

Royal Phelps Carroll vs. New York Elevated Railway Company et al.—Motion for stay granted upon the conditions stated in memorandum.

People ex rel. The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, respondents, vs. William Cullen, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

John M. Thurston, respondent, vs. Frederick W. Brooks et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Theodore Kolb, appellant, vs. Sigmund A. Schmidt, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

P. & W. Ebling Brewing Company, appellant, vs. Charles Merkle et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Department of Buildings, respondent, vs. Robert Dick, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Lizzie G. Fenollosa, appellant, vs. Ernest F. Fenollosa, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Mary C. James vs. James T. Horn.—Motion granted.

Mary C. James vs. James T. Horn.—Motion granted upon payment of $10 costs, and upon appellant giving the stipulation mentioned in memorandum.

Frank Yoran, as executor, vs. Margaret K. Haviland.—Motion granted.

Charles S. Halsted vs. Sarah B. Halsted.—Motion granted.

Edward H. Van Ingen et al. vs. Henry G. Hilton.—Motion denied, with leave to appellant to move to open default in the court below, upon payment of $10 costs.

Henry Yutte, Jr., vs. Frank Pursch et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Daniel L. Dowd.—Motion denied, with leave to appellant to move to open default in the court below, upon payment of $10 costs.

Third Avenue Railroad Company vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Motion denied.

### Court of Appeals.

William C. Bryant, appellant, vs. Sarah A. Gay et al.; F. H. Benton Crane, appellant, vs. Elizabeth N. Shuler; Francis Higgins, appellant, vs. John J. Ridgway.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Charles Mulford et al. vs. David N. Gibbs, appellant; People ex rel. William Strauss, appellant, vs. Theodore Roosevelt and the New York Police Commissioners; People ex rel. Gilbert Higgins, appellant, vs. Abraham Tappen and the Park Commissioners.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People vs. John Henry Parker, appellant.—Judgment affirmed.

People ex rel William L. Campbell vs. the Police Commissioners of Schenectady, appellants.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Charles Wehle vs. The United States Mutual Accident Association of New York, appellant.—Order affirmed, and judgment absolute ordered against defendant, with costs.

In the matter of Alfred B. Smith and another, executors, &c., (estate of Myers.)—Judgment of General Term and decree of the Surrogate reversed, and re-hearing ordered before the Surrogate as to the question whether the executors were entitled to be credited in their account with the sum paid to Melinda Peters, and in all other respects the decree of the Surrogate and its affirmance by the General Term to stand, without costs to either party in this court.

Adjourned for three weeks. Will reconvene for Summer term June 7 at Saratoga.

### New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Alpheus M. Hawes, Wilhelmina A. Hengsbach, Dorothea Muller, and Ellen Diable.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

### Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Cooper vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company—Hamilton Odell, Wasserman vs. Stake—Charles A. Jackson.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Hoffman vs. Kosmuk—David B. Ogden, Colwell Lead Company vs. Stone—Cephas Brainerd, Jr.

### Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Room 22 Court House, Aspinall, J. Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

## URUGUAY REVOLUTION CHECKED

### Government Making Terms with the Rebels After Winning a Battle at Tres Arbales.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Recent mail advices from Uruguay received here state that the revolution has been checked after a bloody battle at Tres Arbales, in which a large number of the revolutionists were killed and their leaders driven to the frontier. At the same time the Government has seen fit to allay public discontent by taking into the Ministry several leaders who heretofore have been regarded as leaders in the seditious movement. The Minister of War, Gen. Diaz gave way for this purpose to Gen. Perez, who was acting President of the committee officially denounced as seditious and revolutionary.

This is accepted as the first step toward making terms with the revolutionists. The fighting has been bloody, the deaths reaching into the hundreds. The President has issued a proclamation congratulating Gen. Muniz on his last success in dispersing the revolutionists, and a dress sword is to be presented to him. The Government forces have been reinforced by mobilizing the National Guard, made up of 6,000 men, and large consignments of arms and ordnance have been received from Belgium.

## LEGAL NOTES.

STRUCTURES BUILT BY LESSEES UPON PIERS.—The International Navigation Company, operating steamship lines between New York and European ports, was the tenant of the city under three leases, made in 1894, of two piers and bulkheads in the North River, which obligated the lessee "to erect, construct, and maintain upon said pier as widened, during the term of these presents, a shed." After the structure was built it was assessed for taxation purposes as the property of the company. The Court of Appeals, as was stated in THE TIMES on Wednesday, affirmed an order of the Appellate Division, in this city, which affirmed an order of the Special Term, setting aside assessments on this structure for 1896. The court holds, by Judge Gray, that such a permanent shed or structure, erected upon a pier by its lessees under the terms of a lease from the city, cannot be assessed for taxation purposes as the property of the lessee, where the lease provided, as in this case, that the structure so erected shall "become the property of the parties of the first part" upon the expiration of the lease. Judge Earllett gives a dissenting opinion, holding that if it is competent, as the authorities hold, "that parties by contract can so regulate their respective interests that one may be the owner of the building and another of the land, it is difficult to see what legal obstacle in this case to the parties entering into the contracting parties entering into covenant that the company shall erect and maintain and replace, if destroyed by fire, &c., certain structures on the wharf, to remain its property during the twenty years that these leases may possibly continue, and, at the end of that period, in the express language of the contract, they are to become the property of the city; that is to say, by the terms of the contract the title is then transferred. This is nothing more than a contract for the future transfer of title."

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WAS HE ALLOWED TO EXPLAIN?—The action of the Park Commissioners in dismissing Francis H. D. Mason, in May, 1896, from the position of regular clerk in the Park Department, was yesterday affirmed, on writ of certiorari, by the Appellate Division. Mr. Mason's claim was that the rights assured him by the statute were not protected. Justice Rumsey, who gives the opinion of the majority of the court, says that the relator being a regular clerk, could not be removed until he had been informed of the cause of the proposed removal, and had been allowed an opportunity to make an explanation, but the statute gave him no right to a trial. "When it was charged against him," Justice Rumsey says, "that there was carelessness in the auditing of particular bills which he should have audited, and by reason of that carelessness the Commissioners were brought into conflict with other departments of the City Government, that clearly was a sufficient charge of inefficiency to warrant his removal if it was true, and when he said in defense that it was a matter which was not within his duty, the sufficiency of that explanation clearly was for the Commissioners, and it is just as clear that no further explanation could have been given, because if he had no duties in regard to the matter it was certainly not a fault to do nothing about it. Upon the whole case are quite clear that, although there may have been some details as to which he was unable to give sufficient explanation, yet as the specifications which he did attempt to explain were sufficient, if not properly explained, to warrant his removal and to show that the charges against him were not frivolous, we cannot say that the Commissioners were not justified in refusing to accept those explanations, and in acting upon those charges alone, as they may have done." Justice O'Brien gives a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Justice Parker, holding that it clearly appeared that the right which the relator had of explanation was not accorded him.

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JUDGMENT FOR DAMAGES REVERSED.—The Appellate Division yester

# DEMOCRATIC TARIFF POLICY

## Senator Gorman for a Substitute Bill, but Amendments Are More Likely to be Offered,

## WILSON LAW AS A GUIDE

**Large Increase in the Southern Export Trade for Nine Months Is Shown in a Statement Just Issued.**

WASHINGTON, May 14.—There is some difference of opinion among the Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Finance as to the policy to be pursued in regard to the Tariff bill. Some of them, notably Senator Gorman, are of the opinion that the Democrats should prepare a substitute bill and introduce it.

They suggest that this substitute should embody the Democratic idea as to the tariff, giving uniformly lower rates than the Republican bill either as prepared in the House or as amended by the Senate Committee on Finance. They contend that the Wilson law is not a clear embodiment of Democratic tariff doctrine in that it not only does not produce sufficient revenue, but that it carries many features which were inserted at the instance of Republican Senators in order to secure its passage through the Senate. There is, however, quite a pronounced opposition to this programme on the part of many Democratic Senators, including several members of the Committee on Finance. They take the position that the safest course for the party to take is to stand by the Wilson bill, which, while it is not perfect, is still a Democratic measure.

The party, they say, has taken the position that no tariff legislation is necessary. The campaign was fought on another issue, and they hold that to make a tariff question on their own motion would be inconsistent and unwise. Those who hold to this idea are willing that amendments should be offered covering all the schedules, and it seems probable that this course will be pursued. The amendments will provide amendments practically on the line of the Wilson law.

## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

**Statistics as to Merchandise, Gold, and Silver for April and Preceding Months.**

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Bureau of Statistics' comparative April statement of the exports and imports of merchandise and of gold and silver shows as follows:

Merchandise: Domestic exports, $76,176,-997; increase as compared with April, 1896, $6,775,000. Imports, $101,305,131, of which nearly 50 per cent. was free of duty. As compared with April, 1896, there was an increase in dutiable imports of over $20,000,000 and of over $22,000,000 in non-dutiable merchandise. For the ten months the exports of domestic merchandise exceeded those of the same period in 1896 by over $15,000,000. The imports of merchandise during the last ten months, however, were over $80,000,000 less than for the same period last year.

The amount of gold exported during April was $6,629,419, and the imports $619,452. During the last ten months the excess of gold imports over exports was $58,482,106.

The exports of silver during April amounted to $4,896,885, and the imports $485,124. For the last ten months the exports of silver exceeded the imports by $42,313,692.

### SOUTHERN EXPORT TRADE.

**Heavy Shipments from Baltimore, Wilmington, and Other Cities.**

BALTIMORE, May 14.—A large increase in the value of exports from South Atlantic and Gulf cities for the nine months ending March of this year compared with the same period of 1895-6 is announced in a statement compiled from statistics of the principal ports.

Baltimore shows an increase of 31 per cent.; Brunswick, Ga., 21.1 per cent.; Charleston, S. C., 32 per cent.; Newport News, Va., 50 per cent.; Norfolk and Portsmouth, 200.66 per cent.; Savannah, Ga., 12.9 per cent.; Wilmington, N. C., 33.1 per cent.; Galveston, Texas, 66.1 per cent.; New Orleans, 25 per cent.; Pensacola, Fla., 145.66 per cent.; Tampa, Fla., 51.6 per cent.

While the increase at Wilmington, N. C., and one or two points is due in a measure to the cotton crop, the phenomenal increase at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., and Pensacola, as well as the increases at Newport News and Galveston, Texas, are due to the exporting of grain, provisions, and live stock from the West and Northwest by way of these cities.

The increase in value of exports from all ports in the United States during the nine months ending March, 1897, was 21 per cent., and the increase as to North Atlantic ports was 13 per cent. In the same period the increase as to the South Atlantic ports from Delaware to Florida was 37 per cent., and as to the Gulf ports 39 per cent.

## DOES IT MEAN DISMISSAL?

**Court-Martial's Record in Capt. Romeyn's Case Sent On to Washington.**

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The record of the court-martial in the case of Capt. Henry Romeyn, recently tried at Fort McPherson, Ga., on charges founded on a personal assault upon Lieut. M. J. O'Brien of his regiment, reached the War Department to-day from Gen. Merritt at New York.

The fact that Gen. Merritt found it necessary to send the papers to Washington is regarded here as an indication that the court has sentenced Capt. Romeyn to dismissal from the army. In fact, it is said at the department that if he was found guilty of the one charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman the court had no recourse in the matter, the sentence being prescribed in the regulations as dismissal. The only manner in which Romeyn could have been convicted otherwise would have been to have changed the indictment against him and found him guilty upon another charge, such as conduct to the prejudice of discipline and good order, which would have admitted of a lighter sentence.

The papers are now in the hands of Judge Advocate General Lieber, who is charged by law with a careful scrutiny of all of the recorded proceedings to ascertain their regularity. If this is found to be the case they will go to the President for his action, for it will require his approval of the proceedings of the court before Capt. Romeyn can be dismissed. The officer would have been retired on June 1 in the natural order of things, and it may be that in view of that fact and his war record that clemency will be extended to him by the President.

### KNAPP NOT EXPELLED.

**Minister Terrell Says the Missionary May Return to Turkey.**

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Senator Mills has received a letter from Minister Terrell, who says that all the talk of the Turks expelling Missionary Knapp from Turkey is untrue. Mr. Terrell says that Knapp was frightened into leaving his post at Bitlis, near the Russian border. He was told that the Turks could not protect him against the Kurds.

Armenian Christians accused him of inciting revolution. The Porte wanted him to remain in Turkey, but at a different post. When Knapp left Bitlis Secretary Olney demanded that he should be escorted back, but it was not done, because the missionary leaders at Constantinople feared he would be killed if sent back, and he remained in Constantinople until September last, when he left that place for Germany. Mr. Terrell says Knapp can return to Turkey when he pleases.

### MAJOR GEN. FORSYTH RETIRED.

**His Successor Likely to be Brig. Gen. Bliss.**

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Major Gen. James B. Forsyth, commanding the Department of California, was placed on the retired list to-day on his own application. He was confirmed in his present rank yesterday. The nomination of his successor as Major General will go to the Senate Monday, and it is the common understanding that Brig. Gen. Bliss, commanding the Department of Texas, will receive the nomination.

Orders were telegraphed to-day to Brig. Gen. Shafter to assume command of the Department of California. He had been assigned to command the Department of the Columbia, and was in San Francisco, his old home, preparing to depart for Vancouver Barracks when the order was sent.

This change will leave Col. Anderson temporarily in command at Vancouver Barracks during the interim between the departure of Brig. Gen. Otis for his station at Denver and the appointment of a permanent commander of the department.

## FRANK A. VANDERLIP PROMOTED

**Mr. Gage's Private Secretary to be Nominated for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.**

WASHINGTON, May 14.—It was officially announced to-day that the nomination of Frank A. Vanderlip of Chicago as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to succeed Mr. Scott Wike, would be sent to the Senate when it reconvenes next Monday. Mr. Vanderlip at present is serving as private secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury, and he was Mr. Gage's first appointment on assuming his office on March 4.

He was born at Aurora, Ill., and is thirty-two years of age. He finished his education at the University of Illinois, where he made a specialty of political economy and finance. In 1888 he obtained employment as reporter on The Chicago Tribune, and soon after was made its financial editor. He served in this position eight years, and then became associated in the publication of The Economist, which was regarded as an authority in its special field.

Mr. Vanderlip will have special charge of the United States Mints, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Divisions of Public Moneys, Bookkeeping and Warrants, Loans and Currency, and Mails and Files. He will enter upon his new duties as soon as he is confirmed by the Senate. His successor as private secretary has not yet been decided upon.

## MR. CHAPMAN TO SURRENDER.

**The New York Broker to Give Himself Up on Monday—Leader of President Havemeyer and Secretary Searles.**

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Elverton R. Chapman, a broker, of New York City, will surrender himself to United States Marshal Wilson at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. Positive assurance to this effect was given District Attorney Davis to-day by Chapman's counsel. Chapman will then be escorted immediately to the District Jail and begin to serve his sentence for thirty days for refusing to answer the Senate Sugar Trust Investigating Committee's questions.

With the five days' rebate for good conduct Mr. Chapman will spend twenty-five days in jail, and he will get the benefit of the usual jail privileges.

He probably will arrive in Washington to-morrow to consult with his counsel and friends. District Attorney Davis has secured from the United States Supreme Court a certified copy of its recent decision in the case against Chapman, and has given it to the Marshal for execution of the decree.

Chairman Gray of the Investigating Committee, who will be the star witness for the prosecution in the cases yet to be tried, was closeted with the District Attorney to-day conferring over the proceedings in court. The Government expects to dispose of the first case, that of President Havemeyer of the Sugar Company, in two days. President Havemeyer and Secretary Searles are understood to be in Baltimore to-day.

## PERU AND SILVER COINAGE.

**The Decree Promulgated Last Month Making It a Common Commodity.**

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The State Department has received the following copy of the decree promulgated last month suspending silver coinage in Peru:

Whereas, The fluctuation of exchange, arising in the constant depression of the silver metal, demands that the national executive power take such measures as are within its legal faculties,

Decrees:

First—To suspend the coinage of national silver money. The mint will therefore not receive bullion for that object.

Second—Silver soles converted into an article of commerce by the fact of their being exported from the country cannot return, except as merchandise.

Third—Consequently the importation after the 10th of May next will be delivered to the mint. This article and the preceding one also refers to foreign silver coin.

Fourth—To render the foregoing article effective the importation can take place only at the Port of Callao, it being compulsory to make the respective manifest at the Custom House, to be transmitted by the Custom House administrators to the mint, there to be melted into bars at the cost of the importer, then returned to him in this form.

Fifth—In the interior, prohibition will not include the silver soles which travelers bring with them for their personal expenses, and which must not exceed the sum of 50 soles.

Sixth—The national silver money which is removed from one port to another of the republic will be conveyed with a Custom House permit, stating it has not been imported, only shipped by the Custom House authorization.

Given at the Government House, this 9th day of April, 1897.

N. DE PIEROLA, President.
IGNACIO REY, Secretary of State.

## AMPHITRITE FOR THE RESERVE.

**Secretary of the Navy Will Leave the Minneapolis Abroad for a Time.**

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Secretary of the Navy has ordered another addition to the reserve fleet of the navy, directing that the monitor Amphitrite be laid up just as was the Columbia, not out of commission, but with a fraction of her regular crew aboard under command of a Captain ready to go into active service at a few days' notice.

The Amphitrite is to be laid up at Annapolis. Because of the continuance of hostilities in Europe, the plan of bringing the Minneapolis home to go into the reserve squadron has been temporarily abandoned. In the end, however, she will go into the reserve, because she is a most expensive ship to maintain in active service when the extent of her usefulness is considered.

### Treasury Applications.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Applications for appointments to offices under the Treasury Department have been filed as follows: P. J. Hoenig of Titusville, Penn., Assistant Register of the Treasury; W. T. Finley of Abbeville, S. C., Auditor for the Navy; W. S. Alexander of McConnellsburg, Penn., Deputy Auditor for the Interior; C. A. Sherline of Pittsburg, Penn., Commissioner General of Immigration; Reuben Wunder, Surveyor of Customs at Philadelphia; D. C. Clarke, Assistant Appraiser at Philadelphia; J. J. Moore, Examiner of Drugs at Philadelphia.

### Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York.—Belle Isle, L. N. Zimmerman; Brookfield, H. L. Spooner; Etna, A. K. Cogswell; Hinsdale, M. E. Pierce; Krumville, Benjamin Merrihew; Sodus Centre, A. W. Brown.

New Jersey.—Asbury, P. M. Riddle; Grover, A. J. Dalrymple; Mount Freedom, Nelson Hulbert; Potterstown, G. A. Todd; Sparta, T. H. Andress; Stockton, W. P. Mason.

## R. M. PIGGOTT'S DEATH.

**An Old First Warder Dropped in a Policeman's Arms.**

Under peculiarly pathetic circumstances Redmond M. Piggott, an old First Warder, who kept a fancy goods store at 145 Greenwich Street for over thirty years past, came to his death yesterday afternoon. Mr. Piggott was eighty-six years old, and lived, with his aged wife, in rooms back of the store. He went out about 5 o'clock to get an evening paper, but, becoming weak, he fell into the arms of a passing policeman and died.

A crowd of passers-by collected, and their sympathy for the old man was shown by a spontaneous uncovering. The solemnity of the scene increased when Mrs. Piggott arrived and, overcome with emotion, looked upon the face of her dead husband. The body was taken to their house. Mr. Piggott was a native of Fermoy, Ireland, and had been fifty-nine years in this country.

## YOUNG GIRLS DIE BY GAS.

**Augusta Staiger and Ray Lafferty Suffocated in Atlantic City.**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 14.—Two children died at the home of William Staiger last night as a result of inhaling illuminating gas. The children were Augusta Staiger and Ray Lafferty. Augusta Staiger was fifteen years of age. Ray Lafferty lived in Gloucester and was ten years old. For some days she had been here visiting the Staiger children.

It was Augusta's custom to arise every morning at 6:30 o'clock, to prepare her father's breakfast. When she did not do so this morning her father called to her. Receiving no response he went to the door of her room and found it locked. Perceiving the odor of gas he broke open the door and found both girls lifeless on the bed. Death had taken place about midnight. The gas cock was turned half way on. It worked very easily, and it is supposed whichever of the girls turned out the light touched the cock a second time, and turned it partly on.


### BOARDERS WANTED.

**NO EXTRA CHARGE.**

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1 GRAMERCY PARK, COR. 21ST ST.—Handsomely appointed suite; also large single rooms; private baths; parlor dining room.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE AND small, with very good board; Summer prices. 42 East 21st St.

### INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th AND 86th STREETS. REOPENS OCTOBER 6th. PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENTS. Special attention paid to College Preparation. Wednesday Lectures in connection with school work. Morning classes in Elocution and Gymnastics. Fully equipped Studio.

*"From Kindergarten to High School."*

THE HELBURN SCHOOL.
35 WEST 90TH STREET.
EXHIBIT OF PUPILS' WORK
From 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Daily until May 21.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

The Graham School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816.
Fall term begins Sept. 30.
170 West 72d Street, Sherman Square.

LANGUAGES.
CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn.
Branches in chief American and European cities.

### INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

NEWPORT, R. I.
SMALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
John B. Diman (Harvard, A. M.) Head Master
Circular and references sent upon application.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal. 30th year begins September 22d.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

**Chambermaids.**

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady closing her house is anxious to find a place for her chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; is an American girl; bright and willing, with a good disposition; no objection to an apartment or to going out of town for Summer. Apply, before 12 o'clock, at present employer's, 159 West 73d St., where personal reference will be given.

**Cooks.**

COOK.—A lady desires a situation for her cook. She is highly recommended, strictly temperate, and honest. Can be seen at present employer's, 31 East 37th St.

COOK.—USEFUL MAN.—By man and wife; first-class cook only; man as useful and kitchenman; four years in last place. X. Y., 569 11th Av.

COOK.—By French person as first-class cook; understands dessert, pastry; private family; best city references; wages, $35 to $40 a month. Alexandrine, 152 West 25th St.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant; in private family; good cook; can be well recommended; no cards. 995 9th Av., third flat.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; best of references; wages, $30 to $35. M. H., Box 97, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Norwegian girl, speaking English; references; wages expected, $20. 8 State St.

**Housekeepers.**

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By accomplished young lady as housekeeper or take charge of bachelor apartment. Miss Maurdant, 340 West 59th St.

**Lady's Maids.**

MAID.—Young girl, returning to England, would give her services in return for fare. Maid, 31 West 9th St.

**Laundresses.**

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; private family; willing to assist with other work. Willing, 1,242 Broadway.

**Nurses.**

NURSE.—By refined, competent French person, speaking several languages, as nurse to growing children; traveling no objection; never sick. Call for two days at 603 Madison Av., present employer's. B. D.

**Waitresses.**

WAITRESS.—By young girl; good waitress; can take entire charge of dining room or upstairs work and sewing. Present employer, 990 Madison Av.

WAITRESS, &c.—Will assist with chamberwork; willing, honest, and capable. Can be seen at present employer's, 31 East 37th St.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

**Butlers.**

BUTLER, &c.—By a Japanese as a butler or gentleman's attendant; country or city; good reference; three years' experience. H. K., Box 210 Times.

BUTLER.—By a respectable man as butler in private family; city or country; first-class city references. 147 East 29th St.

**Coachmen.**

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business in every respect; age, 30; medium size; good appearance; good city driver; three years' personal references from last employer. McDonnell, 115 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Scotch; married; 34; good appearance; understands all branches of business; several years' highest recommendations from last employers. J. B., care Lee's, 5 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—Young man, single; age, 30; thoroughly understands his business; 9 years' best city reference. J. M. Mason's stable, 78th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Young Swede; understands gardening, and to take care of gentleman's place; best references. 45 West 81st St.

**Gardeners.**

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Single, 29; thoroughly experienced in all branches, water lilies, roses, greenhouses; wants charge of private place; sober; can do all kinds of repairing; good references. George Hubner, 311 East 9th St.

**Miscellaneous.**

CLERK.—By young man, 17, in office or wholesale house; references. Krey, 308 Ellery St., Brooklyn.

DISHWASHER.—Who will give work to an industrious married man, German, as dishwasher in a hotel? M. S., Box 190 Times.

STABLEMAN.—Middle-aged, or general work around store; 25 years' reference. J. H., care S. Matthews, 201 St. Ann's Av.

### HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A gentleman of good address, neat appearance, and experience, to secure advertising for a New York newspaper. Address S. S. L., Box 101 Times.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS—Fine DIAMONDS, Watches; no trash. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 8 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

### LOST AND FOUND.

PAPER BOX.—Lost, from Flannery's Express, between 86th St. and King's Bridge, paper box; suitable reward. 25 West 86th St.

### SUMMER RESORTS.

Going to the Mountains?
Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure
AT MODERATE COST?
If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 18 Astor Place, 787 6th Av., 261 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.

On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's sailing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

NEW YORK.

THE HALCYON
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Opens May 27. Easily accessible. Unique in design; liberal in management; perfect cuisine. Also detached cottages for the season. The beautiful drives, ideal bicycle roads, golf links, athletic field, polo ground, and charming scenery make this hotel a perfect Summer resort; 1,000 feet elevation. Reached from Grand Central Depot in 2 hours. Moderate rates. Address, for illustrated descriptive booklet, H. R. ROBERTSON, JR., Proprietor, Room 390, Hotel Imperial, N. Y. City.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, Prop.
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.
PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

THE ELMER.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, open from May to Dec.
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.
WM. B. ELMER, Propt.

Mononotto Inn Fisher's Island, N. Y. Opens June 15.
Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Penn.

Adirondacks,

STEVENS HOUSE,
Lake Placid, N. Y.
Heart of the Adirondack Mountains.
New Features, Golf Links, &c.
OPEN MAY 15TH TO OCT. 15TH.
J. A. & G. A. STEVENS,
Owners and Proprietors.

Long Island.

"THE EDGEMERE."
Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort, 16 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; opens in June; three furnished cottages. Applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y. C. W. Shepherd, Manager. J. H. BRESLIN.

ARVERNE HOTEL,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I.,
Will open June 26th under new management. Thoroughly renovated and redecorated. Perfect sanitary arrangements.
JOHN O'CONNOR, Lessee.
N. Y. Office, Hotel Imperial.

Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 26TH.
June and July, $14.00 to $17.50 per week.
$3.00 per day.

NEW JERSEY.

ALLENHURST INN,
ALLENHURST, (Deal Beach,) N. J.
Elevator and all modern improvements. Surf bathing. Still water boating. New ALLENHURST railway station. Open May 20 to October. Best of references given and required.
JOHN D. BAILEY, Manager.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.

SOMERSET INN, and Eight Cottages.
Open May 1st to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. and W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 1,800 feet.
GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE ESSEX.
Situated directly on the beach,
SPRING LAKE, NEW JERSEY,
Will open May 29th. Desirable furnished cottage for rent.

NEW ENGLAND.

THE NANEPASHEMET,
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
Finest location on the North Shore. Uniformly cool. For plans and prices apply to Dr. AMMI BROWN.

Hotel Humarock, HUMAROCK BEACH, SEA VIEW, MASS.
Right at water's edge; cool; no mosquitoes; no malaria. Send for illustrated booklet. Address FRED. MERRILL, Proprietor.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY,
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Now open. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn Resort. Largest and most attractively located hotel in the Delaware Valley. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

MT. POCONO, PA.
"THE WISCASSET."
Season of 1897 opens May 15th. House heated by steam. Rooms en suite with bath. Golf links. References exchanged with strangers.
I. D. IVISON, Manager.

CRISSMAN HOUSE,
Milford, Pike Co., Pa.
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Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.
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This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Adirondacks...Hotel Ampersand, opens June 1
New York Office, 156 5th Av. C. M. Eaton.
Adirondacks...Childwold Hotel, opens June 12
Asbury Park, N. J..Coleman House, opens Je, 26
Atlantic City, NJ (J. H. Borton) The Dennis, ap $3up
18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Atlantic City.....The Ilesworth, a. p., $3 to $5
Babylon, L. I.....Argyle Hotel, opens June 15
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bradford, Eng. Midland Htl., ap. $3.50; ep, $1 up
Bristol, R. I.....D'Wolf Inn, opens June 1st
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col., New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Fire Island.....Surf Hotel and Cottages
Gt. Barrington, Mass..Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3
Glasgow, (Bath St.) Philps Cockburn Htl. ap $2.50up
Hartford, Conn.....Allyn House, a. p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up. ap. $3 up
Leeds, Eng. The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng. Adelphi Htl., ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
do (13 Henrietta St., Strand) The Cockburn, ap $2.50up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd.
Matlock, Eng. Tyacks' New Bath & Royal Hydro Hls
Middleton Spr'gs, Vt. The Montvert, op's Je. 24
Mineral Springs and Scientific Water Cure.
Millbrook, N. Y...The Halcyon, opens May 27th
Narrag'ns't Pier, R. I. The Rockingham, ap, $5 up
do .....The Massasoit, opens June 1
NewBright'n, S. I. (Lyman Rhoades) The Pavilion
New Orleans, La..Hotel Grunewald, e.p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I.....Ocean House, opens June 26
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N.B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, e. p. $3.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)...Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (P. W. Orvis). Grosvenor, 10th & 5th Av., a. p.
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel-Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)...Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Ocean City, N. J..Hotel Brighton, a. p., $2.50 up.
Old Point Comfort, Va. Hygeia Htl., ap., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)...Hotel Hanover, a.p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Portland, Or. (H. C. Bowers) The Portland, ap. $3up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va..Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Shel.Drake, N. J. Cayuga Lake House, a.p., $2 up
Sorrento, Me.....Hotel Sorrento, opens June 15
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl..The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y..Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....a. p., $3 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3 up
Watch Hill, R. I. New Ocean House opens Ju 15
do Atlantic House, opens June 15
do Plimpton Hotel, opens June 1st
do Dixon House; electric cars to beach
Winter Harbor, Me. Grindstone Inn opens Jy 1


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CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, May 15, 2 PM | Umbria, June 26, 1 PM
Campania, May 22, 10 AM | Lucania, July 3, 8 AM
Umbria, May 29, 2 PM | Etruria, July 10, 1 PM
Lucania, June 5, 8:30 AM | Campania, July 17, 8 AM
Etruria, June 12, 1 PM | Aurania, July 24, noon
*Campania, June 17, 9 AM
EXTRA SAILINGS.
Aurania, May 25, 1 PM | Aurania, June 22, noon
Servia, June 8, 11:30 AM | Servia, July 6, 10 A. M.
*SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Campania will sail hence Thursday, June 17th, at 9 A. M., instead of Saturday, June 19th, which will enable passengers to arrive at Liverpool in time to attend the Queen's Jubilee Review at Spithead, June 26th.
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FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Rupé...Sat., May 15, 10 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot...Sat., May 22, 10 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, New York to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris, and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $64.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, May 19, Noon | Teutonic, June 14, Noon
Britannic, May 26, Noon | Britannic, June 23, Noon
Majestic, June 2, Noon | Majestic, June 30, Noon
Germanic, June 9, Noon | Germanic, July 7, Noon
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S. S. MAASDAM...Saturday, May 22, 10 A. M.
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COPTIC.....June 17
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, June 26.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 7, 1 P. M.
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COMANCHE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Wed., May 19
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jacksonville, Fri., May 21
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Mon., May 24
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Saale, Tu., May 18, 10 A

# SURFACE LINE FRANCHISES

## Citizens' Views on the Questions Involved in the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Hearing.

## PUBLIC OWNERSHIP URGED

**Representatives of Associations in New York and Brooklyn Before the Aldermen's Committee on Railroads—They Want the City's Rights Protected.**

The question of acquirement by the city of the franchises of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue railroads came up at the public hearing yesterday by the Aldermanic Committee on Railroads. Aldermen Parker, Hall, and Goodman were present when the hearing began, and later President Jeroloman apeared.

Francis B. Thurber of the Board of Trade and Transportation read the resolutions passed by that body on this subject, since the adoption of which, he said, a citizen of undoubted responsibility, Henry J. Braker, had doubled the offer made to the city by the Third Avenue Company. He thought it probable that the city could derive a larger revenue from exercising its reserved right to purchase the roads, and then lease them to the highest bidder, but if there were obstacles to prevent this, the new privilege should not be granted unless the Metropolitan Traction Company paid the city 5 per cent. of the gross receipts.

Mr. McCarroll of the same board advocated reimbursement to the city as only fair and equitable if the franchise were of any value. L. J. Callanan said he did not think there should be the slightest hesitation on the part of the city authorities in taking possession of the roads if they had the right to do so.

John Brooks Leavitt of the Social Reform Club quoted from the original agreement entered into by the grantees of the franchise with the city, that there should be no change in the motive power without the consent of the Common Council. "What do we find?" he added. "Without the consent of the Common Council these two roads have transferred their interest to the Metropolitan Traction Company, and without consent they propose to change the motive power. On a change of motive power these franchises will be worth millions of dollars, and there cannot be found a single official to look after the city's interests.

"The Corporation Counsel," he continued, "stated that there could be a change in the motive power without the consent of the Council, and he made that statement in the face of the decision of the Court of Appeals." He asked why the Commissioner of Public Works should have issued a permit to tear up the streets to a corporation which had not put itself in a position of having the right to ask that permit. If the Corporation Counsel would see that the work did not proceed between now and Jan. 1, on that date the city would find itself in a position to reacquire this franchise without having to go to Albany for enabling legislation.

"It is said," he went on, "that the city has not the money. But here you have a corporation and an individual who offer to provide the money and give a large annual rent as well. Mr. Scott makes the suggestion that these offers are collusive; that the Third Avenue Company is behind them. His suggestion might come with good grace from the attorneys of the railway company."

John Harsen Rhoades said the traction company was making a bold attempt to secure franchises on five of our greatest thoroughfares, and hardly a man could be found asserting the city's rights or protecting its interests. This corporation, after taking its profits for years, did not offer the city one cent of compensation for the new franchise. What were the guardians of the city's rights demanding of this corporation? Not one cent.

James W. Pryor of the City Club said the Consolidation act declared the Aldermen to be the trustees of the city's property. He did not think that they ought to assume that the railway corporation had all the rights that could be read into the contract.

Ernest J. Ford of the Democratic League of Kings County said that organization favored municipal ownership.

Marion M. Miller, Secretary of the Association for the Public Control of Franchises, advised the taking of steps that would lead to municipal ownership, if not municipal operation.

P. J. Collins of District Assembly 75 and William Martin of District Assembly 49, Knights of Labor, spoke for municipal ownership.

Henry G. Seaver of the Brooklyn Single Tax League urged that the city insist on the rights it became entitled to in 1851.

The last speaker was Lawyer William C. Trull. President Jeroloman asked him how the Third Avenue Road changed the motive power on its line without consent of the Council. Mr. Trull replied that there was no covenant on its part confining it to any one kind of power. He said he had sent to ex-Judge Earl of the Court of Appeals the contracts and resolutions on which the rights of the city to acquire the roads were based, and had received from him the following reply:

Herkimer, May 13, 1897.

My Dear Sir: I have examined the contracts and other documents relating to the Eighth and Sixth Avenue Railroad Companies submitted to me by you and have become fully persuaded that under these contracts the city has authority to purchase these roads. I will prepare a formal opinion giving the reasons for the conclusion I have reached before the close of next week. Very truly yours,

R. EARL.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday when Mr. Trull will continue his remarks and Mirabeau L. Towns of Brooklyn will also speak.

### CORPORATION COUNSEL'S BRIEF.

**What Mr. Scott Has to Say About a Change of Power.**

Corporation Counsel Scott in his brief in the case of Potter against Commissioner Collis to continue the injunction of Judge Beekman in regard to a change of motive power on the west side, which was argued before Judge Beach a week ago, states that the questions involved in the litigation are—first, is the consent of the legal authorities necessary to change the motive power under the stipulation of Sept. 6, 1851; second, if that question is answered in the negative, is it the condition which secures to the city the right to re-enter; third, has the consent of householders and the owners of property been obtained, and, fourth, whether the consent of that of Electrical Control is necessary.

The brief continues: "With reference to the first three questions above indicated, Counsel to the Corporation does not express any opinion, leaving their determination to the court upon the arguments advanced by counsel respectively. The fourth question, however, is of so much importance in its result that the view of the authorities with reference to the construction to be placed upon the Subway Act, which has always obtained in practice, will be indicated."

The brief concludes by raising the point that if the court should on either ground decide that the roads should have underground electric traction, it should, nevertheless, restrain the construction of conduits until such time as the road shall have obtained the consent of the Subway Commissioners.

### CITY CONTROL OF GAS.

**F. B. Thurber Thinks Municipal Ownership Unwise.**

Aldermen Hall, Ware, School, and Windolph of the Aldermanic Committee on Gas, gave a hearing yesterday afternoon on the practicability of municipal control and operation of gas plant.

Francis B. Thurber spoke against municipal ownership. A reasonable price for gas depended on its quality and the cost of manufacture. He said it was unjust to compare the prices of Pittsburg and Wheeling with those of New York, as these cities were within easy reach of coal mines, and terminal expenses at New York were heavier. He said if gas was sold cheaper in Paris and London, wages were lower in those places. The candle-power, too, was little more than half what it was here. The business of supplying gas was a hazardous one, and was entitled to a profit at least equal to that of private business. The city would also lose the taxes paid by the gas companies. Philadelphia's experience of supplying its own gas resulted in failure.

Hugh Greenan of District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, spoke of several cities in Europe, which had their own plants, and said he did not think that New Yorkers cared to be told that they were less intelligent than the people of other cities. James E. Quinn, also of the Knights of Labor; Marion M. Miller, and P. J. Collins told the committee that the respective organizations which they represented favored municipal ownership. The hearing then closed.

**Mayor Gleason's Injunction Vacated.**

The Appellate Court in Kings County yesterday vacated the temporary injunction secured by Mayor Gleason of Long Island City from Justice Gaynor restraining Mayor Strong and the Board of Aldermen and the Sixth and Eighth Avenue surface roads and the Metropolitan Railroad Company from disposing of the franchises of the roads without adequate compensation.

## TO DEMAND PEACE IN CUBA.

**Memorial of Business Men to Secretary Sherman Asking the United States to Interfere.**

The memorial of business men to Secretary of State John Sherman asking him to use his influence with the President to have the United States interfere to stop the Cuban war is receiving additional names. Wall Street does not appear so much opposed to this action as was at first believed. Names of well-known firms are going on the paper, which is headed by Lawrence Turnure & Co., James E. Ward & Co., August Belmont & Co., with hundreds of other added.

Copies have been sent as far west as St. Louis, and to all the intermediate cities. When a sufficient number of signatures shall have been obtained, Mr. Turnure may present the memorial in person.

## BANK ROBBER NO. 2 CAUGHT.

**Pinkerton Men Capture Another of the Yonkers Sneak Thieves in Ohio.**

Patrick Flannigan, known to the police as "Little Patsey," an expert sneak thief, was arrested at Elyria, Ohio, yesterday, suspected of being one of the three men who robbed the Yonkers Savings Bank April 12. He was arrested by Pinkerton detectives acting for the American Bankers' Association, of which the Yonkers bank is a member. Detective Van Etta, who has him in charge, telegraphed to the New York office that he will deliver the prisoner to the Yonkers authorities to-day. Flannigan is believed to be the man who took the money from the drawer, and, when discovered by Cashier Cobb, backed out of the bank keeping a revolver leveled at Mr. Cobb's head. Cashier Cobb has identified Flannigan's picture.

Flannigan's record, as given by the Pinkertons, is a long one, despite the fact that he is only twenty-four years old. It says:

"Patrick Flannigan, alias Parker, alias John Moran, alias Patrick Harrington, alias 'Little Patsey,' is undoubtedly the cleverest bank sneak thief operating in the United States. Owing to his boldness and his willingness to take chances his services have been in great demand by leaders of bank sneak thieves like Joe Killoran, George Carson, Wallie Connors, Charlie Allen, and Sid Yennie. On Dec. 15, 1889, when only seventeen years of age, he was arrested at Cleveland, Ohio, for an attempted burglary, but was discharged after serving a short term in the Cleveland Jail. He was again arrested May 10, 1890, at Detroit, Mich., and ordered to leave town. It is said that Flannigan, with Old Dan Hunt, a Western bank sneak leader, succeeded in robbing a Northwestern Pennsylvania bank in 1890 and securing $10,000. This matter was never made public, as the bank people ed the loss rather than have the exposure. 'Little Patsey' on Oct. 12, 1895, robbed the till of Charles H. Dressell, bookseller, 559 Broad Street, Newark. Mr. Dressell ran after him, and Flannigan, who had all the money, dropped most of it, and, pulling a revolver, attempted to 'hold up' his pursuer. He was overpowered, taken to Police Headquarters, and identified, convicted, and sentenced to one year in the Essex County (N. J.) jail.

"On April 22, 1895, the First National Bank of Plainfield, N. J., was robbed by sneak thieves and $22,675 stolen. This robbery was committed by Joe Howard, alias Killoran, Charley Allen, Harry Russell, George Carson, Sid Yennie, and 'Little Patsey.' Killoran, Allen, and Russell were arrested, but they escaped from the Ludlow Street Jail. George Carson and Sid Yennie were convicted of a robbery at Springfield, Ill., and sentenced to five years each in the Illinois Penitentiary."

In concluding their report on the capture of Flannigan, the Pinkerton Agency gives the interesting information that Killoran and Allen are at present living in good style in London.

## TROLLEY CARS IN COLLISION.

**Opposite Directions on Same Track in Heavy Fog—Motormen Hurt.**

Two motormen of the Nassau Electric Railway Company were badly injured in a head-on collision, which occurred at the junction of East Broadway and Clove Road, Flatbush, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. They are Joseph Stucca and Samuel Savage of the Canarsie Division.

The accident occurred during a heavy fog. Neither motorman could see much more than a car length ahead. The car in charge of Savage was bound down town, filled with laborers. The two motormen were caught at their posts, and pinned down by the wreck of the platforms. They were speedily extricated by the twenty or more laborers. One of the cars was almost demolished.

The continuation of trolley accidents and fatalities to children in Brooklyn has had the effect of an order from Mayor Wurster for the prosecution of the companies for the disregard of an old ordinance that car fenders shall not be more than three inches from the surface of the tracks. Ever since the new style fender was adopted, about a year ago, the companies have violated the law despite the fact that there have been repeated complaints and reports of criminal negligence.

## CHARLES ROTH'S SUICIDE.

**The Lawyer Killed Himself as He Was About to be Arrested.**

Just as a police officer was about to arrest him yesterday afternoon for threatening his wife's life, Lawyer Charles Roth of 338 East Eighty-eighth Street, shot himself. The couple had three children, aged seven, nine, and eleven respectively.

According to the statement of Mrs. Roth to Magistrate Simms in Harlem Court, her husband did not properly provide for his family, and had often abused and threatened her. A summons was served on him at her instance, but he disregarded it, and a warrant was then issued and placed in the hands of Court officer Malone.

Accompanied by Mrs. Roth, the officer went to the lawyer's residence and knocked at the front room door. Roth was alone. He shouted "Who's there?" and Mrs. Roth answered "Me." Her husband asked if she had an officer with her, and she replied "Yes." He then said: "You can't come in."

An entrance was effected through the kitchen of a neighbor, Mrs. McLaughlin, by means of a fire-escape, and Malone was admitted. As the officer passed through the doorway, the report of a shot was heard. Malone rushed to the door of a bedroom, but it was locked. He forced the door and found the room empty. Passing into a second bedroom, he saw the body of Mr. Roth on the floor. The lawyer had shot himself through the left temple.

Officer Malone found in one of Roth's pockets a note, which read: "If anything should happen, it is unnecessary to make an autopsy. I have taken poison to relieve pain." When told of the act of suicide, Magistrate Simms said Roth had had more than one charge to answer, as, in addition to his marital troubles, he was to have appeared in court, charged with having passed a worthless check for $14.

## INDIAN KILLS BY WHOLESALE.

**Two Teamsters and Two Prospectors Murdered in Nevada.**

ELDORADO CANON, Nev., May 14.—An Indian called Ahvote shot and killed two teamsters of the Southwestern Mining Company named Lee Franzen and "Ben" Jones on the ore road between the mines and the mill yesterday, and then went on to the cabins of Christopher Neilson, a prospector, and Charles Monaghan, and killed them also.

It is feared that the Indian has several more victims who live alone on the route he probably took after killing the teamsters.

Almost everybody knows somebody whose stubborn Cough or Lung trouble was cured by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

## TAMMANY POLITICAL PLANS

**Conference Committees with Allied Organizations Are Soon to be Appointed.**

## CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD

**Men Already Spoken of to Contest for the Offices in the Gift of Greater New York—John C. Sheehan Ready to Go to Work.**

The negotiations that have been going on for several weeks among the leaders of the regular Democratic organizations in the counties included in the territory of the Greater New York, looking to united action in the big municipal contest of this year, are now so nearly completed that it is probable that conference committees from the various organizations will be appointed within the next two weeks. When these committees meet the chief matter that will be considered by them will be the basis of representation in the Greater New York Convention.

The Tammany machine in this city is in very fair working order. From this time until the election campaign, business will be conducted from the Wigwam, John C. Sheehan having decided to spend some hours there every day. He will be at the hall every afternoon.

There is no lack of gossip as to whom Tammany will place upon its county ticket. The County Convention will probably not be held until October. Some of the Tammany men insist that Peter F. Meyer will be the candidate for Sheriff, while others say that the place will go to William Sohmer or to Thomas J. Dunn. Mr. Sohmer is certain to be on the ticket for some office. His Mayoralty boom is still a factor in the situation.

The contest for the nomination for District Attorney will be a very lively one. Vernon M. Davis, Bartow S. Weeks, and John F. McIntyre, all former Assistant District Attorneys, are being urged by their friends for this nomination. Some old politicians are of the opinion that the nomination may go to some man like ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom or Henry D. Hotchkiss.

For County Clerk, to succeed Henry D. Purroy, the leading candidates are Deputy County Clerk Scully and Patrick Keenan, who was County Clerk some years ago. James P. Keating may also enter the race.

Augustus W. Peters, Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee, is very likely to have a place on the ticket. He may be named for Register. The county ticket will undoubtedly have representatives of the German-American organizations and the labor unions upon it if present plans are carried out.

City Court Justices John Henry McCarthy and Edward F. O'Dwyer are almost certain of renomination. The terms of Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, terminate this year. The general opinion is that Justice Van Brunt will be renominated, and possibly Justice Andrews also. But there is a desire on the part of some of the Tammany men to nominate new men, and if a combination with the anti-Tammany Democrats is arranged, on the understanding that only local issues are to be contended for in the municipal canvass, Corporation Counsel Scott will be the choice of many of the Tammany leaders. Postmaster Dayton will also have a large following in Tammany if he is a candidate for the Supreme Court.

## MALLORY ELECTED SENATOR.

**Former Congressman Chosen to Represent Florida on the Twenty-fifth Ballot.**

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 14.—Stephen R. Mallory, Democrat, was elected United States Senator to-day on the twenty-fifth ballot. The vote was: Mallory, 53; Chipley, 44; Call, 1. Chipley led after the roll call on this ballot, but the changing of votes gave the election to Mallory.

Stephen Russell Mallory was a member of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses from the First Florida District. He lives in Pensacola, where he was born, in 1848. He entered the Confederate Army in Virginia in the Fall of 1864, and later served as a midshipman in the Confederate Navy. After the war he entered Georgetown College, District of Columbia, and after graduation taught school and studied law. In 1874 he returned to Pensacola, and since then has practiced law in Florida, and also been interested actively in politics, serving in both branches of the State Legislature, besides the National House of Representatives, where he was a leading member of the Committee on Commerce.

## FIGHTING AGAINST A QUORUM.

**Kentucky Gold Democrats and Republicans Outgeneraled by Silver Men at Frankfort.**

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 14.—A wild scene occurred in the Senate to-day over an attempt of the fused gold Democrats and Republicans to force through a bill providing for putting one name under two different devices on the State election ballots. The silver Democrats, though in the minority, outgeneraled the opposition, got one of their number, Senator Goebel, in the chair, pending an appeal, and adjourned the Senate.

The appeal was from the ruling of the regular Republican President, who counted a quorum present, although not voting. The majority refused to stand adjourned on the announcement of the Speaker pro tem. President Worthington was urged back into the chair. "Falsehood" and "indecency" were words hurled between Stephenson and Goebel, who seemed about to draw weapons.

Members had to get between the President and Bronson, but the President finally declared the Senate adjourned because the Democratic clerks, who left on the first announcement of adjournment "wouldn't do their duty," as he expressed it. The fight from this on will be against any quorum till the end of the session, and if the President again counts a quorum trouble is expected.

## TO VISIT THE PRESIDENT.

**Battalion of the American Guard Starts for Washington.**

A detachment of the First Battalion of the American Guard started yesterday afternoon for Washington to visit President McKinley. About 175 of the young soldiers in uniform with rifles and side arms headed by the Drum and Bugle Corps of Grammar School No. 66 of King's Bridge marched aboard the Communipaw ferry boat at the foot of Liberty Street and boarded the 4 o'clock train on the Baltimore and Ohio line specially provided for their accommodation. They were under the charge of Principal E. H. Byer of Public School No. 87, who was the first Principal in New York to organize a uniformed drill corps in his school.

The lads will march to the White House and be reviewed by the President. The programme of the trip includes a visit to Mount Vernon. The return journey will be started at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in a special train.

**A Man Who Claims Two Names.**

When a man whose name had been given as Jacob W. Halleck appeared in the City Court, before Justice Conlan, yesterday, to justify on a bond, he made an affidavit that his name is Jacob Halk. In reply to questions, he said he was entitled to use both names, and did use them at his bank and elsewhere. Justice Conlan was indignant when told of this, and ordered the double-named man out of court.

**Founders and Defenders Incorporated**

The articles of incorporation of the order of American Founders and Defenders were filed yesterday. The field of incorporation is the United States, the headquarters being here. The incorporators are Walter S. Carter, Robert D. Benedict, Ralph E. Prime, W. B. Davenport, Lyman Rhodes, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Emmett V. Abbot, and Granville B. Winthrop.

**For the Junior Republic.**

The Loyal Legion Temperance Union sends thirty boys every year to the camp of the George Junior Republic, at Freeville, N. Y. To meet the expenses for this year an entertainment was given yesterday at 9 East Fifty-ninth Street, and the profit was $450. Mrs. William A. Barnes is President of the union and Miss Charlotte C. Hall is President of the young women's division.

## MEDICAL COLLEGES UNITE

**The New York University Medical College Formed by Merging Bellevue and the University Schools.**

## A NEW FACULTY ORGANIZED

**Professors Balloted and the Election Resulted Satisfactorily—Several New Names of Distinguished Men on the List—A New Building Planned.**

The University Corporation, which is the governing body of the University of New York, held a meeting yesterday afternoon to complete the consolidation of the University of New York Medical College and the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. The first steps toward the union of the two institutions were taken some time ago by the Regents of the University. Yesterday the University Corporation met to perfect arrangements as to buildings and to elect a new Faculty for the greater institution.

The meeting was held in the National Bank of North America, William F. Havemeyer, President of the bank, being a member of the corporation. Other members present were William Allen Butler, who presided; Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, Henry F. Dimock, Chairman of the University Committee of the corporation; William S. Opdyke, William A. Wheelock, Charles E. Miller, I. C. Pierson, Cyrus C. Miller, Dr. John P. Munn, David Banks, and James McCreery.

The principal business of the meeting was the election of a new Faculty, in place of the Faculties of the two former colleges. These two original Faculties were composed of 110 teachers. Of these about one-half were professors, and the other half instructors and assistants.

Dr. MacCracken, Chancellor of the New York University, said, after the meeting, that both Faculties had agreed that, under the new conditions, the university corporation should elect the new Faculty. The corporation thereupon invited each professor to send in a confidential ballot nominating members of a complete Faculty, it being understood that he himself was already in nomination for his own chair. The selection was not to be limited to the Faculties of the two colleges, or to New York City. Nominations were thus made for the forty-one professorships in the nineteen departments of the consolidated institution. In the two Faculties there had been fifty professors.

The result of the balloting was that nine-tenths of the Faculty chosen yesterday by the university corporation received the support of a majority of both of the old Faculties. Six members of the old Faculties were made professors emeritus, five of whom were active professors last year.

Dr. MacCracken said that the readjustment of the Faculties, composed of fifty of the most distinguished members of the medical profession in the United States, was the most delicate negotiation he had ever engaged in.

"We have invited," said the Chancellor, "a distinguished scientist from McGill University of Montreal, Dr. J. G. Adami, to take the Chair of Pathology. He is a graduate of Cambridge University, England, and has been connected with McGill University for about five years. While he has not yet accepted, we are certain that he will.

"Other new and distinguished members are Dr. E. G. Janeway, President of the Academy of Medicine of this city, and Dr. John Pixley Munn."

The Faculty of the new institution, which is known as the New York University Medical College, is as follows:

Faculty of Medicine.—John P. Munn, Dean, and Professor of Medical Ethics; E. Le Fevre, Secretary; J. G. Adami, Professor of Pathology; H. H. Biggs, Public Medicine and Infectious Diseases; J. D. Bryant, Applied Anatomy and Clinical Surgery; Austin Flint, Physiology; I. S. Haynes, Practical Anatomy; H. P. Loomis, Materia Medica and Therapeutics; W. T. Lusk, Obstetrics and Gynecology; W. M. Polk, Gynecology; A. A. Smith, Medicine; L. A. Stimson, Surgery; W. G. Thompson, Medicine; R. A. Witthaus, Chemistry, Physics, and Toxicology; G. Woolsey, Anatomy.

Emeritus Professors.—R. O. Doremus, A. E. McDonald, C. I. Pandee, L. A. Sayre, W. H. Thomson, and Henry G. Piffard.

Adjuncts and Assistants.—J. C. Edgar, Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics; J. F. Erdman, Adjunct Professor of Practical Anatomy; F. W. Gwyer, Adjunct Professor of Surgery; E. Le Fevre, Adjunct Professor of Medicine; John A. Mandel, Assistant Professor of Chemistry; G. T. Stewart, Adjunct Professor of Anatomy; I. Sickels, Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Physics.

Clinical and Special Professors.—S. Alexander, Genito-Urinary Diseases; G. Bacon, Otology; F. H. Bosworth, Diseases of the Nose and Throat; C. S. Bull, Ophthalmology; C. G. Coakley, Diseases of the Nose and Throat; E. B. Dench, Otology; F. S. Dennis, Clinical Surgery; E. D. Fisher, Nervous Diseases; A. Flint, Jr., Clinical Midwifery; J. A. Fordyce, Dermatology; C. F. McDonald, Mental Diseases; P. A. Morrow, Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases; W. P. Northrop, Diseases of Children; H. D. Noyes, Ophthalmology; C. E. Quimby, Clinical Professor of Medicine; B. Robinson, Clinical Professor of Medicine; R. H. Sayre, Lecturer, Orthopaedic Surgery; J. E. Winters, Diseases of Children.

Dr. Charles I. Pardee, former Dean of the New York University Medical College, was made Professor Emeritus of Otology.

Dr. W. T. Lusk was President of the Bellevue College.

The two colleges last year had more than 1,040 students, 110 professors, and received in fees for tuition more than $200,000. By the consolidation the new institution falls heir to the Carnegie Laboratory, formerly the property of Bellevue.

Extensive plans for new buildings contemplated were reported yesterday. Since the consolidation of the two colleges, the university has acquired a large additional plot of ground on Twenty-fifth Street, just south of the buildings already owned by it. This plot measures 100 feet in depth by 175 feet in length. The plan for its improvement contemplates two courts with an east building, a centre building, and a south building. The first court, with the centre and east buildings, will be erected soon.

**NEW WING FOR ST. VINCENT'S.**

**An Important Addition to be Made to the Hospital.**

St. Vincent's Hospital will soon have a new wing, costing $300,000 to build and $30,000 a year to conduct. It is to be an emergency hospital and free dispensary. It is to be built at once, the money necessary being raised by a mortgage, which will be met by contributions that are now rapidly coming in.

A new feature has been introduced at the hospital. An appeal is made to the large corporations and owners of extensive office buildings to endow beds in the hospital for the free use by their employes when injured by accidents. It has been urged that this is both good business and a good philanthropy. Frequently damage suits are brought because of permanent injuries and death resulting from lack of proper medical attention.

Already four corporations have given $10,000 apiece, and several others have given smaller amounts. The Eugene Kelly estate has lately added to the bequest of Mr. Kelly, who gave $20,000 to the hospital. The amount of the Kelly donations is now more than $30,000, and will be increased to $50,000.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Hospital Building Fund is also gathering a large amount for the improvement of the institution. From a "tea" given at the Waldorf last Tuesday, the auxiliary realized $7,000.

There have been so many applications by private patients that preparations are being made to accommodate a few pay patients, but this will not be permitted to interfere with the chief object of the hospital, which is to afford free treatment for the poor.

## WILL OF PIOUS HEBREW.

**Required that Holy Land Earth Be Put Upon His Body.**

The will of Leser Herzberg, filed for probate yesterday, directs the "Shammes" of the Beth Hamidrash Hagadol to send to his house three or five poor "Lomdin" to say the "Taharah" over him, and orders that earth from the Holy Land be strewn upon his body and that nobody who does not observe the Sabbath and religious festivals shall take part in his funeral.

One thousand dollars is bequeathed to the "Kohel" authorities of the Holy Land in memory of his wife and himself, and there are other bequests aggregating $1,200 to rabbis in the Holy Land and Hebrew synagogues and asylums.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
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## AN ANGRY TRINITY ARTIST.

**Mr. Buckland, Who Painted Many of the Decorations, Believes He Was Slighted by Mr. Wilson.**

Interest has been aroused in artistic and social circles, and in the congregation of Trinity Church especially, by the question between Frederick Wilson, who designed and superintended the decoration of Trinity Church for the bi-centenary celebration, and Wilfred Buckland, who did a large share of the work.

Mr. Buckland believes that he is the victim of a very serious injustice, and many of his friends share his opinion.

Mr. Wilson was engaged to take charge of the work from among many artists who were suggested, because Mr. Buckland enthusiastically commended him to C. E. Davenport, who represented S. V. R. Cruger. Then Mr. Buckland was employed to help Mr. Wilson. Mr. Buckland said yesterday that he had designed and painted all the 114 shields used in decorating the church, besides doing other work. He devoted himself to the church day and night. Mr. Wilson seemed to think highly of what had been done

After all this, Mr. Buckland was unpleasantly astonished, he declares, to find that in many of the statements and descriptions given out to the newspapers he was ignored, while everybody else connected with the work was named and praised. This not only hurt his feelings, but he felt that it tended to injure him in a business way. His exasperation was increased when he saw in some newspapers photographs of shields and heraldic devices he had painted with "Copyright, Frederick Wilson," upon them. This was on the Sunday of the celebration.

Mr. Buckland waited all day for some explanation from Mr. Wilson, and the longer he waited the warmer he became. At 9 o'clock that night his temper yielded to the tension, and he wrote and mailed a letter to Mr. Wilson, remonstrating in words which, while civil, gave evidence of well-developed anger.

Mr. Wilson's friends say he was at his home in Long Island, placidly unconscious of having offended anybody. They say that personally he objects strongly to mention of himself in the newspapers, and is unable to comprehend why anybody else should care for it. He says he does not know whether he or the press agents and reporters are to blame for the omission of Mr. Buckland's name, and that he gave the matter no attention, thinking it unimportant. He wrote Mr. Buckland, disavowing any purpose to ignore him, and inclosed him a check for $210, more than his bill.

This only increased Mr. Buckland's wrath, as he accepted it as an attempt to pay him to be quiet. He loudly returned the check.

The subject is discussed vigorously among society people and artists in every part of the city, and is provoking so much criticism and controversy that the committee which was in charge of the Trinity decorations will probably be asked to take some action in the matter, and, if any wrong has been done to Mr. Buckland, to see that it is righted.

## VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.

**Plaintiff Suing Under Patent Rights Obtains Judgment for $818,074—An Appeal Will Be Made.**

A case against the city, pending since 1887, asking damages for the infringement of a patent right, was decided in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, a decision being handed down by Judge Wheeler granting the plaintiff $818,074.32.

On May 24, 1864, letters patent for a relief valve in steam fire engines' pumps was granted to James Knibbs, a mechanic of Troy. The valve supplies a relief for any superabundance of water pumped into the suction supply chamber of the engine and automatically controls the supply forced into the discharging chamber. Knibbs invented only the valve, the automatic contrivance being applied later. The valve was originally worked by hand. Its uses, proved by experiment, are many, and since 1876 every steam fire engine in the city's possession has been equipped with it.

In controlling the discharge of water the valve relieves the hose from pressure, enables a controlling nozzle to be operated, and saves the life of the engine by doing away with the racking consequent on the pistons working on more water solidly packed than they could discharge. The use of the patent enabled the engines to extinguish fires with a minimum loss in the destruction of property from an overflow of water.

In 1858 the New York Fire Department operated twenty-nine steam engines. Twelve years later the Amoskeag Engine Company equipped an engine it supplied to the department with a Knibbs relief valve. Its value was at once recognized, and all the succeeding engines are equipped with it. Knibbs put in claims for patent rights, but the Fire Department refused to recognize it, and suit was begun for damages. The case was opened before Judge Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court, and Knibbs's rights under the patent were established.

In view of the long and expensive litigation expected, money was collected and Christopher C. Campbell, representing the patentee and his partners as trustee, applied to Judge Wheeler for an assessment of damages. The court referred the matter to City Magistrate Deuel, then a Master in the United States Circuit Court, to take testimony. Master Deuel was still busy with the case when his appointment as City Magistrate compelled him to resign from the Circuit Court, and Commissioner Shields heard the latter part of the evidence. This report awarded Campbell $28,336, the amount computed to have been saved in repairs to the engines by the use of the patent. Plaintiff and defendant excepted to the report, and the case went back to Judge Wheeler, who now fixes $818,074.32 as the amount the city should pay.

The reason for the great difference in the awards made by Commissioner Shields, as Master, and Judge Wheeler, is that Commissioner Shields held that Campbell had not proved sufficiently his claims as to the amounts his patent had saved the city, particularly in the matter of firemen's wages and mechanics' labor. Many different firms and lawyers have been interested in the case. It was concluded by Harvey D. Hadlock and Walter K. Griffen, for the plaintiff, and Edmund Wetmore and John R. Bennett for the city. The verdict will be appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

## PAYMASTER CORWINE'S CASE.

**He Waives Examination and Is Bound Over for the Grand Jury.**

NEWPORT, May 14.—In the District Court this morning the case against Paymaster John Corwine, charged with obtaining $5,000 from the First National Bank under false pretenses, was disposed of so far as that court is concerned, after five postponements.

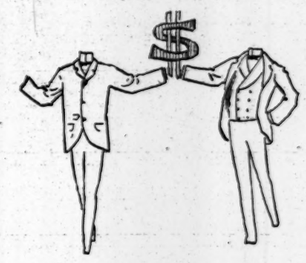
Mr. Corwine waived examination, and was bound over for the action of the Grand Jury at the June session of the Court of Common Pleas. He was released on $3,000 bail, furnished by A. C. Titus.

## EMPLOYED TWENTY BURGLARS.

**Knoxville Police Arrest "Alf" Easley, His Wife, and Six Men.**

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 14.—Sheriff Groner and his deputies last night arrested a woman and seven men charged with burglary and concealing stolen goods. "Alf" Easley and his wife, colored, are the principals arrested. They own a three-story brick house wherein more than $10,000 worth of jewelry and goods was recovered by the officers.

They had twenty men on salary paid to steal for them. Fifty-five gold watches were found in one sack. When the officers entered, Easley showed fight. Three fine pistols were taken from his person.



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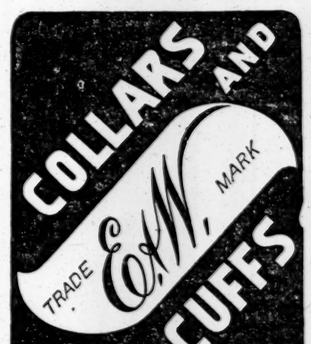


## ROOSEVELT'S SECOND DAY

**Old Tars Were Not Caught Napping When the Assistant Secretary of the Navy Appeared.**

## COMPLAINTS AT HIGH SPEED

**Seventy-five Cases Were Heard—It Was Universally Charged by the Men that the Civil Service Rules Had Been Violated.**

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt resumed his investigation into alleged violations of the Civil Service rules at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday.

He took no one by surprise. The early arrival scheme cannot be worked twice on the same set of navy men. In the course of the first fifty yards of his rapid walk down the path toward the Lyceum, he received perhaps thirty salutes from officers, men, and employes, all of which were not returned, for he is as yet more of a business man than a navy officer, and has many things to learn about formalities. On reaching the office he had a few minutes' hurried consultation with Commodore Bunce, and then the long line of waiting former yard workmen was allowed to dribble in. Each man was allowed to recite his wrongs, but was told to make it brief, and was assured that his story would be fully listened to and recorded, but that he must boil it down. In this way the army of dissatisfied ones were heard at the rate of about twenty per hour. The startled attendants said there had never been anything like that seen before since the yard had been a yard.

During the forenoon, Rear Admiral Henry Erben and Congressmen Turley and Howe of Brooklyn called, but had to be content with the usual "half second" audience, while the work of hearing complaints went steadily on, all ending with the charge that the civil service rules had been violated.

E. J. Palmer said he had been employed as a painter in the Construction Department. Four years ago last March he fell from a scaffold and injured his spine. He was confined to his bed eighteen weeks. A year afterward he suffered a relapse, and was incapacitated for four months. At the end of that time his reinstatement was refused at the yard on the ground that many Grand Army veterans were on the list ahead of him. He has been waiting ever since, although he claims that many men who were not veterans have since been employed. He never received any damages for his injuries from the Government.

The Secretary fired several questions in quick succession at Constructor Bowles concerning this case, and promised Palmer that it would be looked into.

Abram Demott, a veteran, who was discharged two weeks ago from the iron plating shop, was one of the 200 workmen in the Navy Yard in 1862 who threw down their tools and left for the war. He served in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers. He declared his belief that he had been selected for dismissal by Master Ship Fitter John Nolan to make room for some of Nolan's friends.

These are fair samples of nearly seventy-five cases that were considered during the day. Mr. Roosevelt took lunch with his brother-in-law, Lieut. Commander Cowles, on the tender Fern at 12:30 o'clock, and after taking a hasty view of the leaky dry docks, paid a visit to the steam engineering shops, and afterward went aboard the United States steamship Maine, moored at the Cob Dock. He was back at his desk at 2 o'clock, and gave a "half second" to the newspaper men.

He said that out of nearly one hundred complaints made to him, he had considered only about five or six worthy of a report to Secretary Long. "Most of the complainants," said he, "are superannuated men who have seen their day and are useless in the yard. I have made a hasty inspection of the yard, and have been very much interested with what I have seen." Mr. Roosevelt refused to say whether or not he had found anything about the yard in need of reform.

Yesterday afternoon he called for the foreman of every department in the yard. The office door was closed, and the afternoon wore itself away pregnant with suspense that cast a shadow over every one of the big shops.

Mr. Roosevelt finished his labors at 5 o'clock and left for Oyster Bay. He will leave for Washington this evening, and next month will inspect the Norfolk, Washington, and Boston Yards.

### LOOKING FOR THE LEAKS.

**Big Docks Pumped Out—Fine Sawdust as a Detector.**

The Naval Board of Inquiry, consisting of Civil Engineers Menocal, Assenson, and Endicott, recently appointed to examine into the condition of dry docks No. 2 and No. 3 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, began their work yesterday.

The big pumps were started on both docks yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The older dock was pumped out by 1 o'clock, when it was found that the leaks were not so serious as had been feared. The leakage into this dock is confined to the east side.

The new dock was found to be in a most serious condition. As the water was lowered the old leaks reappeared and several news leaks developed; water poured in in torrents on both the east and west sides of the dock for a distance of more than 200 feet. The pumps were stopped at 1:20 o'clock, leaving three feet of water in the dock. Within two hours the water had risen to five feet.

The engineers have determined upon a novel method of ascertaining if the water comes from the Wallabout Channel. Yesterday afternoon they dumped about twenty barrels of fine sawdust into the channel, and will watch for its appearance through the leaks

# The New York Times.

## SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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## Librarians Going Abroad.

THE GREAT CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN LONDON AND THE AMERICAN ONE TO BE HELD IN PHILADELPHIA.

Many of the prominent librarians throughout the United States are preparing for an enjoyable Summer vacation to Europe, arranged under peculiarly interesting circumstances. This European tour is the direct result of an important International Library Conference to be held in London during the middle of July. Invitations have been sent throughout the world, and many of the world's ablest representatives in library work will be present. Eminent delegates from Germany, France, Belgium, and Holland have promised to attend, and in our own country the American Library Association is making special plans to be worthily represented.

Among those who have already signified their intention of going are Justin Winsor, who is as well known for his historical writings and research as he is in the character of Librarian of Harvard University; Melvil Dewey of the New York State Library School at Albany, Herbert Putnam of the Boston Public Library, Frank P. Hill of the Newark Public Library, Walter S. Biscoe of the New York State Library, George W. Cole of Jersey City, Miss M. W. Plummer, Principal of the Pratt Institute Library School, Brooklyn; Miss Kate E. Sanborn, Miss Hannah P. James of Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Miss Caroline A. Farley, Librarian of Radcliffe College, Cambridge; Mrs. Mary H. Curran of Bangor, Me.; Miss C. M. Hewins of Hartford, and H. E. Davidson of the Library Bureau, Boston. It is expected that fully 100, with their families, will go, making a very respectable library party.

Previous to sailing for Europe, most of these delegates and scores of others will attend the annual conference of the American Library Association in Philadelphia from June 21 to 25. This will be the nineteenth general conference, but it will also be the twenty-first anniversary of the association, and in honor of its coming of age the officers hope to make the meeting one of unusual excellence and interest. The programme, as thus far arranged, denotes that these ideas will be amply fulfilled. On Monday evening, June 21, the librarians and their friends will have a social meeting in the rooms of the Historical Society. The following evening there will be a large public meeting, and addresses have been promised by Dr. William Pepper, former Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Mr. Henry Howard Furness, Dr. Talcott Williams and Miss Agnes Repplier. During the conference, many papers on library subjects will be read, reports of the year given, and new officers elected. Many interesting little excursions in and around Philadelphia have been arranged between the business sessions, one of the social features being a reception and organ concert in Drexel Institute Wednesday evening, June 23.

The annual conference last year in Cleveland, Ohio, had 327 present, but it is hoped to come close to 500 at this Philadelphia meeting. The librarians who are going to Europe will leave for Boston on the afternoon of the closing conference day, and on Saturday, June 26, will sail on the Cunard steamship Cephalonia. It is expected to arrive in Liverpool July 5 or 6.

Sir John Lubbock will preside over the International Library Conference. The Lord Mayor will give the delegates one of his noted dinners, and the Drapers Company and the American Society will extend courtesies. The visit of the American librarians has been brought to the notice of municipal councils, and Edinburgh, Birmingham, Manchester, Bath, and other cities have offered hospitalities and an opportunity of seeing their beauties and treasures under official sanction. The cities of Liverpool, Birmingham, and Manchester, which it is proposed to visit during the first week after landing, have important libraries to see, and have already made preparations for the reception and entertainment of the American delegation. During the European trip the most interesting places in England and Scotland will be visited, including all the famous cathedral towns. The start for home will be on Thursday, Aug. 12, due in Boston Aug. 22.

The American Library Association was organized in Philadelphia during the Centennial. Of the 103 persons interested in library work then present, only thirteen were women. Conditions have changed very much in twenty-one years for fully two-thirds of the 700 members now in the association are women. This membership represents about 300 libraries, nearly every State being on the list. The President is William H. Brett of the Cleveland Public Library, and the Secretary is Rutherford P. Hayes, a member of the Ohio State Library Commission.

### The Phonograph and the Languages.

The use of the phonograph for the teaching of language has been before this held as possible, but has only been recently carried into practice. In the May number of Warner's Magazine an account is given of a professor of language, in New York, who has numerous pupils all over the United States and in South America, and who gives instruction in English by means of phonographic cylinders. Say a pupil lives in Peru. An instruction book and a series of cylinders are sent him.

## Shakespeare's Stratford.

ROSE KINGSLEY, DAUGHTER OF THE NOVELIST, DELIVERS A LECTURE ON THE POET'S BIRTHDAY.

In honor of the birthday of Shakespeare, Stratford-on-Avon was very gay on the 23d of April, which fell on a Friday, and as Friday is the market day the streets were busy with farmers from the country round, as well as with a throng of visitors. The Rev. R. S. De Courcy Laffan, late Head Master of the Grammar School, visited Stratford, and with a number of the boys of the school carried a wreath to place on the tomb of the most illustrious of the school's pupils. In the afternoon a representative audience gathered in the old Guildhall to hear a lecture on "Shakespeare in Warwickshire," by Miss Rose Kinsley, a daughter of Charles Kingsley. The fine old Guildhall was restored in 1894, by the removal of partitions erected early in this century, to something like its condition in the poet's time.

Miss Kingsley spoke of the saying that "An artist keeps the colors of his country through life." If one sought for local color in a writer's works it would be found to grow and strengthen as he grew older, and come out most fully when, in mature and failing years, he reverted to the scenes of his childhood. The local color of Shakespeare's works would be found a cipher more interesting and far more trustworthy than anything imagined by the wild Baconian theorists. The key to Shakespeare's thought and feeling was to be found in the villages and hamlets around Stratford, in the Arden of Warwickshire, and in the speech still in use. The names with which we were familiar in the plays were still to be seen painted on the wagons lumbering through the local lanes. Our knowledge of Shakespeare was based upon (1) the undisputed facts, (2) the traditions, and (3) the evidence in the writings of close acquaintance with the local customs, people, speech, and events. The facts were briefly outlined, and the traditions of the deer stealing and the drinking at Bidford. Miss Kingsley could not doubt that there was a substantial basis of truth under them. She believed that the deer stealing caused Shakespeare to leave Warwickshire, and to bear a grudge against Sir Thomas Lucy. Bardolph was named as a coney-catching rascal, and one Bardolph was Chamberlain of Stratford in 1582. Probably the deer were stolen from Fulbroke Park, which was close to John Shakespeare's meadow, and the poet was a master of forestry, woodcraft, and forest law. A great number of interesting references were made to the local names of people, local terms, and peculiarities of speech, and two or three local incidents were mentioned in the plays.

### Louis Napoleon to George Sand.

Letters addressed to George Sand by Louis Napoleon have just been published in the Figaro. They were written when Louis was confined in the prison of Ham. In one letter he writes: "I desire liberty, even power, but I should prefer to die in prison rather than to owe my elevation to a lie. I am not a Republican, because I believe the Republic to be impossible at the present time in the presence of monarchical Europe and of the divisions of parties."

In another letter, of June 20, 1845, he says: "In the moral and political world to know the point at which liberty ends and license begins, at which power ends and arbitrariness commences, to perceive where courage changes into temerity, tenderness into weakness, and the love of good into folly, is to be versed in the most complete handbook of philosophy. The science of limits is, therefore, the veritable science of the human race." The conclusion is a graceful one: "And I perceive my paper, like your patience, has a limit which I will not outstep."

### New Exports Since McKinley Came In.

From Harper's Weekly.

An occasional benefactor of this department of The Weekly relates that a number of men were recently discussing present conditions at their club. One of them advanced the proposition that the McKinley Administration had not as yet brought about any marked advance in the country's prosperity.

"Oh, I don't know about that," quickly observed another. "We are already sending 'hay' to England and 'porter' to France."

"Nothing was said," adds the occasional benefactor, "of the beneficent influence of our sending an 'angel' to Turkey."

### Whittier's Name.

Whence "Whittier," which we all unite with the revered memory of John Greenleaf Whittier? Some one looking up "Whittier" at its place of derivation, which is in England, found it was not discoverable. Whitter was in Cheshire, Devon, Sussex, but not with the interpolating "i." Many names are derived from trade. The aristocratic "Tolliver," "Taillefer," "Tallefferro," simply meant the French blacksmith who worked with iron. We have tailor, from the French tailleur, and fer is iron. Canon Bardsley, in "English Surnames," tells of "John le Tawyere" and of "Geoffrey le Whitetawier." The calling of these men was to dress goat or kid skins and to make them supple and white for the gloves. There are then Wyteweres, Whitawyers, with Wittoweres. Evidently our own Whittier came from a tanner's stock.

### Verses on a Dictionary Maker.

The following verses were addressed to Prof. Skeat by Dr. Murray in The London Daily News as a congratulatory effusion on Prof. Skeat's having finished with the first seven letters of the alphabet and his beginning with "H" for the new English Dictionary:

I'm glad that you've done—so I hear you say—
With words that begin with D,
And have left H. B. to the Glad and Gay
With the Glory that waits on G;
And you laugh Ha! Ha! defying fate,
As you tackle the terrible aspirate,
The H that appalls the Cockney crew,
Lancashire, Essex, and Shropshire, too.
For they cannot abide the Hunter's Horn,
And hold e'en Heavenly Hosts in scorn;
And I fear there are some that can scarcely say
Why you didn't give Hat when you worked at A,
Whose utterance leaves some doubt between
The human Hair and an Air serene,
The Harrow that creeps and the Arrow that flies,
The Heels where chilblains are want to rise
And the nice fat Eels that are baked in pies!
We all rejoice on this New Year's Day
To hear you are fairly upon your way
To Honor and Happiness, Hope and Health—
I would you were nearer to Worldly Wealth.

### Women as African Travelers.

This expression, "The gentler sex are tramping through Africa," would be rather inappropriate when applied to women, and so one might in a more "genteel" paraphrase refer to their "waltzing" or "pirouetting" or "chasséing" through the Dark Continent. Miss Kingsley having visited the cannibals, other ladies seem intent on satisfying their natural curiosity, and accordingly there are to be several books telling of women's experiences in the Benighted Land. Will lady tourists open up Africa? Evidently woman is approaching a higher sphere, but

"Will it come with a rose or a briar?
Will it come with a blessing or curse
Will its bonnets be lower or higher?
Will its morals be better or worse?"

### Miss Braddon's Paper Consumption.

Dwell, if you can, on the number of pounds of coal Miss Braddon has burned or caused to be burned in the production of her novels. How endlessly has the piston rushed to and fro, the fly wheel turned, and the presses clanged all in Miss Braddon's behalf. What a pyramid of paper has been used, what a Dead Sea of ink has been exhausted to the last viscid drop for the lady's requirements. Miss Braddon's fifty-eighth romance, "Under Love's Rule," is the last one, but let us hope it is not to be the very last.

## The Far West Ninety Years Ago.

JOURNALS OF TRADERS AND EXPLORERS NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.*

No one but Dr. Coues would have had either the ability or the courage to work up into an understandable and convenient form the manuscript journals of Alexander Henry, a fur trader of the Northwest Company, and of David Thompson, an official surveyor and explorer of the same company. Both of these men worked their way through the almost unknown West during the first fifteen years of this century.

There were two Alexander Henrys, and the one whose adventures are given in extenso in these volumes is known as the "younger." The elder Alexander Henry was his uncle. Dr. Coues by no means draws a flattering picture of his particular Alexander Henry. His business was to trade with the Indians for their peltry, "whom he cheated and debauched, as a matter of course, with assiduity and success, upon strictly business principles, and often the most approved methods." Remarkable it is that such a man had either the time or the inclination to keep a record of his travels. He seems, however, when not selling bad liquor to Indians to have been always busy with his pen. During fifteen years, beginning in 1799, Henry kept an extended journal, recording events from day to day. It was a long, a hard travel from Lake Superior to the Pacific, but the man wrote up, one might say, every step of the way.

Selling his bad liquor, he passed through what are now the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Assiniboia, Keewatin, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and other parts of British Columbia, and through what are to-day called Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington in the United States. All the Indians Henry traded with, and he mentions Ojibways, Sioux, Crees, Assiniboines, Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegans, Atsinas, Sarcees, and on the Pacific side the Chinooks, Clatsops, Slaves, and others.

Dr. Coues, declaring that Henry the elder was the first white man who penetrated to the plains of the Saskatchewan, thinks it opportune that the continuation of the narrative should be credited to Henry the younger, and the compiler explains why heretofore Henry the younger's diary has slept so long almost unknown. "The original notebooks or diaries penned 'manu sua' Dr. Coues has never seen. One George Coventry, in or about 1824, certainly had access to the originals, and so he copied what Henry must have written, and this copy is preserved in the Library of the Parliament of Ottawa. There can be, Dr. Coues is positive, no question as to the authenticity of the Coventry copy. With a labor which is astounding, Dr. Coues, knowing, as we have said, the entire matter more thoroughly than does anybody else, follows Henry day by day, and in copious notes preceses all the geographical data. More than this, though David Thompson's journey is not given in detail, the compiler takes Thompson over a great deal of the same ground, and so makes Thompson verify Henry.

Dr. Coues's difficult task may be better understood when he tells how tangled as to its English was the Henry-Coventry text. Henry knew how to get the better of the Indian in trade, but certainly wrote very bad English. Whether the compounding of Henry and Coventry made such a shocking mess of it, no one will ever know. Dr. Coues states that Henry never "went" anywhere, but "proceeded" there. He never "saw," but he "perceived," or he "observed." It became then necessary to recast the whole diary into plain English, and this task Dr. Coues has cleverly accomplished.

The original Thompson documents are preserved intact in Toronto, but no one would care to republish them, because they consist of "astronomical calculations, traverse tables, and other mathematical data." Trade was Henry's sole object. Thompson cared nothing for pelts. He was a man of science. Dr. Coues lauds Thompson for his discoveries as "the pathfinder of more than one way across the Continental Divide from Saskatchewan and Athabascan to Columbian waters." Thompson was the maker of what was then the greatest of maps, the one called "Map of the Northwestern Territory of the Province of Canada," and this map, which has never been printed heretofore, finds a place in Dr. Coues's volumes.

Henry was drowned in 1814 in the Columbia. Thompson died in 1857 at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. The two men seem to have met often in their journeys, but had no liking for each other. Henry begins his journal in 1799, and Dr. Coues thinks he was in Manitoba, some forty miles west-northwest of Portage la Prairie. The last entry is dated May 21, 1814, on the Columbia River, and on the 22d Henry was drowned.

All through the text you may find Henry intent on selling spirits, which he calls "saulteur liquor." A gill of alcohol in a quart of water was the approved mixture, and for this the Indian would give six prime beavers. Describing the savages' love for liquor, Henry writes: "A common dram shop in a civilized country is a paradise compared to the Indian trade. • • • Love of liquor is their ruling passion, and when intoxicated they (the Indians) will commit any crime to obtain drink. To this end they frequently pillage a trader, and even threaten him with death, and sometimes, when sober, they rob him of both wet and dry goods. It therefore requires a person to be continually on his guard against them, and to allow them to play no tricks with impunity." Wherever this trader went the Indians, exchanging their furs for his liquor, became drunk. You get somewhat fatigued, with the constant scenes of debauchery. The habits and cus-

*NEW LIGHTS ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST. The Manuscript Journals of Alexander Henry, Fur Trader of the Northwest Company, and of David Thompson, Official Geographer and Explorer of the Same Company. 1799-1814. Edited, with copious critical commentary, by Elliott Coues. In three volumes. New York: Francis P. Harper.

toms of the Indians are described. Evidently Henry hated the Indians; he has never a good word to say for them.

He studied the vocabularies of the Flatheads, the Ogebois, Kinistineaux, Slaves, and Assiniboines, and set down a fairly long list of their words. Buffalo were in enormous quantity in Henry's time, and, what with elk or deer, there was rarely any lack of food. If there were occasional attacks from Indians, Henry does not mention such fighting. After crossing the Rocky Mountains and the subsequent long journey in 1813, (Nov. 15,) Henry arrived at Astoria. Thompson had been there in 1811. Astor's company had founded Astoria in 1811. Alexander Ross has given in detail the early conditions of this settlement. Here Henry found a small vessel of ten tons called the Dolly. She had been built by the Pacific Fur Company with timber brought from New York, the ship carpenters being John Weeks and Johan Koaster, who came to Astoria in the Tonquin. The little vessel had been named after Astor's wife. The Dolly had been in a measure abandoned, and Henry, having concluded certain arrangements with her owners, now used her for trading purposes. Exchanges of liquor for furs went on, and on the Pacific side the same revolting scenes of debauchery as to the eastward continued. Henry was to have gone to London by ship, and so returned home, when in a squall on the Columbia, with six other men, he was drowned.

Dr. Coues's study and research, as shown in these two volumes, are simply marvelous and worthy of the man who has told so admirably of the labors of Lewis and Clark. Innumerable geographical and historical facts then relative to the West almost unknown before are made perfectly clear in these volumes.

## How England Has Grown.

### STRIKING ADVANCE THAT HAS BEEN MADE SINCE CAESAR LANDED.*

In 1890 Mr. Gibbins's "The Industrial History of England" achieved an unqualified success. At the time of its publication the author called it modestly "a preliminary sketch," an introduction, as it were, to a subject he trusted he would later on develop and amplify. In the volume before us, with greater room, he has been able to connect economic and industrial questions "with social, political, and military movements" in England. The endeavor has then been made in this work to show how came about such a development.

Is it not evident that in the history of a nation there are no facts which have not some bearing on the industry of that country? As Walpole said, "The progress of mankind is written in the history of its tools," and Prof. Mason will agree with this dictum, that when the bronze axe took the place of the stone one it was of more importance than any change of dynasty the world has known. We may give due attention to the spiritualistic wants of man, but may not ignore his materialistic needs—and do what we may, if trade and manufactures are neglected in the study of a people, but a slight insight into their condition is obtainable. We may, when examining the early history of England, believe that the people and the country always had a special fitness for the pursuits of industry and commerce, but "we are apt to forget that this fitness has only been discovered in very recent times, and that, till the days of Elizabeth the English were far behind several European nations, if not in economic development, at any rate in economic supremacy." Mr. Gibbins goes so far as to think that Englishmen are not inventive, and that they owe their progress in art and manufactures to foreign influences.

England is made up to-day of a mixed population, and we find traces of Teutonic, Roman, Celtic, and prehistoric races, and these have contributed their quota to the economic progress of the nation and to the physical peculiarities of the individual. "Many an agricultural laborer of to-day shows in the cast of his features and shape of head a continuity of descent from the prehistoric inhabitant of his native land, beside which the pedigree traced from a Norman noble fades into the insignificance of modernity."

Passing over primitive man in England, his conditions being about the same as those we find now among native African tribes, leaving aside the stone and bronze ages, the Celtic, and other influences, the first acquaintance we have with the island is when it was visited by Pytheas, who left the Greek colony of Massalia (Marseilles) about 350 B. C., to explore "the Celtic countries." What the Greeks wanted was tin, and the explorer wrote that he had found a hospitable people, who had commercial relations. They traded in tin, sending it to Gaul, and were besides that agriculturists.

Caesar's two expeditions to Britain (55 and 54 B. C.) were failures, and it was only a century or more afterward that Britain became Roman. Romans were the masters for 350 years, when the last legions left the island in 407 A. D. It is not easy to estimate what were the exact effects of this long occupation. Writers differ as to this influence. The general impression is that it was but slight, "skin deep," affecting rather the higher classes than the lower ones. Better roads were built, for the Roman was a great road maker, and commerce was improved. Harbors on the south and east coasts did a busy trade with Gaul, and there were imports of certain luxuries.

There is not much to be said of the Saxon invasion, only that after awhile agriculture became more general. "The crafts and manufactures were few and simple. Fine arts and works in metal and embroideries were confined to the monasteries, which also imported them." The coal and iron were untouched. It was the tilling of the fields which occupied the people. "Land, in fact, was the basis of everything." Mr. Gibbins notes that Bristol was the centre of the traffic in slaves, and remained so till the twelfth century, England and Danish slaves being shipped to Germany. "The devout Gytha, Earl Godwin's wife, is said to have shipped whole gangs, especially of young and pretty women, for sale in Denmark. As in many modern instances, her piety was not allowed to prejudice her pocket."

Mr. Gibbins enters fully into the holding of land, and he believes that the present system of holding private property has existed from all time in England, as opposed to the general commercial idea. He repeats that sharp expression of that great authority, Sir Henry Maine, that "the change from common to private ownership is the sign of an advancing civilization." The feudal system certainly existed in England before William came, and he and the Norman Kings only organized and crystallized it.

We get some valuable data from the Domesday Book, which survey was originated in 1085, and finished perhaps in 1086, for we obtain thereby facts of population. These statistics are of course more or less reliable. The male population of thirty-four counties is given to be 283,242. Applying modern rules of amplificatiion to these figures, it would give us a total of 1,400,000. Allowing for omissions and blunders, we may add 400,000 more, and so 1,800,000 seems to have been the population. What is not so well known is this, that this population was not doubled till the reign of Charles II. The chief towns were London, Bristol, Norwich, Lincoln, Oxford, York, Exeter, Winchester, and Dover. Mr. Gibbins explains how towns obtained their charters, the various gilds, the merchants and manufactures and trades, and especially how the Flemings were the weavers and cloth makers of the period, for England was then a producer of wool.

This one topic of wool, the development of the woolen industry, Mr. Gibbins gives much space to. Its importance as a raw material is evident very early, for it had to do with England's diplomatic relations with Flanders. England had a monopoly of the wool trade. From the thirteenth to the seventeenth century the farmers of Western Europe could not keep sheep, for "war was constantly devastating their homesteads." Spain made wool, but only adapted to one certain class of material, and the supply was precarious.

"The chief growers of wool were the Cistercian monks, who owned huge flocks of sheep. The wool grown near Leominster, in Herefordshire, was the finest of all, and, generally speaking, that grown in Wiltshire, Essex, Sussex, Hampshire, Oxfordshire, Cambridge, and Warwickshire, was the best. The poorest came from the North of England, and from the southern downs. There were a number of different breeds of sheep, for care was taken to improve the breed, and it would seem that forty-four different brands of English wool, ranging in value from £13 to £2 10s. the sack, (of 364 pounds,) were recognized both in the home and foreign markets. The average price of wool from 1200 to 1400 was 2s. 1½d. per clove of seven pounds, i. e., a little over 3d. a pound, sometimes 4d. In the middle of this period (1354) the average annual export, according to Misselden, was about 32,000 sacks, which is equal to 11,648,000 pounds, representing a value of some £180,683 yearly. At this time the export trade in wool between England and the Low Counties was not carried on by English merchants, but by foreigners, and chiefly those belonging to what was known as the Hanse of London. This was not the great Teutonic Hansa, but was an association of merchants from the towns of Rheims, Amiens, and others in North France and Flanders, and even from Paris. Merchants also came from Cologne. These merchants would supply the towns on the Rhine, for many of these cities had flourishing cloth manufactories."

Naturally, in process of time, there was an exchange of commodities, and Mr. Gibbins shows the cost of the finer with the commoner grades of goods, during several centuries.

"Rich people used to purchase the fine cloths from abroad—e. g., linen from Liege and Flanders, generally, and velvet and silk goods from Genoa and Venice—although there was certainly a silk industry in London, carried on chiefly by women, and protected by an act of 1455. Misselden mentions the import of 1,831 pieces of fine cloth, valued at no less than £6 each. But in the England of which we are now speaking, the textile industry was prevented from attaining a full development from the fact that, though general, they were strictly local, and, moreover, those who practiced them did not look upon their handicraft as their sole means of handicraft, but even until the eighteenth century, were generally engaged in agricultural as well. * * * An evidence of the inferiority of English to Flemish cloth is given by the fact that an act of 1261 attempts to prohibit the import of spun stuff and the export of wool."

England always has been kind to those driven from their homes by religious persecution, and the Flemings and Huguenots later on did much to enrich England.

"Whether the growth of the worsted cloth industry was connected or not with Flemish immigration we cannot determine, but after the Flemings came, it seemed to have increased. The manufacture was confirmed to the town of Worstead by a patent of 1315, and in 1328 also. Edward III. issued a letter patent on behalf of the clothworkers in worsted in the County of Norfolk. The manufacture was already so extensive and important that next year a special "aninager" (or cloth searcher) was appointed to inspect the worsted stuffs of Norwich and district, who held his office for twenty years. In 1348, however, on the petition of the worsted weavers and merchants themselves, the patent was revoked, and the aninager removed. But in 1410, after Norwich had gained a new charter, (1403,) the power of the "aninage" was once more given at its own request to its Mayor and Sheriffs, or their Deputies.

Fairs were important centres of business in England in the past.

"The greatest of all English fairs, and that which kept its reputation and importance the longest, was the Fair of Stourbridge, near Cambridge. It was of European renown, and lasted three weeks, being opened on the 18th of September. Its importance was due to the fact that it was within easy reach of the ports of the east coast, such as Lynn, Colchester, and Blakeney, which at that time were very accessible, and much frequented. Hither came the Venetian and Genoese merchants, with stores of Eastern produce—silks and velvets, cotton, and precious stones. The Flemish merchants brought the fine linens and cloths of Bruges, Liege, Ghent, and other manufacturing towns. Frenchmen and Spaniards were present with their wines; Norwegian sailors with tar and pitch, and the mighty traders of the Hansa towns exposed for sale furs and amber for the rich, iron and copper for the farmers, and flax for the housewives, while homely fustian, buckram, wax, herrings, and canvas mingled incongruously in their booths with strange, far-off Eastern spices and ornaments, and, in return, the English farmers—or traders on their behalf—carried to the fair hundreds of huge wool sacks, wherewith to clothe the natives of Europe, or barley for the Flemish breweries, with corn and horses and cattle also. Lead was brought from the mines of Derbyshire and tin from Cornwall; even some iron from Sussex, but this was accounted inferior to the imported metal."

At the close of the Middle Ages important social and economic changes took place.

"In the fifteenth century, to take the highest rank first, the great nobles and feudal lords were at the height of their power and splendor, but their glory was as that of the sun before it sinks suddenly out of sight amid a bank of stormy clouds. Fierce, ambitious, covetous, and unrelentingly greedy, both of power and land, they were nevertheless the political leaders of a people whom they alternately terrorized and cajoled, and they recognized the circumstances which their position entailed. In their huge fortified houses and castles they kept enormous retinues of officers and servants, all arranged in distinct grades, and provided with regular allowances of food and clothing. Their households were arranged upon a scale of almost royal magnificence, and yet the most accurate accounts of income and expenditure were duly kept and audited. The baron's castle was both a court for the neighboring squires, smaller nobles, and gentry and a school of knightly accomplishments and culture for their sons, while the huge kitchen and wardrobes afforded a continual market to the agriculturists and tradesmen of the district. His progress from one establishment to another made him known all over the country and increased his political prestige and popularity. The houses of the Bishops and other great church dignitaries, and some of the larger monasteries, rivaled those of the barons in their magnitude and influence. The nobility and the great officers of the Church had, in fact, an amount of wealth and power which they have rarely surpassed at any time of their history."

The natural wealth in metals England possessed always had a certain importance, and as the years went on this added materially to the commercial importance of the island. In the fifteenth century conditions are thus described:

"England supplied nearly all Western Europe with two most important metals—tin and lead—the former coming chiefly from Cornwall and the latter from Derbyshire, though in neither case exclusively from these counties. Bodmin was the chief seat of the tin trade. Our huge mineral wealth in coal and iron was hardly yet touched, even for home use, and hardly any was exported. Our exports were numerous and varied, their number being balanced by the greater bulk and value of our exports of wool and lead. A fair amount of trade was done with Portugal and Spain, which sent us iron and war horses; Gascony and other parts of France sent their wines; rich velvets, linens, and fine cloths were imported from Ghent, Liege, Bruges, and other Flemish manufacturing towns."

During the Crusades the importance of Venice was paramount. It was the Venetians who gave the means of transportation and were the bankers. Relations then with Venice, dating from long back, were continuous with English merchants.

"Our most important trade in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries centred round the annual visits of the Venetian fleet to the southern shores of England. This was a great company of trading vessels, which left Venice every year upon a visit to England and Flanders. Our English vessels did not at this time often venture into the Mediterranean, and so all the stores of the Southern European countries, and more especially the treasures of the East, came to us through the agency of Venice. Laden with silks, satins, fine damasks, cottons, and other then costly garments, together with rare Eastern spices, precious stones, and sweet wines, this fleet sailed slowly along the shores of the Mediterranean, trading at the ports of Italy, Southern France, and Spain, until it passed through the Straits of Gibraltar, and at length came up the Channel and reached our southern ports. When it had reached the Downs the fleet broke up for a time, some vessels putting in at Sandwich, Rye, and other towns, and a large number stopping at Southampton, while others went to Flanders. * * * This annual visit was very convenient for English traders before our own merchants ventured far away from our coasts. But it is a sign of the increased commercial enterprise of England in the sixteenth century that the visit then became unprofitable, and the last time the Venetian fleet came to our shores was in 1587."

England's relationship with the Netherlands had always been intimate. Antwerp was the leading port of all the Flemish cities, but the time came, owing to Spanish influences, when the centre of trade was moved from Antwerp to London.

"The prosperity of Antwerp did not last quite a century. Like all Flemish towns it suffered severely under the Spanish invasion and the persecutions of the notorious Alva. In 1567 it was ruinously sacked, its commerce was forced into new channels, and the disaster was completed by the sacking of the town again in 1585. Antwerp's ruin was London's gain. Even in 1567, at the time of the first sacking, and earlier still, many Protestants, Flemish merchants and manufacturers, fled to England, where, as Sir Thomas Gresham promised them, they found peace and welcome, and in their turn gave a great impulse to English commercial prosperity. Throughout Elizabeth's reign, in fact, there was a continual influx of Protestant refugees to our shores, and Elizabeth and her statesmen had the sagacity to encourage these industrious and wealthy immigrants. Besides aiding our manufacturers they aided our commerce. In 1588 there were thirty-eight Flemish merchants established in London, who subscribed £5,000 toward the defense of England against the Spanish Armada. The greatness of Antwerp was transferred to London, where the new treasures of the two Americas were found side by side with the products of Europe and the East."

Mr. Gibbins notes the attempts made in England in the sixteenth century to create monopolies. Human greed remains a constant factor:

"Another important sign of the growth of manufactures is seen in the fruitless attempts to confine a particular manufacture to a particular town. This is a sure indication that the manufacture of that article was increasing in country districts, and that competition was operating in a new and unexpected way upon the older industries. An example of this may be seen in the monopoly granted by Parliament in Henry VIII.'s reign (1530) to Bridport, in Dorsetshire, 'for the making of cabels, hawsers, ropes, and all other tackling.' This monopoly was granted upon the complaint made by the citizens of Bridport that their town 'was like to be utterly decayed,' owing to the competition of 'the people of the adjacent parts,' who were therefore by this monopoly forbidden to make any sorts of rope. The only result of this measure, however, was to transfer the ropemaking industry from Dorset to Yorkshire, and Bridport was in a worse plight than before. In the same reign (1534) the inhabitants of Worcester, Evesham, Droitwitch, Kidderminster, and Broomsgrove, then almost the only towns in Worcestershire, complained that 'divers persons dwelling in the hamlets, thorps, and villages of the country made all manner of cloths, and exercised shearing, pulling, and weaving within their own houses to the great depopulation of city and towns.' A monopoly was granted to the towns, the only result of which was that they became poorer than before, a great portion of the local industry being transferred to Leeds."

Passing rapidly onward to the last half of the eighteenth century, we now find the real beginning of England's great industries, and that came about when the factory system took the place of the domestic one. The four great inventors who contributed most to the commercial importance of England were Hargreaves, Arkwright, Crompton, and Cartwright.

"In 1770 James Hargreaves, a carpenter and weaver of Standhill, near Blackburn, patented the spinning jenny, i. e., a frame with a number of spindles, side by side, which were fed by machinery, and by which many threads might be spun at once, instead of only one, as had been the case in the old one-thread spinning wheel. Hargreaves first used this 'jenny' for some time in his own house, and was at once enabled to spin eight times as much yarn as before by using 8 spindles; but afterward 16, then 20 and 30 were used, and even 120. In 1771 Arkwright established a successful mill at Cromford, on the Derwent, in which he employed his patent spinning machine, or 'water-frame,' an improvement upon a former invention of Wyatt's, which derived its name from the fact that it was worked by water power. A few years later (1779) both these inventions were superseded by that of Samuel Crompton, a spinner, but the son of a farmer, near Bolton, who added domestic spinning and weaving to agriculture. His machine, the 'mule,' combined and added to the principles of both the previous inventions, and was called by this name as being the hybrid offspring of its mechanical predecessors. * * * These three inventions, however, only increased the power of spinning raw material into yarn; what was now wanted was a machine that would perform a similar service for weaving. This was discovered by Dr. Edmund Cartwright, a Kentish clergyman, and was patented as the 'power loom' in April, 1785, but did not begin to be much used till 1813."

Examining other conditions as they exist to-day, the author presents the following conclusions:

We have only to look round Europe to-day, and we may judge from the occurrences of the present how far economic questions are in the forefront of politics. Continental nations are struggling, under the double burden of military necessities and protected tariffs, and are trying to find a market for their protected manufactures by an aggressive colonization that is increasingly likely to involve them in international difficulties. France has sought fresh colonies in Madagascar, Africa, and the far East, and her interests are continually clashing with those of England. Germany and our own country are face to face in Africa. Both France and Germany are seriously threatened from time to time with international dissensions, proceeding entirely from labor troubles, and the same causes are operating in Spain and Austria. The agricultural crisis that has long prevailed in Russia only aggravates the general financial difficulties of that much-disturbed and much-disturbing empire.

Surely it was to the late Thorold Rogers that the distinction was due of having brought together in a thorough and understandable way the trade relations of the England of the past. He was the master of the intricate study of the industrial history of England and of social conditions, and so we may say with him, that by the examination of what once took place we may better understand what is to come. Mr. Gibbins's volume is of the highest in-

*INDUSTRY IN ENGLAND. Historical Outlines. By H. de B. Gibbins. With maps, tables, and plans. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

terest, and most opportune, for nowhere have we seen better shown the history of the many advantages England obtained when she became an advocate of free trade.

## Mark Twain as a Critic.

A VOLUME OF ESSAYS IN WHICH HE DOES NOT SHINE IN THAT CAPACITY.*

The genial author of "Tom Sawyer" and "The Innocents Abroad," with a critical flail in his hand, slashing about most vigorously and thumping any head that dares to pop up in his path, is surely a spectacle worthy of the pen of a Homer. Far be it from us to bestride the path of this critical Apollyon. He shall have all the room he needs, and he needs a great deal. To attempt an adequate criticism of this Occidental Saint-Beuve, one would require to have had his experience in the picturesque days of '49, to have grasped the roots of the English tongue in their native bogs, and to possess his utter disregard for the construction which others may put upon his sweeping assertions. Some one once said that American humor depended largely upon its palpable exaggeration. Mr. Clemens appears to be of the opinion that criticism is built on similar lines.

Yet when we come to make a careful examination of Mr. Clemens's new collection of essays, we find that his methods do not run to wildness except when he has the wrong side of a case—and that seems to be the side which he prefers. There are four professedly critical (or controversial) essays in the volume, and three of them do not reflect much credit on Mr. Clemens, though they are unquestionably full of superficial brilliance and verbal cleverness. With one of these four essays every decent man will sympathize, and every critic will praise it. This essay is "In Defense of Harriet Shelley." It is a reply to that part of Prof. Dowden's "Life of Shelley" which threw aspersions upon the good name of Shelley's first wife. It is not practicable to review this essay in full, but it may be said that it is lucid, logical, clear-cut in its thought and its expression, and sharper than a serpent's tooth in its laudable sarcasm.

Mr. Clemens has shown very clearly that Prof. Dowden's assumption that Shelley deserted the girl of sixteen, who gave him the sacred treasure of her virgin trust and love, because that girl had betrayed his honor is a baseless and cowardly slander. Every right-minded man will wish to grip the hand of the honest American who arose to protect the good name of a girl-wife when she was no longer among the living to protect it for herself. How well Mr. Clemens has discharged his self-imposed task let the readers learn by perusing the book. If he does not find anything else to his taste in the whole volume he will find this one essay worth the price of the book.

Fewer, however, will applaud his remarks under the title of "What Paul Bourget Thinks of Us." That was not nearly so important a matter as Mr. Clemens thought it was. "M. Bourget, as teacher," he says, "would simply be France teaching us." That is a gratuitous assumption of extraordinary proportions. No one would have suspected, if Mr. Clemens had not said this, that M. Bourget represented France. It was generally supposed that the Gallic republic was several sizes larger than a writer of M. Bourget's calibre, who is neither a Zola nor a Victor Hugo. Having made this assumption, Mr. Clemens proceeded to inform France that she had an enormous surplus of impudence in trying to teach us anything. He hurled brutal epigrams at the entire nation, as represented in his mind by M. Bourget, and summed up his argument by an innuendo couched in an anecdote. He declared that the social life of the nation was represented by its novels, and that as most French novels dealt with violations of the laws of chastity the French people were not nice.

No wonder that Frenchmen took up the cudgels for their country. Mr. Clemens might have confined his criticism to a scathing refutation of M. Bourget's charges—a method which he used with so much success in his answer to Prof. Dowden; but when he went beyond the necessities of the case and began to shout "You're another," he laid himself open to just the kind of answer he got from M. Max O'Rell. That gentleman came back at him in his own style, and compelled him to write a second article, which was lamentably feeble. It was all very well for him to assume that M. Bourget had really inspired this article and to lament that he did not write it himself. "Because," he says, "then it would have replied—and that is really what a reply is for." It is a great pity that Mr. Clemens had not thought of that bright remark before he sat down to write his own reply. The next time Mr. Clemens is seized with a desire to defend the American people from the assaults of a foreigner, he would better ask the American people's permission. Perhaps it could find a champion with less wit and more common sense. It would be easy to write a page of this paper about Mr. Clemens's essay on "Fenimore Cooper's Literary Offenses." It is a piece of critical cutting and slashing which bears about the same relation to real criticism as a cod fisherman's use of his club does to the art of fencing. It has some good points, for no sane student of literature believes that Cooper's works are faultless. But it is not true that "the 'Deerslayer' tale accomplishes nothing and arrives in the air." The object of the expedition of Natty and Chingachgook is the rescue of Hist, and that is accomplished. A subsidiary purpose of the expedition is to give Deerslayer an opportunity to go on his first warpath. That is accomplished. Furthermore, the tale establishes the foundations of a character which is consistently and artistically developed through a series of five books, and which is admitted to be one of the finest characters in American fiction. The delineation of character is a legitimate purpose of a story, and in spite of Mr. Clemens's assertion that Natty's language is inconsistent, Cooper has fully delineated his character. And his language is not inconsistent, but is simply made to appear so by Mr. Clemens's scrappy quotation. Our critic furthermore proceeds to arraign Cooper for the impossibility of some of his incidents. He is particularly annoyed about the rifle-shooting match in "Pathfinder." It is quite true that the incident seems improbable. But unfortunately for Mr. Clemens it is possible, as can be easily demonstrated by any one acquainted with the feats of the early backwoodsmen. If Mr. Clemens had taken the trouble to read some of Mr. Cooper's footnotes on that topic he would have known what he was talking about. Cooper did.

Mr. Clemens is also unduly excited about the feat of Jasper Eau Donce in saving the Scud by anchoring on a lee shore and letting the undertow take the strain off her cable. Says Mr. Clemens: "Cooper was a sailor—a naval officer—yet he gravely tells us how," &c. Knowing that Cooper was a sailor, Mr. Clemens might have gone and asked some other sailor—one who knew Ontario—whether such a thing were possible. But no, we are asked to accept a demolition of this incident on the authority of a man whose claim to nautical skill is that he once went to a ship captain to grumble about coffee, which was tea.

The other articles in Mr. Clemens's book are of no grave importance. They are "How to Tell a Story," which is inane; "Traveling With a Reformer," which is delightful; "The Private History of the Jumping Frog Story," which is interesting, and "Mental Telegraphy Again," which is anything you like. The critical essays go to show that Mr. Clemens is not a critic, but a special pleader; and a very erratic one, too.

*HOW TO TELL A STORY, and Other Essays. By Mark Twain. New York: Harper & Brothers.

## Italian Architecture.

AN ILLUSTRATED VOLUME ON THE PERIOD OF THE RENAISSANCE.*

In his article on "The Education of an Architect," published a couple of years ago, Mr. Henry Rutgers Marshall remarked that architecture is the one of the fine arts in which the general public at all times takes the deepest interest, and he might have added the one of which the general public is most deeply ignorant. Of late, however, the popularizing movement in literature has swept architecture in with the rest of the arts and sciences concerning which the average reader is being valiantly educated.

Mr. Anderson has prepared a book concerning the Renaissance in Italy such as he had often himself felt the need of "not so many years ago when endeavoring to form some conception of what was meant by Renaissance architecture and to distinguish its different phases," and such as he has often been asked to recommend to others. He has covered the ground somewhat superficially, of course, as was necessary to bring the volume within the scale and price desired, but he has devoted four-fifths of his space to discussion of the earlier and culminating periods, leaving the decadent period upon which English writers have so much insisted to be crowded into the last chapter.

In this way the attention of the reader is focused upon the brilliant opening of the Renaissance, which, according to Mr. Anderson's point of view, was by no means altogether a time of imitation and emulation. He takes exception in ardent language to Mr. Ferguson's sweeping conclusion that the Renaissance styles of architecture "may be designated the copying or imitative styles," and that in them "the element of truthfulness is altogether wanting," and especially does he deny the statement of the same writer that architecture "has also in modern times lost all ethnographic significance." Mr. Anderson writes:

"Regarded as the history of the period and the people, written in stone for present and future ages, the architecture of the Italian Renaissance is one of the most luminous of all histories. By the operation of the universal law of natural selection it has registered the awakened enthusiasm of the time for what was glorious and beautiful in the ancient world, the enlarged consciousness of its free will, and the possibilities of human life and effort; while it records on the very face of it, so that he who runs may read, the habits of the people, the condition and nature of trades, commerce, and arts, and the character and varying power of the Governments of the peninsula."

He adds, with something like indignation:

"And yet we are asked to believe, on high authority, that while the course of true architecture ran smoothly from prehistoric times to the end of the Gothic period, one style supplanting another in natural order, it there ended, and copyism or resuscitation of dead and unmeaning forms began and has since continued."

He does not deny the obvious degeneration of the Renaissance into formality and affectation, but he does decline to judge it by the productions of its weakest moment. He says:

"The earlier works bear no trace of this insincerity, and it is by them and those of the culminating period that the style must be judged."

The decay and death of Renaissance story Mr. Anderson traces not so much to the vaguely pernicious writings of Vitruvius, "that worst of architects," as to the influence of Michelangelo's insensitive of construction and liking for exaggerated scale. "Under the conviction that so great a personality could do nothing wrong," he says, "every solecism, vice, vulgarity was painfully copied by those who came under the influence of his work."

The book certainly loses nothing in interest by its spirit of advocacy, although the author's case seems to us but partially gained. It is easy, however, to accept the final conclusion:

"It is time to be rational and to leave off such characterization of Renaissance architecture as a plague or a pestilence, a sham art or a scenic affectation; while on the other hand it would be scarcely more conformable to common sense to exult and delight in it after the extravagant fashion of its originators and the chief performers in the movement, still less to attempt its servile imitation in our time."

And after Mr. Russell Sturgis's gloomy presage in his recent book on architecture we welcome Mr. Anderson's optimistic view of the future:

"If there be confidence in human progress, advancement in the quality of the intellectual productions is implied, and, whatever be the chaos and ruin in which we yet grope, the arts must one day give evidence of that progression. It appears a plain lesson of history that, even though at wide intervals and in favoring circumstances only, man's work may reach the sublime and may never long retain so much as a touch of perfection, still once and again, where life is most intense, some luminous path will show itself which all art shall follow, and architecture be made to serve every high and useful purpose and invest herself for a delightful season in yet fairer forms."

The illustrations, which in more than one sense are half the book, are very beautiful and upon a wonderfully liberal scale. Some of them are reductions of drawings by the author, and the majority are photographs from the buildings themselves.

*THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE RENAISSANCE IN ITALY. A General View for the Use of Students and Others. By William J. Anderson. With Forty-four Examples and other Plates, and Seventy-four Smaller Illustrations in the Text. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. New York. $8.

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Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1897.

### The New Museum at Cairo.

The position of the new Egyptian Museum, at Cairo, is fairly good and immensely better than that of the Gizeh one, which was almost unapproachable at times, owing to the obstructions caused by a bridge. The site of the new museum is on the Cairene bank of the Nile, not far from the Kasr-el-Nil Bridge, and convenient by water and by the railway. The cost of the museum is to be £110,000, but the probability is that much more money will have to be expended. Of course that most judicious man, Lord Cromer, holds the purse strings.

There are certain difficult problems architects would meet with anywhere in the construction of a museum, and these would be increased in Egypt on account of the glare and the heat. It might be said that the very best plan of a museum would be the one where there was only one ground floor and nothing above that. Every story a visitor has to climb is a loss of mental and physical vigor. The elevator, of course, does away in a large measure with this trouble, but when there is a field day at a museum, the elevator or elevators can really transport only a tithe of the visitors that come.

Of course Egypt is the true mine of what the natives call the "antica," and the Arabs are always digging. The licensed excavator may find the larger monuments, but the Arabs seize the majority of the lesser objects. There is, as Prof. Petrie has explained it, a certain period of idleness in the vicinity of the Nile during the flood, and it is just then that the native agriculturists fill up their time by exploring caves and old tombs and find rare pickings. Perhaps these native collectors never can be stopped, for there always are purchasers. There is only one method which could be used, and that would be to prohibit all exportations, but then, it never would be pleasant to hold up a tourist and strip him of a prized scarabaeus.

There was something curious, a return, as it were, to the past, when the foundation stone of the new museum at Cairo was put in position, in March. An Egyptian monolith coffer of the twelfth dynasty, 2500 B. C., served to hold the various documents of a world which was 4,397 years older than when the stone receptacle was made.

### Victorian Art at the Guild Hall.

Pretty generally the consensus of opinion relative to the loan collection of pictures shown by the Corporation of London at Guildhall and called "TheVictorian Art" is that, although the show is a fine one, it is not representative, there being too many commissions, and then there are pictures which were not painted during the Queen's reign. There are some 132 painters' names on the catalogue and 162 pictures. Alma Tadema has 4, Millais 7, Poynter 2, Rossetti 3, Turner 3, Leighton 2, Landseer 2, and Watts 3.

Of the early painters of the Victorian era there is a Wilkie, a Constable, a Muller, and a Linnell, but they are not representative pictures of these artists. There is a fine example of Lord Leighton's art, his "Cymon and Iphigenia," painted in 1884. Of the three Watts, there are his "Aurora," "The Rider of the War Horse," and "Brunhilda." What is it that possesses us with the idea, that Mr. Watts's figures are always sprawling? The Sargent is a strong portrait of Mrs. Hugh Hammersley, and is a masterful work, and there was to be a historical picture by Mr. Abbey, his "Richard, Duke of Gloster," only when the gallery was opened the picture had not come from Paris; but Mr. Whistler was not there, and maybe the author of "The Gentle Art" is not likely to forget it.

As to the Turners, the critics state that in his oils his pictures show the effects of time and are rapidly losing color. The Rossettis are not greeted with the acclamations once so lavishly bestowed on them. It used to be a heresy to honestly confess that Rossetti was more or less not understandable, and if you freed your mind in this way, you were assured that the fault was entirely your own, not the artist's. The good the pre-Raphaelites did for English art, must, however, never be forgotten by us.

General conclusions to be arrived at from studying the excellent catalogue, and the views of English newspaper critics, are about these: That England was great and is great in landscape art, but not in figure painting. And as comparisons become of obvious utility in a case like this, the artists of the United States show pretty much those English tendencies.

### A Health to Max Muller.

Had I all tongues Max Müller knows,
I could not with them all together
Tell half the debt a stranger owes
Who Oxford sees in pleasant weather.

The halls, the gardens, and the quads,
There's naught can match them on this planet,
Smiled on by all the partial gods,
Since Alfred (if 'twas he) began it;

But more than all the welcomes warm,
Thrown thick as lavish hands could toss 'em—
Why, they'd have wooed in Winter storm
One's very umbrella-stick to blossom!

Bring me a cup of All Souls' ale,
Better than e'er was bought with siller,
To drink (O, may the vow prevail!)
The health of Max* and Mrs. Müller!

*("Professor" I would fain have said,
But the pinched line would not admit it,
And where the nail submits its head,
There must the hasty hammer hit it!)

—James Russell Lowell, in Max Müller's Literary Reminiscences, in Cosmopolis for May.

## Fiction of the Season.

NOVELS AND SHORT STORIES OF VARYING DEGREES OF MERIT.*

Only the other day Guy Boothby's "Dr. Nikola" was the newest "shocker" in the fiction market. Now the industrious Australian tale weaver is at hand again with another thrilling, preposterous, audacious, and delightful yarn of the Orient, "The Beautiful White Devil." We shall not do him or his publishers the injustice to retell any part of the story. Let the voracious reader of novels of incident take it up with his keen appetite unimpaired by a foretaste. He will not lay it down until he has finished the very last chapter and learned what became of the lovely pirate of the Pacific and the China seas after she made that extraordinary escape from the London police.

The writers of this popular and estimable kind of fiction, who turn out their books so rapidly that the incredulous reviewer is frequently led to believe that their names stand for syndicates or corporations of romance writers who work together like factory hands, seem each to produce various brands of fiction suited to different tastes. "Dr. Nikola," for instance, is a work of larger pretense and more careful craftsmanship than "The Beautiful White Devil." The love of the occult, the yearning to penetrate great mysteries, cultivated by Gautier, Poe, Kipling, and other fine writers, is very skilfully appealed to in that work by Mr. Boothby.

In his later novel, however, he seems to be aiming at the love of vast wealth, the taste for splendor, the growing sense of the beautiful in art, which are so strong in the shop clerks, the saleslaadies and the barbers' boys in these closing years of our enlightened century. There is mystery enough, to be sure. Nothing could be more mysterious than the wonderful versatility of the yacht Lone Star, which is the most gifted "lightning change" boat ever imagined by a novelist, while the whereabouts of Alie's big island kingdom is something to puzzle over, too. But these are as nothing to the mysteries in its predecessor, and quite secondary to what we may call the "richness" of "The Beautiful White Devil." To go to tiffin with Alie, only in spirit, is good preparation for that entrance into exalted society which we are all looking forward to. The deep carved chairs, the ostrich plumes, the thick-piled carpets, the real oil paintings, the grand pianos, the lutes and zithers, (old and rare,) the rugs, and cushions, the laces, diamonds and rubies, the lovely portières, and the soft, clinging fabrics which surround her and adorn her are enticing, and harmonize well with the rich profusion of tropical flowers which burden the heavy air with perfume in the neighborhood of her bower.

The stories in the volume "In the Pale," the author tells us, are the tales current in Russian Jewry, and are to be best appreciated by those accustomed to read the Talmud. Those who understand only the practical side of the Jew know nothing of how much of a dreamer is the man of Semitic origin. Living, at least in Russia, in a dreadful present, he is "ever picturing a golden future." Surrounded by wretchedness, thwarted in every way, he "never loses hope in a blessed hereafter," for he belongs to a race that has learned to weep and laugh at the same time." It is his spirituality, his abiding faith, that keeps him alive in the country of the Czar.

Illowizi is a romance-maker of merit, and "Ezra and Huldah" is a well imagined story. In the "Baal-Shem and His Golem" he shows how those who are nothing but Kabbalists approach Buddhism in their endeavor to attain that condition called in the East "Nirvanna." The Karaïte Chassidim combine in their prayer and method the ways of the "ancient Essenes and the modern Dervishes."

Mr. Dole in "The Stand-By" has written a vigorous story, to be appreciated more by Prohibitionists than by those not opposed to the traffic in liquor or the drinking of it. The hero, Craigin, makes his début in the romance as stroke oar in the Yale boat, and it is owing to his pluck and endurance that the race is won. After the supreme effort is made, Craigin falls back exhausted. Just after the victory of which he is the hero he meets the imperious Miss Isabel Denman, daughter of John Denman, and honest John, what with his money and his iron will, is lord of Apsleigh, some little New England town. Denman is a millionaire brewer, a liquor dealer, and runs several hotels.

Craigin finds employment in Apsleigh as editor of The Tocsin, a Prohibition paper. John Denman, despite certain generous qualities, is after all a brute, as Mr. Dole shows when the brewer sets straw on fire under a refractory colt who balks, and eventually, under Denman's harsh treatment, the animal breaks his neck. In a vicious plunge the colt might have killed Denman, if not for Craigin's intervention. Isabel, who adores her father, and has some traits of will like her sire, then remembers the hero of the Yale crew.

It is Craigin's duty and his inclination to oppose liquor selling in Apsleigh, and soon it is a personal matter between him and Denman; and the brewer, though he has some kind of respect for such a straightforward foe as is the editor of The Tocsin, does not hesitate to employ ruffians, and he pays them to kill Craigin.

The climax comes when Denham, thwarted, dies of apoplexy. Mr. Edmund P. Dole, of course, heaps coals of fire on the liquor selling and drinking party, and "The Stand-By" presents all the old exaggerations used by those who favor prohibition. The legal contests, as found in the story, and the arguments of the lawyers, are very well worked up. One cannot say as much for the love passages. Nevertheless, there is one point in the book which is excellent, and that is that if a law is passed, no matter how impossible it may be to carry out, it is the duty of all citizens to abide by that law. There are, however, little unpleasant things interspersed in the story which are of a purely political character, for, as Mr. Edmund P. Dole would have it, or as it seems to be written within the lines, the Republicans are the only lawabiding people on God's earth, the only virtuous, self-respecting souls, and the Democrats—quite the opposite. There is a tinge of fanaticism, then, in Mr. Dole's romance.

Much interest attached to Mr. Scully's first small volume of "Kafir Stories" because of the newness of his point of view, from which the reader saw the South African black in a clear and strong light, and felt that, for the first time, he was quite comprehensible; and also because of the graphic and frequently powerful manner of the story teller. One did not necessarily become so fond of the Zulu and the Pondo, however, under Mr. Scully's influence, that he desired to extend his acquaintance with them. Even when his characteristics are so generously and convincingly portrayed, and his worst traits are made understandable, while his good qualities are clearly denoted, the Kafir cannot be called an absorbingly interesting creature. Whether or not in his language, religion, and social customs he represents primitive man in an early stage of development, or is the descendant of a degenerate race who has forgotten nearly all his ancestors knew and become brutalized, he lacks the charm that always pertains to the Aryans of Asia, even when they are most degraded and forlorn.

They stand for a splendid past, and they seem to be ever surrounded, too, by an atmosphere of mystery. What the Kafir represents no one exactly knows. That he is a descendant of Shem rather than of Ham seems very likely. Some, if not many, of his customs are strange reminders of some of those set forth in the Pentateuch, and never adhered to by the mixed and highly developed people who went from captivity in Babylon to settle in Jerusalem.

But the Kafir is almost hopelessly savage, dirty, unimaginative, unproductive, cruel, and stupid; and one picks up Mr. Scully's second volume of collected tales with the feeling that a writer of so fresh and lucid a style and so keenly observant might better have chosen another field. Few of us are going to South Africa, and care to study the native for the purpose of getting along with him more easily.

Yet, strangely, it is still in his Kafir tales that Mr. Scully best satisfies us. The few short stories in this volume that do not treat directly of the black are quite as tragic as the others, (pessimistic is hardly the word, but the note of despair is strong in them,) and much more fantastical and unreal. The violence of the romance in "The Tramp's Tragedy" makes it an exceedingly disagreeable yarn, and one is glad to console himself with the thought that perhaps the tramp lied. The Cape Town romance, "Alala," on the other hand, is the very worst kind of sentimentality, an imitation of the most affected pose of Poe or Gautier. Its mixture of unwholesome passion, with incense, green tapestries, sickly moonlight, and the smallpox in its most loathsome form suggests a hashish dream.

There are still long breaths of fresh air, and denotements of real human nature in the stories of slaughter, superstition, malice, and theft among the Kafirs. These stories are all strongly told. In a few of them there are touches of grim humor; in others the pathos is true and affecting. The tale of "Gquma" is so well told that one quite forgets that its central incident is naturally disgusting to Caucasians. "The Madness of Gweva" has the qualities of antique tragedy, breadth, vigor, sternness, with an intermingling of the tenderness and picturesqueness of romance. In "The Quick and the Dead" a horrible idea is skillfully treated of. Mr. Scully's second volume will not lessen his reputation.

A family of the tribe of Ephraim, descendants of Beriah, and their connections by marriage, Levites of the house of Kohath, are the principal personages in Miss Yonge's narrative of the exodus and the life in the wilderness and the delayed entrance of the Children of Israel into the Promised Land. The book can scarcely be called a romance, nor is it altogether a new version of the Pentateuch story, for Miss Yonge, though she does not ignore the information given in the appendices of Teachers' Bibles and the scientific facts few liberal preachers deny nowadays, yet holds strongly to the positive statements of the Old Testament, and insists upon a personal and even visible God, speaking in a voice of thunder His divine commands from over the summit of Horeb.

Her Sinai is certainly on the peninsula so named in modern geographies, and her Rephidin is as surely the Wady Feiran, or includes it. The pile now named Serbal seems to be the sacred mountain of her narrative, and in this view she is upheld by many good authorities. The conflicting statements of the Jehovist and the Elohist Miss Yonge does not permit to worry her, and she accepts, implicitly, both accounts of Balaam, for instance, explaining them with truly feminine logic.

Above all, as might have been expected from this faithful High Churchwoman, the splendor of the tabernacle and the awful mystery of the inner sanctuary are insisted upon with emphasis, and the beauty and elaborateness of the ritual, the silver trumpets, the flashing jewels, the incense, (all in the wilderness,) are taken as a matter of course. Thus are the antiquity and authority of the ritual affirmed. To Miss Yonge Bezaleel and his fellow-artificers, goldsmiths, braziers, spinners, weavers, and embroiderers, all equipped with implements and material, and of wonderful skill, in the wanderings of an agricultural and grazing people, whose very food came by miracle from Heaven, are not at all puzzling.

Yet, as we have intimated, Miss Yonge makes some use of contemporary knowledge. She does not hesitate to attribute the possibility of the passage of the Red Sea to natural causes; her story of the killing of Nabad and Abihu suggests the use of electricity, which may well have been employed to make the dazzling light over the ark of the covenant. Thunder and lightning, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, the rainbow and the meteor, and phosphorescent exhalations are all suggested to the curious reader in the phenomena she sets forth.

The story she so graphically tells is wonderfully interesting, of course, because of her reverence and her narrative skill. Perhaps there are one or two bits of interpretation in it that will not satisfy everybody. Phinehas, for instance, seems to be a grown man, and in power long before his time. The influence of the "eternal womanly" in the doings of the Israelites may be somewhat exaggerated. But the domestic side of the story is very attractive, while the strong and simple characterization is effective and convincing.

The title of Mr. Wells's volume, "Thirty

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*THE BEAUTIFUL WHITE DEVIL. By Guy Boothby. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

IN THE PALE. Stories and Legends of the Russian Jews. By Henry Illowizi. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society.

THE STAND-BY. By Edmund P. Dole. New York: The Century Company.

THE WHITE HECATOMB, AND OTHER STORIES. By William Charles Scully. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THE PILGRIMAGE OF THE BEN BERIAH. By Charlotte M. Yonge. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THIRTY STRANGE STORIES. By H. G. Wells. New York: Edward Arnold.

*PATIENCE SPARHAWK AND HER TIMES. By Gertrude Atherton. New York: John Lane, the Bodley Head.

A FIANCE ON TRIAL. By Francis Tillon Buck. New York: The Merriam Company.

THE SUN OF SARATOGA. A Romance of Burgoyne's Surrender. By Joseph A. Altsheler. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

BEYOND THE CITY GATES. A Romance of Old New York. By Augusta Campbell Watson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

ZISKA. The Problem of a Wicked Soul. By Marie Corelli. New York: Stone & Kimball.

ON VELDT AND FARM; in Bechuanaland, Cape Colony, the Transvaal, and Natal. By Frances Macnab. New York: Edward Arnold. $1.50.

Strange Stories," is not conspicuous for its accuracy, but perhaps it is well that it is not. There are, indeed, thirty stories in the book, but they are not all strange. Several of them are of the ordinary, every-day sort, well told, to be sure, but containing none of those mysterious or hair-raising fancies which are supposed to be the correct ingredients of tales labeled strange. One might be disposed to censure Mr. Wells for not having lived up to the promise of his title, were it not probable that he intentionally introduced scenes not in the programme simply in order to avoid monotony.

A volume containing thirty strange stories would certainly be tiresome, because the formulae for such stories are few and are soon fixed in the mind. Furthermore, there are boundaries to every author's style of treatment, and he who makes a specialty of the unreal and horror-inspiring must soon expose his methods. It is, therefore, not an evidence of poverty, but a confession of weakness on the part of Mr. Wells that he put into his book such tales as "A Deal in Ostriches," "Le Mari Terrible," and "In a Modern Vein." But it is a confession only of the weakness of his plan, for there is not a more enjoyable story in the lot than that about the two men who swindled a ship's company with the ostrich and the swallowed diamond. Mr. Wells has a light and artistic play of humor in such stories, and in "Aepyornis Island" he has combined this with his fancy for unrealities, made seemingly real by scraps of scientific fact. The story of the Aepyornis chick, which turned ungrateful and became a sort of Wallenstein spook to its foster father, is delightful.

It is impossible to banish from the mind the question whether dealing with the horrible, however well done, is true art; but there is no question that genuine literary ability may be displayed in it. A good deal of Poe's reputation as a prose writer rests upon "The Murder in the Rue Morgue," and Zola is a conspicuous figure in spite of M. Brunetière. Mr. Wells is neither a Poe nor a Zola, but he has shown literary ability and even imagination in some of his tales. "The Plattner Story" is the most imaginative story in his book, and it is a singularly clear and fluent piece of work.

"The Strange Orchid" is built on rather familiar lines, and "The Story of the Late Mr. Elvesham" is decidedly deficient in originality. The most striking sketch in the book is "The Cone." It hardly belongs to the category of "strange stories," for it is a human tale of betrayal, love, and revenge. But the horrible nature of the vengeance of Horrock is, perhaps, sufficient to justify the inclusion of this among the other tales. The atmosphere of the story is perfect, and its descriptive writing is of that rare sort which tells just enough to set the imagination ablaze. Persons who are inclined to disturbed slumbers should not read this tale just before going to bed.

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Suppose you were to read "Patience Sparhawk," then put it aside for a matter of ten days, how much would you recollect about it? If your remembrance of a piece of fiction attested to its merit, that would depend very much on your own idiosyncrasies. The general impression left of Mrs. Atherton's novel would be that Patience Sparhawk has a beast for a mother, and that Patience was an idiot to have married Beverly Peele, who had "the temper of a fiend in the skull of a fool." Then certain ideas of human passions, as Gertrude Atherton deals in them, would return in your mind, and you would look up this sentence: "It is doubtful if a woman ever loves a man when in his arms with the same exaltation of soul and passion which she feels for that creation of her brain that he little more than suggests, and that it is only hers when the man himself is absent." You are likely to ponder over that, and may be a little doubtful as to whether it is or is not nice—rather inclining to think that it is just one of those things a woman, though she may experience it, is under no urgent necessity to write about.

It certainly requires a very original talent to make so long a novel as is "Patience Sparhawk" and to keep up the interest, and in this Mrs. Gertrude Atherton has certainly succeeded. The book is a series of episodes, all occurring during the life of the heroine, Patience Sparhawk. With so many characters in it, with less ability than is displayed, it would seem impossible to connect them.

What a poor opinion Gertrude Atherton has of both American mankind and womankind in general. The men especially in "Patience Sparhawk" are beasts and brutes. Pretty generally newspaper people are being presented to-day in modern fiction and clothed in a supernatural light, and these halos Mrs. Atherton claps on the heads of the editorial staff, (who are generally bald.) Do they indeed "believe in no woman's virtue and in no man's honesty—under stress"? Is it true that "it seems to be a point of honor among them to be unfaithful to their wives"? In what office did Mrs. Atherton make her study? Those are underbred men in all conditions of life, but the lady's experiences must have been unfortunate, when she writes that "the underbred newspaper man touches a lower notch of vulgarity than any person of similar social degree the world over."

Patience was a very much emancipated young woman, and made some bad acquaintances. A self-respecting young person would not have associated with the variety actress Rosita, though Patience did unwittingly launch the woman in her profligate career.

It remains to be added that the ability shown in "Patience Sparhawk" is incontestable. As to the plan of the story, you might say it was a vast circumference without a centre, with tangential effects. It is a bit free in parts, and the analysis of human passions, the fleshy ones particularly, must rather scare a sensitive reader. The exhibit is too much under an electrical light. Maybe such a crude woman as was Patience by the law of heredity, even when the wife of the criminal lawyer, would want constant watching.

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In Malcolm Styrges, the hero of "A Fiancé on Trial," Mr. Francis Tillou Buck has drawn the typical philanderer. Malcolm is a man who masters the ordinary conditions of life, but as far as women are considered is quite at their mercy. It may be through the force of circumstances that he is forced to propose to Sylvia Pelton, though he really loves Margaret Heslow. But then Gerald Anthony is fond of Sylvia, and is Malcolm's best friend. Malcolm, thinking that he has treated Sylvia badly, does propose to her, though he is honest enough to tell her plump that though he is fond of her he does not love her. The bad young man in the story is Craik Orcutt, who is worth millions. He, too, fancies Margaret, and is bent on hastening Malcolm's union with Sylvia, so that he may marry Margaret. He believes he has some family secret relative to the Heslow family which will oblige Margaret to become his prey. Mr. Buck manages the conclusion very nicely, and a proper assorting of young women and their swains takes place. The reader, if he is young enough, will make in "A Fiancé on Trial" long excursions into "le pays du tendre" and not tire by the way.

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In Mr. Altsheler's "The Sun of Saratoga," Richard Shelby is a good soldier, and he is present when Burgoyne is being discomfited; just at the time when it is necessary that no news "of his plight should reach Clinton and the other British." In the various escapes of spies and tories, and their recapture, Richard Shelby takes part. Backing himself in the most gallant way is Shelby's comrade, Sergt. Whitestone. Kate Van Auken seems to incline sometimes to the King and at other times to George Washington. Anyhow, Richard Shelby as a gallant man, thinking that Kate loves Capt. Chudleigh of her Majesty's service, tries to be kind to the English officers, but it is really Richard that the girl cares for. The incidents of the war are well told, and the story is a most interesting one.

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In these later days of an American town that now numbers more than 3,000,000 people, and that stretches through scores of miles, a special charm hangs about a romance whose scenes and local color belong to Manhattan Island 200 years ago. In her "Old Harbor Town" Mrs. Watson depicted the New London of Revolutionary times; in "Dorothy the Puritan," her readers visited Salem during the witchcraft period; "Off Lynnport Light" gave a glimpse of New England coast life early in the century; now, in "Beyond the City Gates," she takes us back to New York as it existed in the year 1700.

Green meadows, then, and grainfields, with orchards and farmhouses, some having slave girls at work in them, lined the Bowery that now tinkles with car bells instead of cow bells. Minnetta Creek furnished trout fishing in its still and deep holes, under the fringes of thick alders. When this retrospective story takes us through Van Cortlandt's tea store, near the foot of Broad Street, we pass across lawn and garden to the Van Cortlandt dwelling house, that faces the East River, on land that runs down to a marshy bayou, where rank weeds and coarse grasses rise high above the bank. Processions of ducks journeying to the water, and cows browsing on rich pasture land greet us in down-town regions where now a mere bit of ground is a fortune. We note the heavily wooded banks of the river, and are told that "in parts it was shallow, and eddying currents raced rapidly between the many islands that dotted its surface."

This transformation takes place before our eyes, not so much by dint of set description as through deft, light touches as the story runs along, and with the same knack in detail an illusion of reality is created in the characters. Frida's convincing portrait, indeed, facing the title page of the handsome volume, challenges its brazen assertion that the work is a romance. Freida is of the gracious, gentle womanhood made familiar to us in this author's pages, and Adriaen de Witte and Morris Van Cortlandt furnish the different types of lovers that she likes to put in contrast. Aunt Annetje, with multitudinous petticoats hanging from her ponderous hips, making her look like an enormous Dutch doll; Jans Vedder, Hans Kooph, and the old patroon, Michael Steenwyck, fit well into the tale.

Those were the days of Capt. Kidd, and, while the pirate does not appear directly on the scene, one of the leading characters plays into his hands through complicity ashore. The motive of the story is simple; the incidents follow one another naturally; the dialogue is direct and in keeping, while, after the personages are once introduced and the preliminaries explained, the reader's interest is held without flagging throughout the exciting incidents, until, steering among various possible endings, the right one is reached.

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In Marie Corelli's "Ziska" we are assured that the eyes of the Sphinx actually blinked, and, what is more, some vulgar Americans and rowdy Englishmen had actually shied soda-water bottles at her and there had been "'Arrys" who had climbed up her leonine back and munched their sandwiches there, to "the immortal memory of Cheops." What a desecration was that! No wonder the Sphinx was roiled and resented such indignities, and so "toward midnight a Voice suddenly arose, as it were, like a wind in the desert, crying aloud: 'Araxes! Araxes!' and, wailing past, sank with a profound echo into the deep recesses of the vast Egyptian tomb." That was what "the enigmatical Woman face and Lion form" did; and then she took on "a burning saffron radiance" and subsided. Such is Marie Corelli's "prologue" to "Ziska."

At the hotel in Cairo are a lot of "swagger" people; among them is Sir Chetwynd Lyle, who has a pimple on his purple nose and a paunch "like a kind of waistcoated balloon." By these "signalments," as the French have it, will you know Sir Chetwynd's occupation. He is the editor of The Dial, a London paper. Among a lot of insignificant people, men and women, there is the high and lofty Denzil Murray. By his air of "hauteur" you can at once spot him. He is "the descendant of the proud races that scorned the Sassenach." Dropping the ambiguous, Denzil is a Scotchman. There is a masked ball at the hotel, where you hear "a woman's laugh, low and exquisitely musical, ripple on the air." That sound alone the Princess Ziska can produce a volonté, and she comes in with the real Corelli mise en scène, Nubian black boy with a fan made of a peacock's tail, and then floats around the delectable lady. Armand Gervais is a French artist, famous the world over, and a celebrated breaker of women's hearts. He has been nurtured by Zola. Gervais is Denzil's bosom friend, and they both fall head over heels in love with Ziska. Gervais is dressed as an Arab, the Scotchman as an Italian nobleman. If Marie Corelli had only been in New York, what a lot of money she could have made describing such a performance as a costume ball!

That dance settles the matter. Denzil wants to marry the Princess, Gervais to make her his mistress. Then comes the riot of passion, and both the Scotchman and the Frenchman swear that they will have the other's life blood. Division Street milliners who follow Marie Corelli with bated breath will see at once the dénouement. The Princess Ziska is the Charmazel Araxes had murdered, and Armand Gervais without his knowing it, poor fellow! is the cruel Araxes, that exact individual the Sphinx was howling about. Next the Princess gets hold of Gervais, burrows with him below the pyramids, and leaves him, thus entombed. There are two mysterious disappearances. How it all came about is clearly explained by means of the protoplasmic theory.

The unwholesomeness of Marie Corelli's later fiction never had its surfeiting indigestibility more strongly emphasized than in "Ziska."

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Frances Macnab is a journalist who returned to London from a trip of note gathering in South Africa, and finding that, in view of the demand for any sort of talk about the battlefield of Rhodes and Krüger, her newspaper letters were frequently reprinted without her consent —"pirated" is the word she uses—hastily published all her notes in book form. She prefaces them with some sort of apology. "There is no pretense at literary excellence," she says. There is also no suspicion of a sense of form from beginning to end, if the book can be said to have either beginning or end.

But in England the presses have been turning out South African books at the rate of one or two a week, and whatever interests England very much interests Americans a little. So that Frances Macnab's book may find some readers here. Its value lies chiefly in its record of her impressions. What she actually sees or can comprehend she describes with a rough but graphic touch. Her opinions are of less importance. She does not like Krüger and she extols Cecil Rhodes. But that will not hurt Krüger or help Rhodes.

The volume comprises chapters on South African markets and methods of trading; on the unwisdom of the Boers and the shrewdness of the Kafirs, with the superior wisdom and liberality and honesty of the Briton intimated if not specified; chapters on viticulture and fruit growing, farming, stock raising, and forestry, and accounts of various trips. The large map bound with the book is new and good.

Like most English writers when they visit barbarous or semi-barbarous lands, Miss Macnab incorporates as much as possible of the phraseology of South Africa into her book, leaving the uninitiated reader to find the meaning as best he can. It is particularly noticeable, though, that when an English writer of the commoner sort visits this country he writes afterward about our "tramways," "kennels," "pavements," &c., in wholesome contempt for our own terms and customs.

## News of the Libraries.

### THE SOCIETY LIBRARY'S PROPOSED REMOVAL—REMOVAL OF COLUMBIA'S COLLECTION.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the New York Society Library was held last week in the library building. It was a particularly interesting meeting in view of the sentiment that has recently been developed in favor of moving to a more commodious site in the upper part of the city. Besides the election of Trustees, discussion regarding the new site was the most important business before the meeting. Several of the shareholders strongly urged the change, showing that such a step was actually necessary for the future welfare of the library and for the convenience of its members. Mr. George V. N. Baldwin, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, said that the officers should not be unmindful of the needs of the library and the wishes of the shareholders, and suggested the appointment of a committee to ascertain definitely the opinion of all the shareholders, with a view to discovering if there exists any serious opposition. This committee was appointed and will probably make a report within a month or two. The meeting was one of the best in point of attendance that has been held for some time, caused primarily by the growing interest in the proposed removal.

The annual report, presented at the same time, contains one point that is a strong argument for better quarters. It is a reference to the fact that on account of the erection of a lofty building in the rear of the Society Library, light for the reading room, which is on the ground floor, has been excluded to such an extent that the papers and periodicals have been removed to the main library room up stairs for a portion of the day. The report states that there has been a notable increase in the number of ladies using the papers during those hours.

The total number of persons using the library during the year was 19,431; of these 14,146 were ladies. The circulation of books amounted to 29,752, fiction being far in the lead with 22,117 volumes. The heaviest circulation was in the month of February and the smallest in August.

The growing interest in American history and genealogy, which has previously been noted in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S Review of Books and Art, is made a feature of the report as follows:

"Throughout the United States a very strong interest has been aroused in tracing family history, owing to the formation of many hereditary and patriotic societies. The interest has been especially marked among the members of our library, comprising as it does, representatives of most of the old families of the city in its membership. To meet this demand the Library Committee has caused to be purchased during the year, as far as the funds would permit, such local histories as contained genealogical material, and which the library did not already possess."

Financially the New York Society Library is in excellent condition, and many valuable gifts of rare and servicable books have been received during the year. The former Trustees were re-elected. They are Charles E. Strong, Frederick Sheldon, Henry Drisler, Frederic J. de Peyster, George V. N. Baldwin, Edward King, Albert Mathews, John A. Hardenbergh, Charles B. Curtis, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Charles H. Marshall, Johnston L. de Peyster, Frederic de P. Foster, D. Maitland Armstrong, and Charles C. Haight.

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The system of traveling libraries, which has been adopted so successfully in many localities, has been introduced in this State. The extension department of the University of the State of New York, at Albany, is anxious that it should be more generally known, and those desirous of availing themselves of this excellent library system may obtain full information by addressing the Public Libraries Division of the university, at Albany. About 30,000 volumes are now circulating throughout the State by this method. Any community in the State having no free library may obtain these books upon application of twenty-five taxpayers. The libraries contain from 25 to 100 books, and are sent in neat oak cases. A careful division of works is made, about 20 per cent. being fiction, 10 to 20 per cent. travel,

biography, and history, while sociology, the popular sciences, and other branches of literature are well represented. Upon request, however, libraries will be sent devoted to particular subjects.

At present libraries on economics, money, agriculture, literature, French history, and United States history are available. Collections of twenty-five of the best books for young people are also often combined with other libraries. To cover transportation both ways, bookcases, finding lists, and charging outfits, a fee of $2 for twenty-five volumes, and $1 extra for each additional twenty-five volumes is paid. Satisfactory guarantee must be given for return of books within six months.

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The April Bulletin of the New York Public Library contains, as usual, many interesting features. The most interesting historical publication is an account of Gen. Charles Lee's treason in 1777, from the original manuscript in the library. The manuscript was written by Lee on eight pages, folio, being his plan of operations against the Americans submitted to Sir William Howe while confined as a prisoner in New York City, 1777. It is unsigned, but bears the indorsement of Sir Henry Strachey, Secretary of the Royal Commissioners, "Mr. Lee's Plan, 29th March, 1777." The late Dr. George H. Moore found the manuscript in England and purchased it in 1857. He read a paper on the subject before the New York Historical Society in 1858, and in 1868 it was published. Dodd, Mead & Co. bought the document in February, 1894, at the sale of the second part of Dr. Moore's library and it has lately been secured for the New York Public Library.

The additions to the library in March were 1,882 volumes and 37 pamphlets by purchase, and 735 volumes and 3,188 pamphlets by gift. The readers in the Astor Library were 8,906 and in the Lenox 2,191. The section of genealogy at Lenox is being made more complete by transfers from the Astor.

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The Lenox Library has recently added another row of shelves in the large reading room to the reference library department. The iron railing which formerly separated books in these shelves from the reading room has been taken away, giving extra space for readers, and the tables have been arranged more conveniently. The reference shelves are used to a greater extent every month, the readers showing that they thoroughly appreciate the additional conveniences granted them.

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Columbia University Library has just received from the estate of the late Dr. Hermann F. Guicke, through the kindness of the executor, Dr. G. Langmann, an interesting collection of books on Livonia and the Baltic provinces.

Much attention has been paid for years to the development of the library at Columbia in German history and a plan was formulated some time ago for the systematic development of very ample collections of material in that field. For this purpose the "Dahlman-Waitz Quellenkunde der deutschen Geschichte," the most complete and reliable bibliography of the whole field of German history, was taken, and the books there entered already in the library of Columbia were checked. This bibliography enumerates nearly 16,000 volumes, of which the library of Columbia University already contains rather less than 5,000 volumes, or about 30 per cent. The volumes already in its possession are, however, in most cases, among the more important and expensive, including nearly all the leading sets. The expenditure of a very moderate amount of money would, on this basis, create a collection of books on the political, social, economic, and literary development of Germany unrivaled outside of Germany itself. Such a collection would be valuable in this city with its immense German population which so largely influences the life and civilization of the city and country. It is believed no serious difficulty would be found in obtaining funds necessary to realize this undertaking if the matter be brought to the attention of some of the well-to-do German residents of the city.

The masons have completed the brickwork on the dome of Columbia University Library and the covering of stone will be put on at once, making the structure practically complete. Work is going on rapidly in all parts of the interior, but will have to be hurried to the fullest extent to make possible its occupancy during the coming vacation. Interesting experiments are being carried forward for the lighting of the dome in the new building. A trial was recently made by throwing columns of light from four arc lights of high power upon a white model of the globe which is to be suspended from the dome. This gives an even, soft radiance of reflected light, avoiding all direct rays.

## Lawns and Gardens.

### A BOOK ABOUT COUNTRY HOMES AND ONE ABOUT THE CITY BACK YARD.*

The most enthusiastic American, viewing his native country from a car window, must confess to himself that his compatriots are not a beauty-loving or, perhaps, we should say, a beauty-comprehending people. It is true that the exposition of 1876 ushered in a new era of house furnishing and decoration. Before that time, except in the homes of the comparatively few who had not only traveled, but who had been admitted into the inner life of an older and more artistic civilization, an American drawing room was a dreary "section of infinite space"—a sort of mausoleum, sacred to a fearfully and wonderfully made "set of furniture," et praeterea nihil; or else a scene of tawdry splendor, more depressing than any bareness.

Waterbath and Poynton in Henry James's latest story are not in more vivid contrast than are the old and the new ideas, illustrated in our interiors. Even in our most tasteless era, however, landscape gardening was more attractive than house decoration and furnishing, perhaps because nature cannot be utterly deformed by any device of man, not even by "images cut out in juniper or other garden stuff." And so it came to pass that many a mansion whose state apartments were chambers of horror stood in the midst of natural loveliness as skillfully treated as eye could ask.

And now that Waterbath has become a thing impossible, and that even Poynton has many a counterpart in our land; now that we can point with pride to thousands of stately homes, fitly set in beautiful grounds, "noble words matched to noble music," we begin to hold up our heads, and fondly to imagine the curse of beauty blindness lifted from our people—until we see America from a car window!

Then we realize the truth of Mr. Howells's saying, that our boasted civilization is a very partial and limited thing. Quite outside stands the mighty host of the Philistines, whom it has never touched at all. Who does not recall villages which seem to have been always freshly painted in colors that fairly shriek aloud—villages innocent of a single sheltering tree or mercifully veiling vine? Who does not know of old mansions passing into vandal hands, whose first act is to cut down the ivy, "because it spoils the bricks," and whose next is to paint those same bricks a staring red? Did we not once know a great oak, a leafy globe, a tree worthy of a Druid's veneration, a tree which would have been esteemed the most precious possession of a city's park, murderously girdled around, "because it shaded a tobacco lot," where land was worth less than $10 an acre? And have we not seen a country church built in a hallowing grove—and the ruthless destruction of "God's first temple" following hard upon the house of man's building? A book, therefore, which tends to teach that nature holds things even more precious than paint, and that the smallest lot is capable of almost endless variations upon a beautiful theme, is doing a missionary's work. If there could be a twenty-five-cent edition of the volume before us, thus putting it within reach of the owners of the least ambitious homes, it would be more valuable to those who need it most than there is any possibility of its becoming in its present sumptuous dress.

In his first chapter Mr. Jönsson-Rose properly leads the reader to a careful study of natural scenery as the essential foundation of landscape gardening. The chapter on Implements is rather prolix, and it seems unnecessary to define and describe trowels, spades, garden lines, &c., especially in a volume unfortunately beyond the reach of the masses. Successive chapters on The Plan, Drives and Walks, Grouping, &c., are all sensible and admirable; evidently the work of an expert, and not of a mere theorist.

The second part of the volume consists of lists and brief descriptions of trees, shrubs, and flowers suitable for ornamental and useful purposes. The list is suggestive, but, in the nature of things, cannot but be rather bewildering to the unlearned in such matters. The quality of a fruit, the characteristics of a tree or plant, are often so completely changed by latitude, soil, elevation above the sea, and many other circumstances, that comprehensive lists are of little practical use. Before planting, it is always best to take counsel with some trustworthy nurseryman in one's own locality.

Some plants recommended by Mr. Jönsson-Rose and by many seedsmen should never be mentioned without a note of warning. Among these are the Japanese honeysuckle and the grape hyacinth. The former is indeed beautiful and fragrant, but it rapidly possesseth the land into which it is introduced. It has been known to take possession of a large estate, filling ditches, covering and prostrating fences, choking the life out of flowering shrubs. The grape hyacinth is a pest pure and simple. It becomes as the sands of the sea for multitude and thrives upon a war of extermination. The ox-eyed daisy and the catchfly are also to be avoided. When these floral plebeians make themselves at home in a garden, one recalls Mr. Beecher's advice to a friend who asked how a certain rare and delicate plant should be reared: "Just call it a weed, and try to get rid of it!"

None has such need as the gardener of sleepless vigilance, and "a great patience." He is beset by enemies, visible and invisible; there are times when even the stars in their courses seem to fight against him; but few who have come under the earth-spell can fail to agree with Lord Bacon, that "a garden is the purest of human pleasures." It is the privilege of the poor to share this pleasure with the rich. Mr. Jönsson-Rose points out the beautiful possibilities of even a tiny space in which a wealth of loveliness may be created at a small cost, and with the compensation, not only of results, but of the education, mental and spiritual, which must always come from intelligently working hand in hand with nature.

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Mr. Skinner reveals to his readers in a singularly winning fashion the possibility of squeezing the sanity and delight of the outdoor world from a few square feet of homely soil "given up to clothes and lines on Monday, and during the rest of the week a repository for broken toys."

The back yard of the city is a very different affair from those trim gardens in which "retired Leisure takes his pleasure," and it is the man who brings much to it who will get much out of it. Mr. Skinner brings keen observation, crisp humor, and an interest that is both wide-awake and poetic. Nature in consequence lets him into her little secrets and surprises, and entertains him as royally as she always entertains the guests who are willing on their side to take pains. The style of the book is charming, without a hint of the maudlin sentiment affected by so many amateur naturalists. What sentiment there is—and it is certainly not wanting—is wholesome and sturdy and heartily to be respected. After a dozen pages one realizes that one is in good company, and is ready to accept with amused satisfaction the accessories of Skimpole Jinks, Reginald McGonigle, and the jimson weed. Mr. Skinner is not, however, entirely happy in his 18 by 50 yard. He is making the best of it, but he reflects sadly that "Our yard is only an epitome of and substitute for the real thing, which is the country. I do not live in town because I want to, but because I must. The trade I learned can be practiced only in town; its pay is apt to be so restricted that retirement on one's savings from the practice of it is practically unheard of, and I want to educate the children. There are no groves of Academus or I would pack them off forthwith and perhaps occupy some adjacent cabin, and devote myself to raising potatoes and corn for their Saturday holiday." And he adds that in the "nearly hopeless hope" of some day having a home in the village of his fathers he has few sympathizers.

Ordinarily we have, concerning a city man who longs for country or village life, a lurking suspicion. He may be anxious to get back to the country because he wants something different from what he has, and because he has not enough wit or pluck or energy to live up to the standard of civic civilization; because he is not willing to tire himself out in good causes, or because he wants to shift responsibility and take the second best, with its fewer demands and narrower range of choice. The back yard test is the true one to apply. If, like Mr. Skinner, he so honestly delights in plants and bugs and weeds, that he will consecrate his leisure to his little scraps of green growth, and will study the meagre mysteries of his little grass plot, you may be sure that he is no humbug, but a genuine rustic, to whom Rome would be less lovely than the Sabine farm. Although Mr. Skinner likes his yard well enough to live with it, he has none of the pedantry of his unusual taste. He confesses to having coddled a weed for a month in the supposition that it was ageratum, and he swears that "so far as its leaves were concerned it beat the ageratum, too," (no difficult task!) and "did not have a horde of green repellent grubs upon it, either."

In fact, the real charm of Mr. Skinner's book is its perfect unpretentiousness, its pleasant self-respecting simplicity. It is the sort of book that comes into one's dusty life like the breath of the flowering currant from the corner of one's own back yard.

*LAWNS AND GARDENS. B. N. Jonsson-Rose. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
NATURE IN A CITY YARD. Some Rambling Dissertations Thereupon. By Charles M. Skinner. New York: The Century Company. $1.

## Book, Art, and Other Sales.

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In the George James collection, recently sold in London, were many good English and foreign pictures. A. C. Fielding, "Weymouth Bay, 1859," brought 340 guineas; "View from Above Chichester Harbor, Isle of Wight in the Distance," by the same, 130 guineas; W. Hunt, "Too Hot," from the Bolckow collection, (at the dispersal of which in 1892 it sold for 340 guineas,) 500 guineas, and "The Restless Sitter," by the same, 395 guineas. Five examples of A. Mauve were "Cows in a Meadow," 500 guineas; "A Landscape, with figure and cattle," 190 guineas; "Ploughing," 340 guineas; "Troupeau près Bergerie," 580 guineas, and "Washing Day," 160 guineas. Two examples by J. M. W. Turner, "St. Mawes, with numerous fisher folk on the beach," engraved in Cooke's "Southern Coast," and in Turner's "England and Wales," 230 guineas; and the "Grand Canal, Venice, with the Church of Santa Maria, and the Dogana," 170 guineas; F. Walker, "A Fishing Scene at Corrielville," exhibited at Manchester, 1878, 480 guineas; and Peter de Wint, "Hay Harvest," 230 guineas. R. P. Bonnington, "A French coast scene, with shipping, peasants with a wagon and packhorse in the foreground," 245 guineas; Corôt, "A view near a farm, with cows near some old willows," 410 guineas; J. Maris, "Amsterdam," 1,100 guineas; two by A. Mauve, "A view in Holland, with three cows in the foreground, and other cows and windmill in the distance," 390 guineas; and "Changing Pasture," a view on the sandhills, with herdsman and dog attending a flock of sheep, 950 guineas; H. Moore, "Off Gerrans Bay, Cornwall, 1891," 330 guineas; G. Morland, a woody scene with a peasant smoking outside a rustic cottage door, near a sty with two pigs, 320 guineas; W. Muller, a view near a village, with church and haystack, 1843, 295 guineas.

**SHAKESPEARE'S**

Plays and Poems. Knight's edition, good type. 1,100 wood engravings by Harvey. FIRST ISSUE, BRILLIANT IMPRESSIONS. 8 vols., 8vo, ½ calf, 1838-42, once sold for $150—now only $30. For sale by H. W. HAGEMANN, 160 5th Av., N. Y.

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In a large collection of coins, disposed of recently in London, the most important were: A gold coin of Julius Caesar and Octavius, with laureate head of Caesar to right on obverse, and the bare head of Octavius on reverse, fine and very rare, which brought £8 10s.; a gold coin of Aelius, the reverse with Concord seated to left, extremely fine, £13; another of Caracalla, Sept. Severus, and Julia Domna, the obverse a laureate bust of Caracalla, draped, of the reverse with jugate head of Severas radiate, and Julia diademed, £21.

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The eggs of the great auk are not to be had every day. There are said to be in the whole world only sixty-eight examples of the eggs of the Alca impennis that are good ones. A number of years ago the United States National Museum sent a party to the north in a schooner, under command of Capt. Collins, simply to find what they could of the remains of the great auk, and so a number of birds, as to their osseus forms, were reconstructed. There were fragments of eggs, but no perfect one. The bird became extinct in 1844, because he was good food for famished sailors, and his methods of escape on the land were limited. One egg of the great auk was sold recently in a London auction room, and, started at 100 guineas, was finally knocked down for 280 guineas, becoming the property of the Edinburgh Castle Free Museum. In 1894 an auk's egg brought 300 guineas, but it was an absolutely perfect specimen. Some fifty years ago, when Yarrell's collection was sold, an auk's egg belonging to him brought 20 guineas.

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Among the books disposed of in London may be cited: Biblia Sacra Latina, a fourteenth century manuscript, on vellum, 563 pages, capitals ornamented and painted in blue and red, £16 15s; T. F. Dibdin, "Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany," 1821, £11 5s; Die Geuden Van Onser Lievер Vrouen, a book of Devotions in Dutch, a fifteenth century manuscript, with ten large miniatures of high finish in a delicate light gray sepia tint heightened with gold, £58; Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis, a fifteenth century manuscript on vellum, with floriated borders, four remarkable miniature paintings, and numerous large and small capital letters, the calendar in French, £31; Graduale Romanum de Tempore et Sanctis ad Ritum Missalis, a fifteenth century manuscript, on stout vellum, written in large gothic letters, 161 leaves, with 12 initial letters, historiated with miniatures, and 11 elaborate borders, all beautifully illuminated in gold and colors, £20; "The Grete Herbal," printed at Southwarke by P. Treveris, 1526, extremely rare, a sound copy, £39.

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The high prices rare engravings bring in England find exemplification in the sale of Walker's engraving of G. Romney's portrait of Mrs. Musters, which sold at a recent auction for £180. For the original portrait Romney was paid £60. Among other engravings disposed of were Mrs. Fitzherbert, by J. Condé, after R. Cosway, original impression, painted in colors, £74, and "What You Will," by J. R. Smith, very finely printed in colors, £75.

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Stamps rather enhance than decline in value. At a recent sale in London the following rather rare stamps were disposed of: Naples—Half-tornese "arms," £17; half-tornese "cross," £4 12s. 6d.; Spain—1851, 2rls., £18; 1852, 2rls., £10; 1853, 2rls., £6 6s.; Switzerland—Geneva, the double stamp, £20 10s.; Zurich, 4 rappen, £9 9s.; Tuscany—2 soldi, a pair, £27; 3 lire, yellow, £42; Ceylon—Watermark C and CC, unused, £9 5s.; 2 rupees, 50 cents, unused, £4 15s; Straits—5d. brown perf., 12½, 96c., slate, unused, £4 4s.; Lagos—2s. 6d., unused, £4 15s.; 5s., unused, £8; 10s., unused, £15; Mauritius—Large fillet, 2d., blue, £7; British Columbia—$1, green, a pair, £6; perf., 14, 10c., violet, a pair, £18 18s.; Newfoundland—1s., orange, £10; British Guiana—1862, provisional, 4c., blue, £9; St. Lucia—1s., black and orange, £4 8s.; Victoria—1880, 6d., beaded oval, £7 5s.; Bergedorf—½sch., blue, used, £5; Lubeck—The error, used, £10; Oldenburg—1-3gr., black on green, £5 5s.; ¼gr., yellow, used, £5 5s.; Saxony—3pf., red, unused, £8.

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Imperial regalia do not always find purchasers. There may be some sentiment exercised in the purchase of such ornamentations, but to buyers it is a question of absolute values. Lately in London a garniture de corsage which was a portion of the French imperial regalia, and was said to have been worn on grand occasions of state by the Empress Eugénie, was put upon the auction block. It was big enough to cover an entire bodice, and was pretty nearly thirty-three inches long. It was composed of about 1,400 brilliants, rose diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, amethysts, garnets, and other stones, and imitation pear-shaped pearls, and is contained in a morocco case bearing the French imperial arms. As a souvenir of Napoleon III., this garniture is manifestly one of great and unusual interest. It was not a forced sale, not in pawn, and so when bidding stopped at £1,400 the article was declared to be unsold.

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A collection of buttons was disposed of lately at the Hotel Druot in Paris. There

is a name for the man who has the button fad, and he is called a "Boutoniste." Clapisson, who wrote fair French operas, notably "La Fanchonette" and "La Promise," was a great collector of buttons, and had brought together some 8,000 varieties. Clapisson made, however, a better collection, and that was of musical instruments, which the visitor can see in the Paris Conservatoire.

There are buttons and buttons, and those worn by former soldiers, according to their regiments, have a certain value. There is in Boston a collection of English regimental buttons which were worn by the British regulars who served in America during the Revolution. This collection ends with the buttons of those who fought in the War of 1812.

Recently a certain number of English regimental buttons were found in New York of the time of the investment, and these buttons were at once eagerly sought for by amateurs. A peculiar collection is one composed of buttons worn by the servants of the English nobility.

Hooks and eyes have no peculiarity, and yet some of the female "fixings" of the past have been collected. Shoe buckles have their charms, and there is a private collection of shoe fastenings in Philadelphia which is very complete.

## The Northern Lights.

A SUBJECT THAT IS INTERESTING BECAUSE SO LITTLE IS KNOWN ABOUT IT.*

It is the fact that we really know so little about the polar aurora that makes the subject so interesting. In the present humor for a better acquaintance with natural phenomena there is no topic which can be more attractive, more worthy of elucidation, and still it puzzles the meteorologists and physicists of to-day as it did Aristotle, Pliny, Seneca in the past. Long ago we have given up the idea that there was anything in a polar aurora to be regarded as a solemn portent or warning, although in the sixteenth century pilgrimages were made to holy shrines, and the prayers of the Church were heard, to avert the wrath of heaven when a Northern light was seen in France. During the seventeenth century Gassendi, Cassini, Roemer, studied the aurora, and it then began to be considered as having nothing supernatural about it. It was to Gassendi that the term aurora borealis is due, and we make this distinction, of borealis and australis, according to the hemisphere in which it may appear.

It would be well nigh impossible to give the many and strange forms the polar aurora assumes. M. Angot's volume has many excellent illustrations of these Northern lights. Sometimes there is but a faint shape, at others positive and definite forms. The special characteristic of the auroral rays is their extreme variability. The movements may be lateral—sometimes slow, at other times rapid, for a ray has been noted by Bravais which in 27 seconds shot across half the heavens. There are auroras which take the form of a drapery, or may be fanlike, or have long tails. As to color, they vary. Sometimes they are rose inclining to carmine, or tinged with violet hue, and blue or greenish or yellow. The Alaskan aurora is sometimes ribbonlike in form, and seems to unroll.

There is a common error as to the intensity of the light of the polar auroras, and this is an idea exceedingly difficult to overcome. The actual light given is less than that of the full moon, and rarely exceeds that of the moon in her first quarter. When, then, there is a full moon the light of the aurora sensibly diminishes. You may even see the stars shining through the veil of the Northern light. Photographing an aurora shows best the feebleness of the light, but it might be worth while to try and use the very sensitive films of to-day. M. Angot writes that it is to be hoped that in the near future, by "means of ortho-chromatic plates and trying the experiment with brilliant and self-moving auroras, direct photographs of the polar aurora may be obtained."

Has the peculiar light of the aurora been, then, scientifically tested? In 1817, Biot studied the light of the aurora with a polariscope and could find no trace of polarization, and we believe that the absence of polarization has been absolutely established, and the conclusion is, that it is not like "a rainbow or a halo or a parhelia"; not a phenomenon of reflection or refraction at all, but, what is most puzzling, has a luminosity of its own.

The study of the spectrum of the aurora is not satisfactory, though it does furnish one particular line not found anywhere else, which Angstroem "attributes to a phenomenon of phosphorescence, or, rather, of fluorescence." As M. Angot says: "It would seem from the foregoing summary that the light of the polar aurora is not yet clearly known, notwithstanding all the researches bestowed upon it." Has the aurora the power of creating a sound? Here again the question is disputed. M. Angot thinks that sometimes, but not always, it is sound-giving. The writer of this notice is positive that he has heard the rustle of an aurora in Labrador, the unfolding of the skirt of the Northern light being coincident with the sound. It was a distinct and audible rustle, and not to be mistaken with any other sound he ever has heard. The idea of there being an odor with an aurora is preposterous.

The remarkable fact about auroras is that they are often produced simultaneously in both hemispheres. The aurora of 1872 was seen in Siberia, the northern extremity of Greenland, and as far south as Upper Egypt and Florida. We are not, however, well enough acquainted with the aurora australis to assert that the same phenomena are repeated in the far south.

There is no reason to suppose that there is any connection between sun spots and auroras. In fact, the potency of sun spots to create natural phenomena of any kind has been singularly diminished of late.

In all this negative matter regarding the aurora, let us welcome one single fact, first discovered by Humboldt in 1806, and it was the relations of the aurora with the disturbances in the magnetic force and with those of the direction of the needle. What Humboldt said was about this: "That the horizontal factor in magnetic intensity diminishes during the prevalence of an aurora, and this has been, in a measure, verified. "But this is not invariably the case, and may depend on the place of the observer. It looks as if the relation between auroras and magnetic disturbances were lessened in the high altitudes. M. Angot writes: "We may conclude that there is no necessary connection between the aurora borealis and magnetic perturbation in the arctic regions—that is to say, precisely where the magnetic disturbance is most frequent and most considerable." What M. Angot believes is, however, that magnetic or else telluric currents determine the production of some at least of the auroras. Readers will again note how really little we do know after all about auroras. What is, however, badly wanted is a more thorough study of these telluric currents, and then perhaps we may make a beginning of our future study of this strange phenomenon.

M. Angot gives all the theories—cosmical, optical, electric, or others—which have been advanced so as to show how an aurora comes about, not one of which theories is satisfactory. One thing to be borne in mind is this—that the finest displays of the aurora are not in the furthest north, but south of it. M. Angot's volume is excellent in every way, written in the pure scientific manner, and it is good to learn what we do not know; then, having done that much—old errors having been exploded—we may by means of just such a book as this rise later on to an understanding of the cause for an aurora or what it is.

*THE AURORA BOREALIS. By Alfred Angot. The International Scientific Series. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

## Books Received.

### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Story of Jane Austen's Life. By Oscar Fay Adams. 8vo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $2.

Cicero and His Friends. By Gaston Boissier. 12mo. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The First Crossing of Greenland. By Fridtjof Nansen. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

A Short History of Education. By W. H. Payne. 16mo. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

General Grant. By James Grant Wilson. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The Fall of the Congo Arabs. By Sidney Langford Hinde. 8vo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $2.50.

Doctor Tucker, Priest-Musician. By Christopher W. Knauff. 8vo. New York: A. D. F. Randolph Company. $1.50.

### FICTION.

The Eternal Enigma. A Romance in the Life of Yvette Guilbert. By Louis de Robert. 12mo. New York: The Judge Publishing Company. Paper, 50 cents.

Captain Molly. By Mary A. Denison. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.

In Plain Air. By Elizabeth Lyman Cabot. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

His Fortunate Grace. By Gertrude Atherton. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Beautiful White Devil. By Guy Boothby. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

In the Pale. By Henry Illowizi. 12mo. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America.

The White Hecatomb. By William Charles Scully. 18mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

The Pilgrimage of the Ben Beriah. By Charlotte M. Yonge. 12mo. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

Yellow Pine Basin. By Henry G. Catlin. 12mo. New York: George H. Richmond & Co.

The Fool and His Heart. By F. Norreys Connell. 12mo. New York: George H. Richmond & Co.

A Layel Traitor. By James Barnes. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Middle Geyness. By A. J. Dawson. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

A Pretty Bandit. By Frank Bailey Millard. 12mo. New York: The Eskdale Press. $1.

Thirty Strange Stories. By H. G. Wells. 12mo. New York: Edward Arnold.

John Halifax, Gentleman. By Mrs. Craik. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

### POETRY.

Heart Throbs and Other Poems. 12mo. Buffalo. The Peter Paul Book Company.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Conservative Principle in Our Literature. By William R. Williams. 8vo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.

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## More Drury Lane Records.

In the Review of Books and Art of Feb. 6 THE TIMES describes at much length the sale at Bangs & Co. of a collection of the original manuscript records of Drury Lane Theatre. As will be recalled, the records were in 174 volumes, and in date ranged from 1766 to 1852. Their character was various, as ledgers, journals, cash books, property books, and the like were comprised. Augustin Daly was the purchaser of the collection, the price paid being $371.50—an average of $1.25 a volume. Several years previous, when the records were announced for sale in London, Mr. Daly had offered, and in vain, $3 a volume for them.

At the time of the sale of the records in New York, in January, it was not, of course, pretended that the collection was complete, though, as a whole, it was remarkably extensive, and might well be said

to be unique. To those who had opportunity to consult the records at the auction rooms in Fifth Avenue, it was apparent that the volumes for certain years between 1825 and 1835 were missing. From a recent catalogue of a prominent London bookseller, it would seem that these volumes are still in existence and are now for sale. This catalogue, which was received within the past week, refers to the five volumes in the possession of the bookseller, as follows:

"Drury Lane Theatre. A very important Item. The original manuscript account books of this theatre, consecutive, from Oct. 1, 1827, to June 22, 1832, with daily entries of the pieces performed, principal performers, names, amounts received for admission, free tickets, boxes, &c., with frequent and most interesting remarks relating to first appearances, benefits, remarkable occurrences, and with very frequent mention of the names of Kean, Young, Braham, T. P. Cooke, the Kembles, Mme. Vestris, Sontag, Paton, and others."

It will be observed that the bookseller's references to the records are almost as detailed as the notes in the catalogues issued by Mr. Quaritch. In the little matter of the price asked for the five volumes, the present owner again imitates London's leading dealer in books. For the "genuinely original and strikingly interesting series" of account books, he only wishes £5 5s. Truly a reasonable price for London.

## Art and Artists.

The Venice International Art Exhibition, opened at the close of last month, has many remarkable works of art, among the most prominent being "An Evening on the Scheldt," by Baertsoen; Vladimir Schercheski's "Exiles to Siberia," and "The Patriotic Hymn," "A Summer Night in Norway," by Skredsvig; "Norwegian Poetry," by Steneren; "Night on the Channel," by Kielland; "The Western Coast of Norway," by Ancher; "The Departure of the Fishermen," by Pedersen; "The Return of the Harvesters," by Repine; "A Duel," by Siemeradsky; "A Dirce," by Thoroinikoff; "A Girl," by Alma Tadema, "A Portrait," by Brangwyn; "Saint Simeon Stylites," by Crane; "Springtime," by Davis; "Al Fresco," by Fowler; "Voices of Springtime" and "The Last Flowers," by Hulton. Constant's "Grande Eté," a "Pine Forest," by Dill; "A German Meadow in Flower," by Kaiser; "Autumn Evening," by Chatel; "Dutch River," by De Jongh; "Poor Peasant Women," by Peters, and "A Cabbage Field," by Van der Waals, also deserve mention. Four pictures by Boeklin, a picture by Menzel, and some water colors by Rossetti are of special interest.

The Duke of Devonshire has opened with an appropriate speech an exhibition devoted to the Tudor period now being held in Manchester. There is in the collection a small half-length portrait of Cardinal Wolsey, another is a painting of the meeting of Henry VIII. and Francis I. at the Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520. The painter is unknown, but it is believed to have been the work of an artist who probably accompanied the English monarch. A companion picture, also lent by the Queen, from Hampton Court, shows the embarkation of Henry from Dover. The Great Harry is represented sailing out of harbor, having her sails set, while on her deck stands the King in resplendent attire. There are sculpture, arms, armor, embroideries, furniture, books, manuscripts, miniatures, plate, jewelry, coins, seals, specimens of craftsmanship, and other relics of the Tudor period in plenty and, thanks to a well-compiled catalogue, the visitor will obtain ample detail regarding the historical value of the canvases and the contents of cases. Among the pictures are several portraits by Holbein.

In the Open Court for May is an article on Schopenhauer. There are five illustrations, giving the appearance of the philosopher of pessimism. It is so easy in looking at the photograph of a bust of Schopenhauer to think that knowing his antecedents you can discover what kind of a man he was. The bust was made in 1859 and shows the head of a man of striking ability. The photographs taken as Schopenhauer faced the camera are curious. There are two, a pair, taken, say, on the same day, which Schopenhauer highly prized. In the one there is no cynicism apparent, only the countenance of an old gentleman who is apparently summing you up. In the other picture Schopenhauer is smiling pleasantly. He had then absorbed a bottle of wine, and he looks like a jolly old gentleman. Perhaps in the copy of the bust the drawing down of the lips may be deemed as indicative of the temper of the author of "Parerga" and "Paralipamena."

The original sketches which were used in Scribner's Magazine for the article "Undergraduate Life in American Universities," were exhibited recently at the Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard during the week of the annual ball play. The college pictures will be shown in New York at the University Athletic Club, and later on at Princeton and New Haven.

In regard to the John Foster bequest of $30,000 for the erection of a statue of William Ellery Channing, The Boston Transcript prints an interview with the Hon. F. O. Prince, one of the members of the Art Committee. Mr. Prince said: "I do not suppose anything has been done yet about placing the commission with a sculptor to be executed. Then he would make his model, which would be submitted to us for our decision. I should not think they could do better than to get St. Gaudens to do it, but if they do it will be a long time, for he has the Phillips Brooks statue on hand and six for the Public Library. As the Phillips Brooks statue is now being designed it is probable that it will be the first statue of a clergyman erected in Boston. It is to stand in the grass plot beside Trinity Church. I see no reason why we should not consider favorably the clause in Mr. Foster's will which specifies that the statue of Channing must be erected in the Public Garden, opposite the Arlington Street Church. It certainly is an appropriate place because it was Dr. Channing's old church. Thirty thousand dollars ought to put up a good statue."

The recent additions to the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia are the "Psyche," by Jules Lefebvre, (Salon of 1883,) to which was given the grand prix in 1889. The other picture is a very good Ribera, or, as he is known by the Italians, "Spagnaletto." The picture belongs to the first quarter of the seventeenth century. A bust of Sherman by St. Gaudens, the property of Mrs. Thackara, a daughter of the General, has been loaned to the Academy.

## Books and Authors.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons announce the following works as among their Spring publications: "Nippur; or, Explorations and Adventures on the Euphrates," by John Punnett Peters; "Religion of the Ancient Egyptians," by Alfred Wiedmann; "An American Emperor," by Louis Tracy; "The Professor's Dilemma," by Annette L. Noble; "Cicero and His Friends," by Gaston Bossier; "Evolution and Religion," by John Bascom; "The Occasional Address: Its Literature and Composition," by Lorenzo Sears; "Bases of Religious Belief, Historic and Ideal," by Charles Mellen Tyler; "Sound Money Monographs," by William C. Cornwall; "Corporation Finance," by Thomas L. Green; "Personal Recollections of the War of the Rebellion"; "Nullification and Secession"; "The Romance of Arenfels," and "Fugitive Lines," by H. J. Stockard.

A most interesting volume for collectors will be Mr. W. Roberts's "Memorials of the Christies." All the great books sold by the firm in the past will be noted, and the work will be illustrated. Messrs. George Bell & Sons will be the publishers.

In the new English Dictionary, comprised under the letter A, there are 12,183 main words, 1,112 special combinations, 1,828 subordinate words, with a total of 15,123 words. But think of C, which represents a total of 29,295 words! In C there are 15,852 current words, 4,515 obsolete, and of alien words 928.

The detective story, the slum story, the treasure trove story, the great city in the interior of Africa story have all had their run, and publishers are inclined to think they have been run into the ground, and in England at least the gentlemen who buy manuscript seem inclined to want something new. But what is there new? There is the "Kail Yard story," with its Gaelic trimmings, and that, too, so the publishers hint, is getting out of vogue.

In McClure's for September Anthony Hope's "The Constable of Zenda" will appear, and Mr. C. D. Gibson is to make the pictures for it.

In folding its wings, The Lark thus announces the shutting up of the shop. It quotes the immortal words of Mr. Weller, Sr., and his affectionate son: "That's rayther a sudden pull-up, ain't it, Sammy?" "Not a bit on it," said Sammy, "she'll vish there was more, and that's the great art o' letter writin'." In this final number appear these telling verses:

"Ah, yes, I wrote the 'Purple Cow,'
I'm sorry now I wrote it,
But I can tell you Anyhow,
I'll kill you if you Quote it!"

But, like the phoenix, The Lark rises from its ashes and soars in the Epi-Lark.

A new book by Jerome K. Jerome, announced for immediate publication by Henry Holt & Co., is "Sketches in Lavender, Blue, and Green," written mainly in the manner of the author's "Three Men in a Boat," and "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," but in a less burlesque mood. The same firm will issue at the same time "Svengali's Diary."

Slowly, so the geologists tell us, were built up the earth's strata, and now the Oxford Dictionary has finished with the five first letters. The words given are 89,591. An analysis of these words shows that 47,786 are in current use, 15,952 obsolete, and 2,516 foreign. No wonder that dictionary making is slow work.

The Green Bag contains a remarkable article, written by Mr. Charles E. Grinnell, entitled "Why Thomas Bram Was Found Guilty." Mr. Grinnell having carefully studied what happened on board of the Herbert Fuller, comes to the conclusion that the verdict of guilty, as far as relates to Bram, was inevitable.

That must have been an uncommonly nice dinner Goncourt tells about, which was one of a series at which he was present, the other dinner eaters being Flaubert, Tourguéneff, Zola, and Daudet. The Café Riche was at first the place of reunion. After a while a restaurant in the Place Favart was where the table was set. The first to drop out was Flaubert, whose death took place in 1880, and Tourguéneff passed away three years later.

Mr. H. G. Wells, describing writers and reviewers, called the former seedlings, the latter, say, gardeners. The reviewers were of various kinds. There were "slug reviewers, who prey on the first tender leaves of authors; bird reviewers, who peck here and there and possibly do damage; heavy reviewers, who crush with their feet whole beds of shoots." Mr. Wells went on to complain of their methods of irrigation. Some reviewers, he said, so copiously drench the plants with the water of flattery as to rot them at the roots; others withhold water until the plants are dried up. In addition, there is, of course, the wise, far-seeing horticulturist, but he is not very common.

Zola long ago, in the Figaro, acknowledged how much he was indebted to Tourguéneff. It was at the beginning of Zola's literary career. He had written something about politics in Le Corsair, and the Duc de Broglie had exercised the censorship, and the article was suppressed. "Not a newspaper would print a line of mine. I was perishing with hunger, and they were all throwing mud at me. It was then that Tourguéneff took me in hand and introduced me to Russia." Those who have followed M. Zola may remember that "La Faute de l'Abbé Mouret" was published in Russian before it appeared in French.

Messrs. Lamson, Wolffe & Co. announce a historical novel by Mrs. Harrison, the title of which is "A Son of the Old Dominion." The story belongs to the pre-Revolutionary period, and is a Colonial novel. There will be introduced incidents having to do with the life of Washington, and there will be references to other prominent characters. The issue of "The Son of the Old Dominion" will take place about the close of May.

The success of Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton's "Poor Boys Who Became Famous," and "Girls Who Became Famous," has been unprecedented. The publishers, Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co., announce the twenty-third edition of the first book and the twenty-second of the other one.

"Georgia Scenes," originally published in 1840, was perhaps the first book which, depicting Southern scenes, met with universal favor. The Messrs. Harper & Brothers will print a new edition of it.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company announce Mr. Mackie's next novel with the title, "They That Sit in Darkness." Mr. A. H. Lewis's "Wolfville," to be illustrated by Remington, is nearly ready. M. Le Queux's "Zoraida," having been most successful, the publishers will soon have ready "The Eye of Istar," by the same author.

### Art at the Aldine Club.

A small, well-arranged, and interesting collection of recent book covers and publishers' posters, comprising many of the original designs for the same, is now on exhibition in the parlors of the Aldine Club, 75 Fifth Avenue, where it will remain on view until Friday next. The majority of these covers and posters shown are already familiar to the public. The display is none the less interesting, however, and affords an opportunity both for a comparison of the work and artistic ideas of the various leading publishing houses, and the studying of the original work of the artists and illustrators employed. The publishing houses represented by the largest number of exhibits, or by the superior merit of their covers and posters shown, are Harper & Brothers, Scribner & Co., D. Appleton & Co., Lamson, Wolff & Co., Dodd, Mead & Co., J. P. Lippincott & Co., and The Century Company.

Of the Appleton exhibits, the most striking are the original designs for the covers of Rudyard Kipling's "Seven Seas," and the first volume of the superb edition illustrating the Walters collection of Baltimore of Oriental ceramic art. In the former, an old Norwegian Viking's boat is sailing over a tract of ocean, reflecting the crimson of the setting sun. The Walters book cover has a light green dragon on a pale yellow ground.

Of the Scribner poster and cover designs, the best are those for the May and June magazines—Yale and Princeton Life—the former a bit of the old Yale fence, with two students seated thereon, and the latter the bell swinging in the cupola of old North College, against a background of flames. The cover of Frank Stockton's new novel, "Mrs. Cliff's Yacht"—a graceful white steamer ploughing through a green sea, with the tips of white waves here and there, has a delightful sense of movement and even atmosphere.

Harper & Brothers show the original designs for the posters of their Christmas, February, March, April, May, and October magazines, and for the Christmas number of the Weekly and the Christmas and Easter numbers of The Round Table. Of these the February and March posters are the most artistic and effective. Two designs shown by the Century Company, those for the Christmas number of St. Nicholas and for their book "Campaigning with Grant," are particularly good. Of the Lippincott exhibit, the best are the April, March, and October poster designs. Of the many other exhibits, Lamson, Wolff & Co.'s admirable poster design, "The Big-Sleeved Young Woman at the Piano," for Albert Morris Bagby's charming novel, "Miss Traumerei," and Dodd, Mead & Co.'s cover of the September Bookman, are the most noteworthy.

The entire exhibition is novel, interesting, and instructive, and is well worthy of a visit, even in these waning days of the art season.

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WILL BE PRESENTED IN THE
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OF
The New York Times of May 16.
AMONG OTHER FEATURES WILL BE THE FOLLOWING:

THE CHIEF OF POLICE.
Full-page portrait and narrative of the career of Peter Conlin, the head of the police force of New York.

CITY COURT.
Interesting two-page article on this subject. Photograph of Part III., with Chief Justice Robert A. Van Wyck on the bench; portraits of City Court Justices Lewis L. Conlan, Edward F. O'Dwyer, John Henry McCarthy, John P. Schuchman, James M. Fitzsimons, and Chief Clerk John B. McGoldrick.

FORREST'S FORMER HOME.
An illustrated story on this interesting house, now the residence of Mr. J. F. Drummond. Portraits of Edwin Forrest and Mrs. Edwin Forrest.

UNITED STATES NAVY.
First of a series of brief illustrated stories. Description of the torpedo boat Porter. Admirable half-page picture of the Porter in dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

CYCLING TOURS.
First of a series of short illustrated stories on agreeable bicycle tours in the immediate neighborhood of New York by J. B. Townsend, the President of the New York Cycle Touring Club. The first tour to be described is from New York to Springfield or Summit, N. J., and return.

A FAMOUS CHOIR.
The choristers of the Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street. The illustrations are interesting.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.
Illustrated article on this interesting topic. Picture of Old Sally Port and the Dock Landing. Interior views of the museum and of the military headquarters.

PRINCETON BALL TEAM,
Half-page pictures of the boys of 1897, including portraits of Manager Thompson, Kafer, Altman, Bradley, Easton, Geer, Smith, Hillebrand, Capt. Wilson, Kelly, Jayne, Butler, Suter, Sankey, and Barrett.

ON THE STAGE.
Half-page scenes from "The Circus Girl," "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," and "Never Again." Portrait of Leo Dietrichstein.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.
Portraits of Harry B. Smith, the librettist; Stanislas Stange and Julian Edwards, the authors of "The Wedding Day." Picture of Victor Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment Band, Victor Herbert, Frank Daniels, and Walter Damrosch.

PORTRAITS OF
Supreme Court Justice Leslie W. Russell, Charles Lewis Tiffany, founder of Tiffany & Co.; the Rev. Edward Hunting Rudd, the new assistant minister of Dr. Parkhurst's church.

A page of latest humor.

Many other features of interest.

THE NEWS PAGES of THE NEW YORK TIMES of next Sunday will contain the usual interesting features. Harold Frederic's cable letter from London, Rowland Strong's news budget from Paris, gossip from Berlin. The departments devoted to finance, society, woman, clubs, current literature, sporting, yachting, and bicycle matters will be attractive.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."